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# RAF in Day Raid on Nazis; $20,000 Post for Murray; Shafroth in New Command

**The World's Day—May 23, 1942**

## The War: RAF in Big Daylight Raid on Nazis

**RAF Raids:** Violent explosions on the French coast rocked towns on the British side of the English Channel as vast squadrons of the RAF swept to the offensive once more after a night attack on the Nazi submarine nest at St. Nazaire.

**Cathedral Hit:** Exeter's famous 800-year-old Cathedral suffered a direct bomb hit and was badly damaged during a recent raid.

**Russia:** Soviet drive in Kharkov appeared to be spending itself fast as Germans brought up air-borne reinforcements.

**China:** Chinese claimed to have wiped out more than half of one Japanese invasion force on East China coast and to have repulsed 25,000 other enemy troops attempting a landing.

**South Pacific:** Allied bombers knocked out two more Japanese merchant vessels in Islands north of Australia.

**Canadians Arrive:** Royal Canadian Air Force headquarters announced the arrival in Britain of a new contingent of airmen from Canada.

## National: Murray Gets $20,000 Union Post

**Philip Murray,** President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was chosen the $20,000-a-year head of the C. I. O. United Steel Workers of America, formed in Cleveland from the Steel Workers Organization Committee which he has headed since its 1936 inception. [Page 6.]

**Dimout of lights** visible from the Pacific Ocean was extended throughout California. The new regulations apply to the coast line from Santa Maria southward to the Mexican border. Rules covering the coast north of Santa Maria are already in effect.

**Manuel Quezon,** President of the Philippines, arrived in New York from Washington to join his family and Vice-President Osmena.

**The New York office** of the F. B. I. announced that its agents, cooperating with New York police, had arrested 64 men during the last week for various violations of the Selective Service Act. Six were draft-dodger fugitives sought in Boston, Philadelphia, Miami, Cleveland, and Los Angeles.

**Ted Williams** of the Boston Red Sox ended a three-month controversy over his draft status by enlisting in Boston as an aviation cadet in the Navy. [Sports Page.]

## Washington: Shafroth Sent to Southeast Pacific

**Rear Admiral John F. Shafroth** was appointed Commander of United States Forces in the Southeast Pacific, an assignment which apparently would make him primarily responsible for protection of waters off the western coast of South America.

**A Senate-House committee,** trying to compromise a Senate bill which would raise the minimum pay in the armed services from $21 to $42 a month and a House measure which would lift it to $50 discussed giving the disputed $8 in war stamps or giving the men a $10,000 life insurance policy instead.

**The Army** selected the following uniforms for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps: khaki cotton twill and gabardine for summer, olive drab covert cloth for winter, plus three types of cotton or rayon hosiery, three kinds of shoes, a pair of galoshes and an assortment of coats and blouses. (Page 9.)

**Lawn mower manufacturers** were given special WPB permission to continue production at their full 1941 rate until June 30, the date on which the industry must shut down and convert to war work.

**David B. Vaughan,** employee of the Board of Economic Warfare, filed a suit for $75,000 against Representative Dies (D) of Texas in the U. S. District Court charging the Congress member has accused him of affiliation with Communist organizations and had damaged his reputation.

**A majority of the** Senate Military Committee was reported to favor deferment of men from military service on the basis of family relationship.

**The Office of Defense Transportation** began a check-up on travel originating at 100 key centers throughout the country in a move to adjust the nation's needs to its facilities. (Page 1.)

## Europe: British and Exile Envoys Promoted

**Envoys Promoted:** British Ministers to the exiled Governments of Greece, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia have been raised to the rank of Ambassador, while those three Governments have made their Ministers in London Ambassadors.

**Miners' Demands:** Britain's coal workers demanded immediate advances in pay for all grades and a minimum weekly wage of $17 throughout the industry. This claim will be put before the operators May 28.

## *Tricks of Japanese to Win Bataan Disclosed by Soldier Who Battled Them*

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23 (AP)—How a handful of bluejackets and Marines, assisted later by Philippine Scouts, cleared out a secret nest of Japanese threatening capture of a Navy section base in the islands was related by Col. William T. Clement of the Marine Corps.

The incident occurred late in January, shortly after Gen. Douglas MacArthur had completed his withdrawal to Bataan.

Well to the south, where there were no defending troops, Commander Francis Bridget discovered the enemy had a force of hand-picked men on Longaskayan Point at the southern tip of the peninsula, only a mile from the section base at Mariveles.

"They were living in caves, hiding night and day until they could be reinforced to the point where an attack on the base could be made successfully," Colonel Clement said.

"Commander Bridget rounded up all the sailors and Marines he could find and formed a battalion to rout them out.

"We had fought there five days when the Second Battalion of the Fifth Philippine Scouts, the best fighting men I ever have known, joined us.

"After three more days' fighting, we cleaned out the Japs—there were some 200 of them—to the last man."

Colonel Clement said the Japanese had been chosen not only for their skill and aggressiveness as fighters, but also for their knowledge of English.

"They would talk English at night, and when our men, lured into thinking buddies were near at hand, went to join them, they would shoot us down.

"Other times, parties of them would cry, 'We've had enough, we give up,' and when we moved in to capture them, we would be shot from the side."

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## Weather Predictions

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TONIGHT

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2**

## Two More Maine Ships Launched

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, May 23 (AP)—Two more 20,500-ton cargo carriers for Britain went out of the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation construction basins yesterday as Maine joined in observance of National Maritime Day.

Urging his thousands of helmeted workmen to even greater efforts, President William S. Newell told them "every hour lost may be another life lost on the fighting line."

# Job Teachers Fit New Staffs To War Plants

**Men and women of all types and occupations learn methods needed in war production.**

By Frederick W. Carr
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Salesmen, farmers, chefs, waitresses, and hundreds of others who never thought of working in a factory are flocking into the war industries today. Many of them never before saw a big and intricate production machine such as they will operate.

How are they going to learn to run the expensive thing? While it takes training, they do learn, of course.

An ordained Baptist minister, for instance, is putting in six days a week on war work in a General Electric Company plant, and preaching in his church as usual on Sundays. A former orchestra leader is operating a huge planing machine in the same plant. Recently he turned in an idea for a better way to do a job, and the company, which pays for good suggestions, gave him a bonus.

To help in the training of the new war production masses, the Federal Government is running one of the most extensive school systems in the country.

**Teaching Skill Needed**

In the war industries of New England, 6,700 workers, men and women, have been certified as "job instructors" during the past year, officials of the "Training Within Industry" Branch of the War Production Board reported here today. The total for the country as a whole was 69,305.

To teach the millions coming into the factories takes tens of thousands of instructors—and that's too much even for the Federal Government. Only the organization of the plant itself can do the final training of the individual worker.

It is the skilled employee who knows all about the particular machine or operation who has to equip the novice with the necessary skill.

But too often the veteran can't pass along the "know how." To impart a skill calls for a skill in itself. That is why the government jumped in and set up its "Training Within Industry" Division a year ago.

**New England's Record**

While the response of New England industry will have to be stepped up heartily to take care of the flood of hirings just ahead, say officials, here is the score of what has already been done in this region:

Forty-three institutes held to train trainers. The institutes run three days for a total of 20 hours.

Five hundred and ten trainers certified after satisfactorily completing an institute.

One hundred and seventy plants with 283,500 employees in which ten-hour courses have been given.

Six hundred and seventy-five ten-hour courses completed in these plants. Usually there are ten to 12 in the group taking this course.

Six thousand seven hundred job instructors certified. These skilled men and women then set out to train the inexperienced one by one.

One hundred and forty-four ten-hour sessions now in progress.

In one of the major New England plants, 18 ten-hour courses are now going on simultaneously.

# Nazis Slow Soviet Drive on Kharkov; U.S.-British Legislators Seek Accord; Mexico Demands War Against Axis

**Avila Comacho seeks Congress' permission for break after second ship is sunk.**

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico's President has asked Congressional permission to declare that a state of war exists with the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis.

This epochal step followed by a few hours the arrival at Key West, Fla., of survivors from the second Mexican tanker sunk by U-boats during the past eight days.

The advanced stand of Mexico beside the United States contrasts sharply with 1917. Then relations across the Rio Grande were strained. Mexico never entered the war, and was a hotbed of pro-German feeling.

In full session last night, the Cabinet decided that Berlin has given Mexico no choice. Sinking of the Faja de Oro off Cuba shortly after the Wilhelmstrasse had refused even to receive a Mexican protest over the sinking of the Potrero del Llano, was taken as the Nazi reply—one of brutal attack.

The Faja de Oro, 6,067 tons, went down Wednesday night with a loss of from 7 to 10 lives, according to Associated Press reports. Fourteen had previously been lost on the Potrero del Llano.

President Avila Camacho signed a public declaration that was radiocast after the Cabinet meeting. As heard by CBS in New York, this is the text:

"Official declaration:

"Today (Friday) at 6:25 p. m. (8:25 E. W. T.) the Presidential Cabinet met in the Council of Ministers.

"After deliberating about three hours it arrived at the conclusion that, in view of the fact that the country had been a victim of aggression on the part of the Axis nations, first sinking a Mexican ship, the Potrero del Llano, after which the same proceedings were applied to the Faja de Oro, in order to conform with our constitutional precepts the President of the Republic is addressing himself to the permanent commission that it shall present an extraordinary demand to the Congress of the Union to the effect that, according to our constitutional laws, it shall formulate the correspondent laws which shall empower the First Magistrate of the Nation to make the declaration that a state of war exists between Mexico and the Axis countries.

"Avila Camacho.

"National Palace,
May 22, 1942."

PRM, the official governmental political party, announced that, after consulting all sections of the country, war is believed to be "inevitable."

Labor, through the powerful Confederation of Mexican Workers, or CTM, has steadily swung behind the United Nations in recent months.

To prevent conversion of Axis funds, the Government ordered all Mexican banks to stop changing dollar currency into pesos or negotiable securities.

Erna Plachte

**Dr. Eduard Beneš**

**President of Czech Government who urged Czechs in the United States to lend all their energies to the United States.**

## Beneš Rallies U. S. Czechs To Aid Nation's War Effort

By Dr. Edward Beneš
President of the Czechoslovak Government in London
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

No tyrant can break the bonds which link together the peoples of the United Nations.

For decades our Czechoslovak people have left their homelands to build their lives and careers anew upon friendly soil of the United States. They lived in a democratic atmosphere which was thoroughly congenial to them. New generations arose, which were American by birth as well as citizenship, and we of the mother country are proud to believe that with their industry, their spirit of co-operation and their freedom from fear they helped to enhance the democratic institutions and traditions of the United States.

But freedom is an active principle. The fight against reaction and authoritarianism goes on inch by inch, and when the dictators began to tear up the democratic charters of Europe it was inevitable that, sooner or later, Czechoslovaks, Americans, British and other peoples should find themselves united in a ceaseless struggle against all aggressors.

In an hour of madness Japan and Germany made war upon the United States, and I cannot forget that many thousand of American citizens of Czechoslovak origin are in the fighting services of the United States. I cannot forget that many thousands are working day and night in war factories to produce that mighty American output which staggers imagination and must in the end confound the enemy. Give all you can to the country of your adoption, to the country of your citizenship.

Give her all your energies and abilities. Her strength is being used for the liberation of the Czechoslovak people at home. They endure many tribulations and anxieties. Daily, they face a barrage of propagandist lies. But they know, and their German masters, that the war potential of the allied nations far outstrips that of the Axis. Their liberation is sure. The world as we knew it before the Munich decree will never be the same again. But it will be a better world if the United Nations, having won the war, stand firmly together to win the peace. In so doing, they can extend the frontiers of democracy and give it the economic basis which in many European countries it has so far lacked.

**Youthful Czech poet-writer: Page 5.**

### Statement by Beneš To Czech Refugees

The accompanying statement by Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of the Government of Czechoslovakia in London, takes the form of a message to Czech refugees in Boston. It will be read tonight at a meeting of the Masaryk Club of Boston, a group of Czechs who fled their country following the German occupation in 1938.

President Beneš urges his fellow countrymen to lend all their energies to co-operating with America, for "her strength is being used for the liberation of the Czechoslovak people at home."

**Transportation check is seen as prelude to rationing of U. S. travel space.**

By Roscoe Drummond
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 23—Building a better peace and fighting a better war dominated the news from the capital today.

There were three significant developments contributing to these ends:

1. A conference in London between a bipartisan group of American Congressmen and members of the British Parliament to consider issues of closer co-operation in both war and peace is in the making; an exploratory proposal to see if such a conference would be welcome and one meeting of Democratic and Republican leaders of both Houses has been held to consider it. Indications today were that there was much sentiment in its favor.

2. In ordering a week's check-up on travel originating in 100 key cities throughout the nation, the Government is preparing the way for some degree of rationing of space on railroads and bus lines. This canvass will be made in New York, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, Cleveland, Ohio, Philadelphia, and other dense travel centers.

3. Climaxing the nation's celebration of Maritime Day and the launching of 27 new merchantmen, President Roosevelt declared that the United States would successfully defy and defeat the Axis sub campaign. He revealed to the country the assuring news that "our ships are going through and will continue to go through in growing numbers."

**Prospective Conference**

The prospective conference between British and American legislators is an expected development of large promise. The present proposal, tentatively and informally advanced by a representative of the British Government at an executive meeting of the chiefs of both parties late yesterday, is that at least 10 Senators and Representatives be chosen to make the trip to Britain in July as guests of Parliament.

While the conference would explore current problems in the conduct of the war, it would primarily concern itself with issues of the future peace. Its conclusions would,

*Continued on Page 9, Column 1*

**Germans move troops to front by plane—Japanese drive strikes double setback.**

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The well-executed Russian drive on Kharkov appears to be spending itself fast, if it has not already been fully halted.

The Germans are moving reinforcements up to the front lines, many of them by airplane, and they claim not only to have wrested the initiative from the Soviets in the Kharkov sector but to have begun "new extensive operations" elsewhere.

This latter claim would appear to be borne out by reports heard in London that the Germans are moving toward the Taganrog-Rostov Railway in a possible preliminary move to a thrust at Rostov-on-Don. New German and Rumanian troops were said to be taking up positions outside Sevastopol possibly for another attempt to reduce the Black Sea naval base.

The Russians, while admitting for the first time that they had suffered some slight reverses outside Kharkov, maintain that they are forcing the fighting and inflicting heavy losses on the Germans. The tone of Russian dispatches remains confident.

Meanwhile the two-pronged Japanese drive in Eastern China, which may be the start of a major attempt to knock China out of the war, apparently has suffered a costly reverse.

The Chinese report wiping out more than half a sea-borne invasion force which had gained a foothold at the mouth of the Min River in Fukien Province and to have repulsed 25,000 other Japanese troops attempting to land under the guns of 10 warships near Foochow, Capital of Fukien.

However, while the threat to Foochow appears to have been diminished, other Japanese columns driving into neighboring Chekiang Province were reported within 35 miles of Kinhwa, one of the gateways to China's vast hinterland.

On other fronts in the Far Pacific, land fighting appeared dormant, but Allied warplanes kept up relentless attacks against Japanese bases in Burma and in the fringe of islands above Australia.

### Kharkov Battle

Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's shock troops were reported fighting from positions newly fortified by the Germans before Kharkov and a Red Star dispatch said the Germans were "having alternate successes" in flanking counterattacks to the south despite a loss of 15,000 killed there in three days.

One Soviet gain was reported officially in the Kharkov sector.

"Our units dislodged the enemy from a powerfully fortified position," the Soviet Information Bureau said. "In retreating, the Germans abandoned 5 field guns, 12 machine guns, a mine dump, and a radio station."

Red Star, the Soviet Army newspaper, reported a seesaw battle in the Izyum-Bargenkova sector, a Ukrainian region below Kharkov in which the Germans concentrated huge forces to attack several points simultaneously. Russian defenses, however, were described in this first press report from that front as solid.

Germans hurled three groups of tanks into a narrow sector in an effort to drive a wedge into the Russian lines, the dispatch said, but Soviet troops destroyed 39 of the tanks and then drove the invaders back several miles with a counterattack.

"During the night of May 22-23 our troops in the Kharkov direction consolidated their positions and engaged the enemy in offensive battles," a mid-day communiqué reported.

### Russians Dig In:

The Information Bureau announced a digging-in process of Marshal Timoshenko's divisions, the logical procedure as a backstop in any slowing battle, and again made no claim to a general advance.

Quoting a Moscow radiocast, the British Radio said masses of Ger-

*Continued on Page 9, Column 6*

## New Haven Carries War Load High Above Figures for 1918

By Robert R. Mullen
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 23—Coal shipments from the Clearfield Pennsylvania district into New England over the New Haven lines are now up 16,000 cars, or 95 per cent, for the first four months of this year, compared with the same four months of last year; oil shipments are up 10,000 cars, or 109 per cent for the same period, the line's officials disclosed here today.

The flow of coal gondolas and oil tank cars mounts daily, giving more than academic flavor to the vital question as to whether the railroads will be able to deliver the fuel necessary to keep industrial wheels turning, houses warm, and a minmum of essential autos on the road. Only actual experience during the weeks ahead can give a complete answer to the question, but the railroads already have demmonstrated so much unexpected capacity in meeting the unprecedented demands of today—demands soaring nearly half again above 1918 peaks—that there is some reason for expecting the best.

The inside story of how the New Haven is playing its part in winning the war was disclosed to Boston and New York newspapermen who were taken aboard a caboose near the Boston waterfront and hauled down the line at the whip end of a 78-car freight train known, not unappropriately, as the Speed Witch.

Careening along in the dusk past many of the carefully guarded and floodlighted factories wherein is produced 70 per cent of the Army's small arms and ammunition, 60 per cent of its uniform materials, millions of pairs of its shoes, and many tons of its guns and supplies, New Haven officials sat with us under the flickering, yellow kerosene lamps, and, while munching sandwiches garnered from the line's luxurious Merchants' Limited, gave us the bare, amazing arithmetic of the demands that war has made up this important carrier.

**Comparison with 1918**

Added drama is given when today's picture is thrown against the background of 1918. For today, with 20 per cent less equipment, the New Haven is carrying 94 per cent greater net tons of lading a train; daily car mileage is now 139 per cent above 1918 averages; the number of cars a train is 97 per cent greater now. So it goes, with burdens—and records—growing daily. In 1941, the New Haven carried 3 per cent more freight than it did in 1918; but in March, 1942, its net ton miles were 47 per cent greater than in March, 1941!

This freight, this influx of raw materials for the maw of New England factories, this torrent of war implements, this food for troops and civilians, all this moves in orderly array over 100 regularly scheduled New Haven freight trains. These trains leave and arrive on timetables fully as rigid as those governing passenger

*Continued on Page 2, Column 4*

## Schools to Hold 'Scrap Metal Day'

Boston will hold "scrap metal day" in the public schools Wednesday, May 27, and every pupil will be asked to bring metal to pile up in the school yard, George G. Hyland, Chairman of the Salvage Committee of the City Safety Committee, has announced.

Mr. Hyland said that nine of America's blast furnaces are today idle as a result of the lack of scrap metal.

## *Prices and Your Purse: America Watches Its Fats*

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, May 23

How much lard, soap, and other fats the United States can lavish on itself depends to a large extent on the fate of India, whence Britain now gets one third of its fat supply. If India falls, the United States will have to piece out the British supply.

### Tea for Britain

Americans soon will cut down their tea consumption for Britain's sake. Tea served from mobile canteens after a bombing is more essential to British morale than it is in the American iced-tea glass, British and American food officials have agreed.

### Bread for Freedom

Bread and plenty of it is a basic principle of the United Nations "food for freedom" policy. Even though wheat takes considerable shipping space, the child who can have a piece of bread any time he wants it never feels really hungry, food officials reason.

### Dehydrated Meal

A whole dehydrated meal could be made off the dried foods now on display in Secretary of Agriculture Wickard's office, running from vegetable soup, through beef and pork, French fried potatoes to ice cream powder.

Government chemists hope the necessity of shipping food in shrunken form will redound to the benefit of the American housewife after the war.

### Rationed Carburetors

One way East Coast motorists (and probably, after July 1, the whole country) can beat gasoline rationing slightly is to have mixtures in automobile carburetors made "leaner."

### Sugar for Jellies

Your sugar stamp No. 3 will be good from May 31 until June 13.

If you want to preserve fruit, better can it, instead of making jam or jelly. Under a new OPA regulation, home canners will be entitled to one pound of sugar for every four quarts of canned fruit but only one pound for each member of the family to make jams, jellies, preserves, and fruit butters.

Application for canning sugar should be made at local ration boards.

### Tips on Rayon

OPA this week gave some special advice on laundering rayon hose, now taking the place of silk and nylon on department store counters.

Because of rayon's slow-drying qualities, these stockings, they point out, should not be washed one day and worn the next. Here are other instructions:

"They should not be rubbed, wrung, stretched or pulled in any way. Rinse by dipping, not wringing or twisting, in clear lukewarm water.

"Roll the stockings in a turkish towel to get rid of excess water. Carefully reshape them and hang them over a smooth rod indoors, away from heat or sunlight."

### Gas Ration Cards

Despite all the talk of who got what kind of a gasoline ration card, OPA Administrator Leon Henderson says the division between A, B, and X cards just about fitted in with his expectations.

Here are the first over-all figures:

A cards—30.8 per cent;
B-1—10.8 per cent;
B-2—11.3 per cent;
B-3—37.3 per cent;
X—9.6 per cent.

### Paperboard Needed

Housewives who have been saturating their local markets with old newspapers and other waste paper were advised this week by

*Continued on Page 9, Column 4*

# Implements of War Speeded From Factories to Armed Forces Over New Haven

**Drama of Wartime Railroading Told in Pictures**

**(1) Howard S. Palmer, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, stops for a minute to talk with a machinist who is hastening repairs on an engine in the New Haven roundhouse. (2) Trains like this are carrying new peak loads of war goods, in addition to the coal and line transportation burden thrown upon them by curtailment of water-borne shipments. (3) Night at Cedar Hill classification yard in New Haven, Conn., where long trains of cars are broken up and regrouped for speedy dispersal to consuming points. (4) A brand new, but doubtless rough-riding, caboose ready for the important job of checking up on the oversize freight trains now running on the New Haven line. (5) An "implement of war," a giant 16-inch gun, shown here on three New Haven flat cars en route for active duty.**

## Ickes Sees Transport Lack Clouding the Tourist Industry

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Co-ordinator, is not optimistic that New England can get transportation facilities for its huge recreational industry without detriment to the war program.

Which is another way of saying that unless ship and barge-building programs now envisaged are quickly brought to completion, the area faces a bleak outlook from the tourist industry standpoint.

Mr. Ickes wrote Representative Aime J. Forand (D) of Rhode Island, Secretary of the New England Congressional delegation, that the office of Price Administration is examining the "necessary use of motor cars by defense workers" but that transportation for recreation was not encouraging.

Representative Forand also had written to Price Administrator Leon Henderson, and was told that nationwide rationing is under "sincere consideration."

Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., (R) of Maine, and the rest of the Maine delegation, are becoming more and more disturbed over the gasoline situation as it affects Maine, which, they say, has a $100,000,000 tourist business each year. The delegation wrote letters to Mr. Ickes, Mr. Henderson, Defense Transportation Chief Joseph Eastman, and Donald Nelson.

"Fuel oil and gasoline are essential to Maine's industrial and domestic life," Senator White told the Senate. "We have felt that the gravity of our situation was not appreciated by the authorities in Washington, and that the harm already done, and the greater danger impending, were not receiving the consideration they deserve."

The existing regulations destroy the tourist business in Maine, he said.

## Worcester Man With Somervell

WORCESTER, Mass., May 23 (AP)—John F. Tinsley, President and General Manager of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, has been appointed to the staff of Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding the Services of Supply at Washington, it was announced here today.

Mr. Tinsley, long prominent in industrial circles, will be Chief of the Management Service Section of General Somervell's staff. He will retain his civilian status and will head up liaison between the Army and industry.

Last autumn, at the request of Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, he was graduated from a course in orientation with the Army at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

## No Public Safety Charges Inquiry

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall yesterday emphatically asserted he would not request the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety to investigate charges made by Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, against the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

After Auditor Buckley had charged that the Committee was handing out salary increases and promotion to "pay roll patriots," Representative Enrico Cappucci (D), of East Boston, wrote to the Governor asking him to empower the Military Affairs Committee to investigate the charges because they had undermined public confidence in the Committee.

When asked whether such an order would be issued, Governor Saltonstall said, "Certainly not."

## Race Barriers Charged Even In Skill Cases

Discrimination against Negroes and Jews, even though skilled workers, was charged yesterday by Mark Ethridge, a member of President Roosevelt's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, before a Nieman Foundation Institute on War Problems, at Harvard University.

Mr. Ethridge, who is General Manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal, said that the race issue is a highly important question in connection with the national war effort. He said that in some cases the rules of some labor unions were responsible for a wholesale discrimination against hiring Negroes in war plants.

Declaring that even the United States Government discriminated against Negroes, Mr. Ethridge mentioned the case of a Negro graduate of Northwestern University Law School who was employed as a messenger in a Government department. He was refused advancement until the Fair Employment Practice committee took up his case.

Mr. Ethridge added that both the Germans and Japanese were making use of the race issue abroad as a propaganda weapon.

## NWLB Taking Up Two Hub Strikes

The two labor disputes in Boston with the largest number of employees involved, those at the Walworth Company in South Boston and at Lever Bros. Company of Cambridge, were certified to the National War Labor Board this week.

There are 1,800 workers at Walworth and 1,500 at the Lever Bros. plant. Certification followed when efforts to adjust the disputes on the spot had failed. In both concerns the principal issue is wages.

## New Haven Carries War Load High Above Figures for 1918

*Continued from Page 1*

trains, though, of course, not so speedily. The Speed Witch, for example, leaves Boston at 5:15 o'clock in the evening and arrives in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, at 1:45 the next morning, 8½ hours. Passenger fliers make it in four hours and a half.

Just outside New Haven our caboose paused briefly and Howard S. Palmer, President of the line, came aboard. He is a pleasant, mild gentleman, far from the aggressive, vanadium-plated railroad president of song and story.

We were in Cedar Hill Yards, largest freight terminal on the road, and Mr. Palmer remarked that this $11,000,000 facility, with its various gadgets for hastening the classification of cargoes and their flow over the line, was not even in existence during the first World War.

"It was 880 acres of swamp and meadowland then," he observed, as we walked up the "hump," and climbed high, narrow, iron stairs to the lofty control tower to get a good view of how this yard speeds cars on their way.

**154 Miles of Track**

There is no swamp to be seen under the blazing floodlights now. In every direction stretches track, 154 miles of it.

In a moment we see an actual operation. A train of some 100 cars rumbles in from New York. Engine and caboose are detached. A conductor hastens into the control room with his bills of lading for each car. A list is teletyped to the subcontrol towers in the yard. This list gives the car number and its destination.

Next, a powerful switch engine gets behind the newly arrived cars and nudges them one by one up the "hump," which is an artificial rise of some some 20 feet. The first car over the "hump" is uncoupled and rolls by gravity down the hill. Operators in the control towers glance at their teletype sheets and switch it on to one of the 50-odd tracks in the yard so it can take its proper place in the trip north or west. If the cars roll too fast down the incline, the tower men merely turn a knob which operates compressed air retarders on the tracks.

This is all a simple enough arrangement, for all of its use of loudspeaker, teletypes, and electric switching and braking apparatus. Yet it is easy to comprehend its value when you see how quickly the 100-car train is broken down and reclassified.

**6,500 Car Capacity**

You remark as much to Mr. Palmer and he replies that records have been broken so many times at Cedar Hill recently it is hard to find a static figure. However, the last record he recalls was on May 1 when 5,234 cars were sent through the "hump" in one 24-hour period.

Since a great portion of the coal and oil that is to reach New England must pass through this yard, the question naturally arises whether it will be a bottleneck. Its rated capacity is somewhere above 6,500 cars a day. At present, there is talk in terms of 10,000 cars of coal and oil daily to meet next winter's demands. However, it must be remembered that there are other rail gateways to New England, so the problem may remain largely one of obtaining sufficient cars and traction rather than yard bottlenecks.

We go through the engine house where gargantuan tools are employed to keep the mammoth iron horses pulling. Mr. Palmer stops to chat with veteran enginemen Matt Hoare and Bill Martin, and, incidentally, discloses that while in 1929 the road boasted 386 freight locomotives, today it has but 283, or 103 less, with which to meet the demands of the hour. Moreover, with priorities as they are, and with the engine builders engaged as they are, obtaining new locomotives is not child's play. The road has 43 new ones on order now.

This reduced number of engines means, of course, making repairs in the shortest possible time. Mr. Hoare shows you how they drop the huge driving wheels from under a big engine and weld a break in the frame. He complains because the cover that gives the streamline effect makes it so hard to get at the condenser. "Doesn't do a thing for it," he tells Mr. Palmer, who smiles. Sometimes the President of a road has to learn things that a master mechanic does not necessarily have to know. One such thing is that the public likes things streamlined whether it helps them to run better or not and in railroading, as in most other lines of service, the customer is always right.

Mr. Palmer is confident that the New Haven—along with the nation's other railroads—will continue to deliver smooth transportation wonders in the future. The New Haven's $100,000,000 expenditures for new plant and equipment, much of it spent even after the road went into the absolutions of Section 77-B, in 1935, are now standing in good stead. Freight cars are bigger, engines are more powerful, much better use is made of available cars.

**Rapid Car Turnover**

One of the big problems during the first World War, one of the main reasons that the Federal Government took the lines over, was the fact that rail patrons used freight cars as auxiliary warehouses, retaining them on spur tracks for weeks or even months.

Today, this has been eliminated. The average time for turning a car around now is 15 days on the New Haven line. Constant efforts are made to hasten unloading and to get the cars rolling again.

Mr. Palmer leaves us at New Haven with the words, "We have a big job to do. We intend to see it through."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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## Senate Group to Visit Shipyards in Maine

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—A Senate subcommittee investigating defense works will visit shipbuilding plants at South Portland and Bath, Maine, the week end of May 30, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine says. Senator Brewster said the subcommittee, which is studying shipyards, would visit only those two plants in New England.

## Ban on Bribes Is Sought In Gas Rations

"Get behind the man behind the pump."

In effect, this appeal was issued today to motorists by the Massachusetts Retail Gasoline Dealers Association in a statement urging drivers "to refrain from encouraging the service station attendants by bribes or persuasive arguments to evade the rationing laws."

Frederick Moore, Executive Secretary of the Association, said that a great majority of dealers were trying to observe rationing regulations even though they "will be forced out of business unless Mr. Henderson (Price Administrator) allows them to increase their margin of profit."

## Bay State Crime Falls Off in '41

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—The crime rate in Massachusetts for 1941 was lower than for the years 1939 and 1940, the Census Bureau reported today.

Last year 60.4 persons in every 100,000 were convicted of a major offense. This compared with 61.3 in 1940 and 65.4 in 1939. In 1938 and 1937, however, the figures were 54.1 and 57.2, respectively.

A total of 3,083 persons were charged with major offenses in Massachusetts last year and of this number 2,609 were convicted, or about eight out of every 10. Of these, 1,425 were placed on probation or given a suspended sentence, while the cases of 445 were placed on file after conviction.

Sixteen defendants were charged with murder and 10 were convicted—one sentenced to execution and nine imprisoned.

Annually over the past five years more than half of all convicted defendants have been sentenced to imprisonment, the Census Bureau reported.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

FAIR TONIGHT — SHOWERS — WARM — COOLER

**Boston and Vicinity:** Occasional very light showers today with not much change in temperature.

**Massachusetts:** Occasional light showers today with little change in temperature and scattered thunderstorms from the Connecticut River westward in the afternoon.

**Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island:** Occasional light showers today with little change in temperature.

**Vermont and Connecticut:** Occasional light showers today with scattered thunderstorms in the afternoon and little change in temperature.

**Eastport to Block Island:** No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday, 6:18 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 6:36 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 7:11 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Monday, 7:33 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 8:36 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:36 p. m.

## B. U. Class Day Speaker Points To War's Moral Conquest Won

"Our final military victory over our Axis enemies may still be distant," said Alexis S. Liatis, Consul of Greece, speaking this morning at the Class Day exercises of Boston University Law School, "but we have already won the moral victory we had to win over our inner enemy, the enemy of doubt, of indecision, of confusion, of selfishness and irresponsibility."

Introduced by Dean Melvin M. Johnson, Mr. Liatis went on to say that if we are to save democracy we shall have to "give it more substance, make of it a more living reality."

"From the theoretical and political conception of our system of life," he said, "we shall have to come down to social and economic democracy. From abstract justice, we shall have to evolve to practical justice and from speculative to real equality."

He told the graduates that although many might say that they were unfortunate to be entering upon their careers in a time of such stress and confusion, he believed them far more fortunate than those who preceded them in the past 23 years.

"It seems to be," Mr. Liatis said, "that you are privileged in being able—as we were not—to clearly distinguish good from evil, right from wrong, moral from immoral, just from unjust. You are also privileged for having ready at hand the most wonderful opportunity to do your part towards building a new and better world for humanity."

The School of Law this morning conferred honors on 12 seniors for outstanding work accomplished during the past year at Boston University, and President Daniel L. Marsh greeted the entire graduating body.

The Class Day orator was Abraham Belilove of Providence, R. I., who spoke on "Facing the Future," and he received the Nathan Burkan Memorial award for excellent work in copyright law.

Three awards to a single graduate was the distinction bestowed on John Campbell of Cambridge, who was the winner of the Mathewson prize for work in Roman law, the Dr. John Ordronaux award for scholastic excellence, and a Law Review Key and certificate as editor-in-chief of the legal publication.

Other graduates to receive keys and certificates with Mr. Campbell were: Thomas Duffey of Concord, N. H., Rene Brassard of Leominster, Sidney Heimberg of Dorchester, Paul F. Murray of Bangor, Maine, Vasilio P. Patsourakos of Lowell, Stephen C. Stuffolino of Lawrence, Robert P. Tilton of Laconia, N. H., and Sidney Volins of Roxbury.

Student Council certificates were given to Andrew H. Matiasek of Johnstown, N. Y., to Mr. Murray, and to Chester M. Wiggin of Conway, N. H.

## Events Around Greater Boston

**Sunday**

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Oscar Graham Peeke, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in Needham Town Hall, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Beverly, in Briscoe Junior High School, Ellis Square, Beverly, 3:30 p. m.

Song recital by Rae Muscanto, soprano, at the Gardner Museum, Fenway. Albion Metcalf will be the pianist and Leo Litwin the accompanist. A wide selection of song and music has been arranged for this concert. The public is invited to attend at 2 p. m.

Mall on Boston Common will be officially named "Gen. MacArthur Mall" in simple ceremonies arranged by the City of Boston. Lieut. Col. W. J. Clear, who fought with Gen. MacArthur on Bataan, will speak. At 3 p. m.

Ceremonies postponed by rain from last Sunday's "I Am an American Day" observance will be held at the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Charles River Esplanade. The importance of American citizenship will be dramatized as part of the program. From 7:30 to 10 p. m.

Band concert by the Boston Work Projects Administration band will open its summer season at the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. William-Barrington Sargent will conduct. At 6:30 p. m.

**Monday**

Open house by the Vesper George School of Art will feature the role of art for the nation's victory, with the accent placed on New England products and South American inspiration. Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily through May 27th.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4**

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# Sickness Insurance Critics Point to German Experience

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — The extreme to which compulsory sickness insurance might be carried in the United States is illustrated by its broad expansion in Germany, according to critics who oppose introduction of the system here.

Experience with sickness insurance in Germany, country of its origin, has taken on significance here this year through proposals to adopt part of the system—disability and hospital insurance. Congress may pass on these projects this summer or fall.

Regimentation of medical and kindred services by the state is very thorough in the German sickness insurance program.

Pay-roll taxes to finance the system, divided equally between employer and employee, are heavy. In 1929 these contributions amounted to nearly 6.5 per cent of the average basic wage, then declined until at the opening of the Hitler regime, when times were still normal, they stood at a little over 5 per cent.

**Cost Runs High**

Cost of administering the system runs high. In the pre-war period this expense required 10 per cent of the insurance tax receipts.

Persons in all occupations are covered, including agriculture and domestic service. The insurance embraces more than two thirds of the population.

Indigents are not included. The system covers only those who pay and their dependents.

So little seems to be generally known here of what a sickness insurance system consists that an outline may be of interest. It is felt by many medical objectors that if the two proposals up this year were voted, they would later be utilized by the advocates of sickness insurance as stepping stones for the enactment of the entire system.

**German System**

While information about sickness insurance in Germany has been scant since the war, normally the German system includes:

1. Medical care. This is the chief feature of sickness insurance in Germany as elsewhere. Before the war it took a little less than two thirds of the total expenditures of the system.

2. Disability insurance. This consists of cash payments to reimburse a worker for loss of wages due to illness. These payments amount to half up to three quarters of wages, when dependents are included.

Really, because of the heavy deductions for social insurance, taxes, etc., disability payments are equivalent to two thirds of all of a worker's actual income, it is noted in an American book friendly to sickness insurance. The year taken was 1935, early in the Hitler period.

Disability insurance was the original form of sickness insurance in Germany. Adoption of disability insurance in the United States was recommended this year by the Administration.

3. Hospital care. This year hospital insurance was also proposed for the United States by the Social Security Board at Washington.

4. Family benefit. Today when a worker enters the insurance system, he at once becomes entitled to medical care for the members of his family. Previously the worker had to be insured for at least three out of the previous six months to qualify his family.

5. Medicines. The last that some of the best American experts have had on this is that a small charge was made for each prescription and also for the first call in each illness.

6. Dental care.

7. Spectacles and minor medical and surgical appliances.

8. Funeral expense.

9. Maternity care.

10. Home nursing.

**Features Extended**

During the past year several features of the sickness insurance system have been extended, according to the International Labor Review published by the International Labor Office. Previously the maximum period for free medical care in any one case was fixed at 26 weeks, but could be stretched to a year. Now medical care will be granted as long as it is felt the insured individual needs it, without any time limit.

Similarly the disability payments or "daily allowance" could previously run 26 weeks and in certain circumstances might be continued to a full year. Today the disability payments can be maintained beyond a half or full year, whenever the medical adviser of an insurance fund deems the insured person can again become fit for employment within a short time.

The costly hospitalization benefit may also be granted now for more than the first 26 weeks of illness, if it appears that working capacity can be restored within a reasonable time. These various extensions of the system were put into effect in 1941.

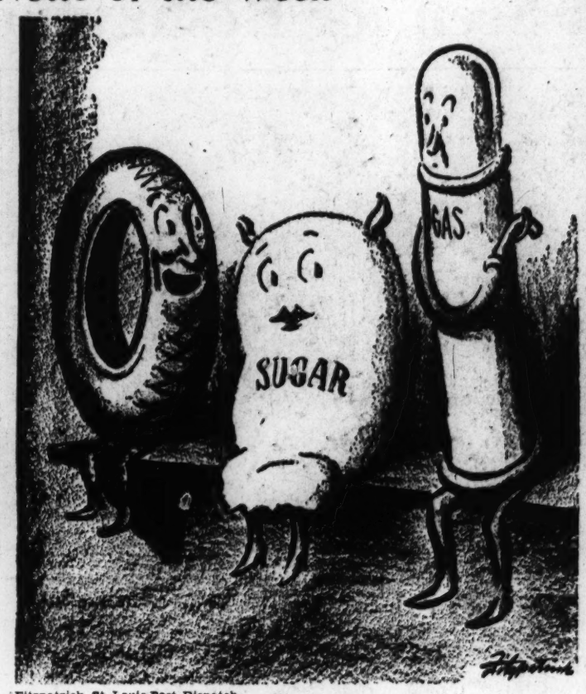
While the main features of the German system are standard, considerable variation in the details and extent of compulsory sickness insurance is to be found in the other countries in which it is installed.

## Cartoons in the News of the Week

HOW FAR IS IT TO THE NEXT FILLING STATION?
SQUEAK! SQUEE-E! SQUAWK!
FASCIST WAR MONSTER
THREATENING OIL SHORTAGE
CAUCASUS OIL FIELDS

Cargill, Milwaukee Post

**The Glory That Was Grease (And the Grandeur That Was Rome)**




Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

**"Guess We Lead a Parade, Toots"**

Carlisle, Des Moines Register

**There's Plenty of Gold but It's Back in Them Thar Hills**

# Proposals for Oil Shipment Via Inland Waterway Revived

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI, Fla., May 23—Proposals for increased shipments of petroleum from the Gulf of Mexico across northern Florida, northward via the intra-coastal Atlantic seaboard canal to Philadelphia and New York are being revived as a way to combat the fuel oil and gasoline shortage in the Northeast.

Only yesterday legislation to provide for a barge canal and petroleum pipeline across Florida and to enlarge the Gulf Coast inland waterway in an effort to provide new means of transportating oil to the eastern seaboard was approved by the House Rivers and Harbors Committee.

Effectiveness of barges to transport oil from Gulf ports into Florida, re-emphasized by Gov. Spessard Holland recently, when he advised Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes that more oil is being brought into the state by barge at present than Florida storage facilities can hold.

With some shipments of oil now being sent northward by truck as well as by tank car, plans to utilize the intra-coastal canal are being widely discussed both here and in Washington.

**Project Indorsed**

Recently Robert E. Allen of the Petroleum Co-ordinator's Office declared in Washington that the East would lack enough fuel oil to "keep warm next winter" unless "the most strenuous efforts" are made to relieve the transportation situation.

When the annual convention in the interest of the nation's Inland Waterways was held in Miami last fall, much discussion was given to the desirability of shipping commodities by barges on the protected intra-coastal canal, in case of war. This protected waterway has been in service many years and has been deepened and improved until it has become the favorite route for the hundreds of yachts that each winter ply from northern waters southward to Biscayne Bay.

Since that convention, war has come, scores of coastal ships, especially oil tankers, have been sunk, and sea transportation of oil from the southwestern oil fields has been seriously disrupted. Nevertheless, rationing of gasoline in the eastern states because of shortage of tankers is not necessary, according to some who have made a study of the possibilities of shipping by barges, across the Gulf of Mexico to the Florida west coast, across Florida joining at some undecided point the Intra-coastal Waterway.

**Weeks of Effort**

With the first hint of gasoline rationing because of tanker shortage, Senator Ernest R. Graham, of Miami, who had been sent to Washington as a special representative for Florida's war interests, presented the desirability of extended use of the Intra-coastal Waterway. But it has taken weeks of effort, Mr. Graham reports, to make officials in the Capital conscious that there is a safe protected water route between the North and South by means of which oil can be economically transported, and that equipment is even now available. Several hundred barges are lying idle because of loss of various types of transportation that would be suitable for handling any commodities.

Tank barges of 100 tons deadweight can be constructed in from 20 to 30 days. A tankship takes eight months to a year to build. Ordinary cargo barges can be turned out in from 10 to 15 days. The material need not be steel. Florida provides an abundance of wood suitable for this purpose. Ample twoboats are available.

**More Barges Sought**

Experimental wooden barges have already been put into operation with Government approval, along the Intra-coastal waterway from Port Everglades to Baltimore, Mr. Graham has reported. Plans have been made for the construction of some 600 more barges. The boat building facilities of Florida are expected to be taxed to the limit within a short time.

President Roosevelt, commenting recently at his press conference on the proposals to move oil to the East by barges over the Inland Coastal Waterway, said he did not know whether steel could be allocated for building the barges. It is possible to build light concrete barges, and they also could be made of wood, he said, although gasoline seeps through wood.

Meanwhile Governor Holland says that use of the Intra-coastal Waterway for shipping oil to all States along the Atlantic coast will be placed high on the agenda for discussion at the Southern Governors' conference to be held in Ashville, N. C., in June.

## Duke University Offers Free Explosives Course

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. C.—The chemistry of explosives, a highly technical wartime course offered here at Duke University, will be taught for the fourth academic period beginning June 8. Instruction will continue for five weeks, under the direction of Dr. Marcus E. Hobbs. There is no tuition fee.

Practically every person enrolled in the course during the three previous periods here is now engaged in inspecting or supervising the manufacture of munitions, either as an employee of a manufacturing firm or as an agent of the Federal Government.

# Roosevelt Pays High Tribute To Nation's Maritime Forces

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt issued yesterday the following statement in connection with the observance of Maritime Day:

Maritime Day, 1942. This is its first wartime observance—a fitting occasion for all of us, and the people of the United Nations, to join in a salute to our victory fleet; to pay deserved tribute to the brave men who man the gallant ships of our merchant marine, and those other heroes without uniforms, the shipyard and factory workers.

The tenth annual observance of Maritime Day bears more than ordinary significance for all the people of the nation. At no time in our history have we been more dependent than we are now upon the productivity of our shipyards and the efficient operation of our cargo vessels. We are engaged in what is largely a war of ocean transportation. We must carry to the corners of the earth the men and materials of war; for our armed forces and for those of our allies.

A little more than a year ago we embarked upon the greatest shipbuilding program in history. No other nation ever had attempted so vast a maritime enterprise. There were those who doubted our ability to succeed. Today, I can assure you that we will perform this near-miracle of ship production. The nation's shipbuilding capacity has been increased more than 500 per cent. That of itself is an outstanding achievement.

We have been, we still are, confronted with a serious shortage of ships to carry the essentials of war. Submarines and the Axis aggressors have taken a heavy toll, but that problem, like the others confronting us, is being solved. Our ships are going through, and we will continue to go through in growing numbers.

The American people have reason to be proud of the heroism and patriotism of the officers and seamen of their victory fleet. During these dangerous days and nights on the sea lanes of the world, with danger lurking above, below and on the surface, they do not falter in the performance of their duty. Hundreds of them render service far beyond the call of duty. It is gratifying that the Congress has recognized such heroism and authorized the bestowal of proper awards to these men of the sea, who are just as vital to our ultimate victory as the men of the armed forces.

The nation's maritime industry is writing a wartime preface to the most glorious chapter in our history. It is making a vital contribution to the immediate war effort, and clearing the way for America's full restoration to the position in world trade befitting so great a nation.

## 19 Sailors at Key West Jailed on Drink Charge

KEY WEST, Fla., May 23 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Carl F. Hilton, Captain of the Port of Key West, yesterday ordered 19 civilian sailors removed from their American merchant ship here and jailed because they were intoxicated and were endangering the safety of the vessel and the port.

He said an investigation was being conducted to determine what charges will be placed against the sailors, who were taken from the ship by a squad of Marines. "If evidence shows that there was a concerted effort to mutiny, we will enter charges of mutiny against them," Commander Hilton said.

# They're Sister's Baking Match, These Soldier Student Cooks

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Hundreds of soldier boys and commissioned officers all over the country are going to bakery school to learn—self-reliance. Among the first to be graduated are 72 who received their diplomas here recently from the American Institute of Bakery.

Probably the average enlistee or draftee in the United States armed forces, given a recipe, the proper equipment, and a nodding acquaintance with his mother's kitchen, could come as near making an edible batch of bread as his sister (with equal opportunities).

But Uncle Sam's kitchen is not nailed down: it may be here today, there tomorrow. And so his bakers have the calm assurance that no matter what happens to the oven, they will somewhere, somehow, be able to produce bread tomorrow, as well as today.

Because of the unforeseen which may arise, the student bakers have been trained to be "self-reliant, as well as to turn out bread that is tasty, wholesome, and full of energy, as a means towards developing the best-nourished army in the world."

This group is only one of many stationed in various parts of the country, by order of the Quartermaster General, and it, like the others, will be followed by a succession of schools. Half of the graduates were officers of rank, and half non-commissioned officers and privates. They are equipped to become instructors, supervisors, and bakery assistants in the various military establishments.

The American Institute of Bakery has to make not only its classrooms, laboratory, and library, available to the uniformed students, but also its principal and his 21 years of experience, and his staff of bakery instructors. By beginning classes at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, and continuing 'till 9 o'clock at night, it was possible to assign not more than six students to an instructor, this permitting of personal attention throughout the five weeks of instruction.

The men have learned about the different kinds of wheat, how to age dough, and how to read its temperature. They will be able to turn out a good loaf of bread regardless of whether they are in a coal, oil or gas country—or have to rely on a near-by wood lot for fuel—for they have been taught to cook with all of these.

Their adaptability goes even farther: they have learned to cook in all types of ovens, and in all kinds of weather, three days of their instruction having been given out at the forest preserve, where open-air baking went on in an improvised behind-the-lines camp; for who knows what the weather may be like six months or a year from now—at the far end of a military expedition?

## Toledo Stores Open One Night for Workers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TOLEDO, Ohio—Now comes the "war workers' shopping day." To accommodate the workers in war industries, and others who can't get to the stores when they are regularly open, merchants here are keeping their stores open until 9 p. m., one night a week.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MISSES' AND WOMEN'S SIZES

SECOND FLOOR

Jordan Marsh Co. Boston

# Brighter Outlook Seen for Restoration of Commerce at the Port of Boston

## Cambridge Fence Hiding Novel House

A visitor approaching the corner of Ash and Acacia Streets in one of the older sections of Cambridge is very likely to be consumed with wonder and curiosity.

A 12-foot-high plywood fence—similar in construction to that so frequently erected around new excavations or where building alterations are taking place—completely obscures the 60-by-80-foot lot from view.

About midway along the Ash Street frontage, one finds a gate. And, on opening it, wonder and curiosity are bound to be heightened. For there in process of completion is one of the strangest four-room houses Cambridge has ever seen. Neither hammers nor nails were used in the construction of this pre-fabricated plyboard house—an experiment in defense housing.

Actually, the house will serve its designer Philip Johnson, not only as a bachelor residence for himself, but as a means of testing out the newest theories of pre-fabrication in practice. The floor, walls, and roof of the modest dwelling are all made of plywood panels which were constructed in a New York furniture factory.

Complete with fiber-glass insulation, and electric wiring inside the panels, the entire structure was delivered to the site ready to be bolted together.

The house, itself, will occupy about half the lot, with the front opening onto an enclosed patio or atrium, which is to be landscaped with already standing trees and shrubs, plus gardens and flagstone walks.

The front of the building, which is one-story in height with flat tar and gravel roof, will be almost entirely steel-framed plate glass, Mr. Johnson explained, with three doors opening directly onto the garden. There will be no cellar, merely a pit in which a gas heater will be installed. The house will consist of a large living room, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, and bath.

Mr. Johnson, a student of architecture at Harvard, and a former director of architecture at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, said that such houses—when mass produced—are expected to be cheaper and quicker to erect than normal houses. They will also be stronger, easier t heat in winter, and cooler in summer, he added.

In the construction of this house without nails, which is glued and bolted together, Mr. Johnson is assisted by his associate, S. Clements Horsley, of Rockefeller Plaza, New York. Both men agreed that if such homes could be turned out on mass-production lines that they could be easily erected by trained crews who probably would be more like mechanics than carpenters.

As yet, Mr. Johnson has been unable to give any estimate as to the cost of erecting this experimental house. "A single pre-fabricated house may not be any cheaper than any other kind of house," he said. "The saving comes in mass production. It's like building automobiles. If you only built one Ford car, it would be quite expensive. But when you build them in volume, they are cheap."

By a Staff Photographer

### Plywood House Built Without Hammer or Nails

What gives promise of being a quickly erected and economical defense housing unit is rapidly approaching completion at the corner of Ash and Acacia Streets, Cambridge. Double plywood walls, thickly insulated, are raised in sections to fully enclose the lot, with half the area occupied by the one-story dwelling, and the other half given over to an enclosed patio. Philip Johnson, shown in the lower picture, designed the building as living quarters for himself, and he hopes to produce similar units on a mass-production basis.

## Spinelli Tells Of $2,875 Cash

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 23 (AP)—Anthony Spinelli, Milton contractor, testified yesterday afternoon that he had received $2,875 from John W. Beal, former State Public Works Commissioner, for helping Mr. Beal and his brother get a contract on a Cambridge hospital job, but he denied that he ever turned any of the money over to former Mayor John W. Lyons of this City or his campaign manager, Paul Mannos.

John Beal is on trial on a charge of bribery and Mr. Spinelli and Mr. Beal's brother, Horatio, on charges of conspiracy. Lyons and Mannos already have been convicted in connection with the issuing of contracts.

## Labor Situation Improved By Longshoremen's Accord

With a contract signed between the United States War Shipping Administration and the Boston Foreign Forwarders, Inc., covering lend-lease shipments at the port of Boston, and the labor situation improved by an agreement between the longshoremen's union and the steamship operators, covering a willingness to work 24 hours a day, the outlook for recovery of Boston's commerce is brighter than for some time.

Ocean traffic—once a thriving business—has fallen away until even radio commentators and weekly news magazines have referred to Boston as the "ghost port." Freight, assembled in the great railroad yards, has been hauled away in railroad cars for export from some other port, though the start of the journey was within a stone's throw of docks where modern facilities for handling cargo were idle.

Though little can be said about such things during the war port boosters generally are optimistic about the port's future.

Intimations from Washington appear to support such opinions, it is pointed out here by those interested in ocean commerce.

The contract, recently signed is the first to be executed under the new Bland Forwarding Bill which authorizes the War Shipping Administration to co-ordinate freight forwarding for successful prosecution of the war, according to Admiral E. S. Land, War Shipping Administrator.

The Boston Freight Forwarders, Inc., was organized by forwarding companies for the special purpose of handling lend-lease shipments. Elmer E. Elwell of Stone & Downer Co., said to be the oldest foreign freight company in the United States, is president of the newly formed organization. The contract is expected to result in the routing of considerable freight via Boston. The new organization which has occupied offices at 110 State Street, has just moved to larger quarters on another floor of the same building.

### Rates Lowered

Ocean freight rates on coal from Hampton Roads, Va., to Boston have been lowered by the War Shipping Administration, following its recent action in taking of control of the collier fleet. The new rates, on approximately the levels of December, 1941, are $1 a ton to Boston, Beverly, Charlestown, East Boston, Everett, Lynn, Plymouth, Salem, South Boston, and Weymouth.

### Tidewater Terminal

Appointment of the Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc., as operators of the Commercial Shipping Division, Boston Port of Embarkation, at the Army Base, South Boston in connection with commercial shipping at that terminal, has been announced. Prior to the recent taking over of the entire Army Base by the Army, this company acted as operators of the commercial shipping section there.

### Old-Time Record

With shipyards setting records for speedy construction of Navy and merchant ships, old-time records are being recalled by those interested in what Americans accomplished in yesteryears. Officials of the United States Coast & Geodetic Survey report that the steamer Yukon, of 30 registered tons, and 75 feet in length, was contracted for April 9, 1898, by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The craft was launched, equipped, supplied, and on the working grounds of Alaskan waters Aug. 23 of the same year. The vessel was built, dismantled, and shipped from the builders' yards in New York, to St. Michael, Alaska, a distance of about 6,000 miles, partly by rail and partly by water. Landed on the beach July 3, the craft was there rebuilt by the crew of the famous ship Patterson, under direction of Capt. J. F. Pratt, commanding the Patterson. The Yukon was assembled in 29 actual working days, and served many years in the Bering Sea and Southwestern Alaskan waters and was sold in 1925.

### Propeller Club

Roscoe H. Prior, President of the Propeller Club, Port of Boston, has just embarked on his third term in that office, having been re-elected at the recent annual meeting. John J. Halloran was re-elected Vice-President; Charles H. Flathers, Secretary-Treasurer. New Directors include W. Earl Palmer, Clarence E. Doane, Capt. George Kimball and Harry J. Pearson.

### Shimmin Transferred

Herbert Shimmin, Assistant Manager of the Boston office of Norton, Lilly & Co., and affiliated with that shipping company for 19 years, has been transferred to the New York office of the company, probably for the duration of the war.

### Nantasket Service

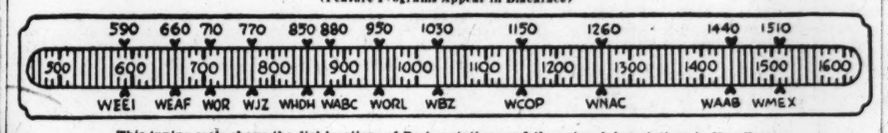
Excursion service will be provided this summer to Nantasket Beach, under curtailed schedules because of the war, and from the south side of India Wharf, where the old Bangor boat and later the Yarmouth steamer once sailed. Service is to start May 28, the change in the Boston terminal being due to Army occupation of Rowe's Wharf. Two vessels are to be used, the Nantasket and the Allerton, with no service after dark, and none on days of low visibility. It is expected that the company can arrange for half a dozen round trips a day when the weather is fair. It is the start of the 124th year that passenger service has been provided between Boston and Hingham, or Pemberton and Nantasket, said to be the oldest steamboat service in America with a continuous service record.

### Builds Lifeboats

Lifeboats for the new Liberty ship Eleazar Wheelock, named for the founder of Dartmouth College, when that vessel is put into service in a few weeks, will be built by a Dartmouth alumnus, Alden Chester, Vice-President of the Globe American Corporation, it is announced by the Maritime Commission. Mr. Chester converted his stove factory at Kokomo, Ind., into a lifeboat manufacturing plant as a war measure, and when he learned of the recent launching of the Eleazar Wheelock at Baltimore, he asked that lifeboats from his factory be installed, and the Government granted the request.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WBZ-1030kc-BLU | WNAC-1260kc-NBC | WAAB-1440kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-100m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12:00 **Theater of Today:** | News; "Music at Noon", | "Musical Roundup" | Salute to South America | Sports program |
| 12:15 **Jim Ameche** | Music by Black | Sport preview | Defense, farm talks | "Town Crier"; talk |
| 12:30 "Stars Over Holly- | National Farm and Home | Ilka Chase; orchestra; | "Italian Melodies" | Circle C Ranch Boys |
| 12:45 wood"; drama | Hour; speakers; orch. | vocalist; guests | "Italian Melodies" | **'Monitor Views the News'** |
| 1:00 News Service | Vincent Lopez' Orchestra | News Service | Musical Album | "Musical Mailbox"; with |
| 1:15 Radio Bulletin | Vincent Lopez' Orchestra | George and Dixie, songs | Coast Guard on Guard | Vivienne Cameron |
| 1:30 **This Is Our Fight:** | Contrasts in Melody | Rex Maupin's Orchestra, | **Army-Navy Relief base-** | Ann Bromberg, soprano; |
| 1:45 **dramatization** | News Service | Kaleidoscope | **ball game** | Short Story Editor |
| 2:00 News; "Of Men and | "Fantasy in Melody"; | U. S. Marine Band | **Army-Navy Relief base-** | Victory Program |
| 2:15 Books"; interview, | Clark Dennis; orchestra | U. S. Marine Band | **ball game** | Victory Program |
| 2:30 N. E. Wild Life | News; E. Gary, songs | Network speakers | **Army-Navy Relief base-** | Nancy Mace, soprano |
| 2:45 U. S. O. Program | "Here's to You" | "Matinee in Rhythm" | **ball game** | News reports |
| 3:00 Buffalo Serenade | Royal Canadian Air | "Music for Listening" | 20th Century Serenade | Dance Matinee; popular |
| 3:15 Buffalo Serenade | Force Band | "Air Youth for Victory" | Baseball Interviews | recordings |
| 3:30 F. O. B. Detroit | News; Phil Bovero's Or. | Campus Capers; variety | **Red Sox - Philadelphia** | Dance Matinee; popular |
| 3:45 F. O. B. Detroit | Phil Bovero's Orchestra | Campus Capers; News | **baseball game** | recordings |
| 4:00 Young Americans in | Club Matinee; variety | "Down Mexico Way" | **Red Sox - Philadelphia** | Dance Matinee; popular |
| 4:15 the Making | Club Matinee; variety | "Down Mexico Way" | **baseball game** | recordings |
| 4:30 News; United We | Sports program | "Your Number Please"; | **Red Sox - Philadelphia** | Dance Matinee; popular |
| 4:45 **Stand** | Sports program; News | orchestra; soloist | **baseball game** | recordings |
| 5:00 **Budapest String** | Charlie Spivak's Orch. | Dramatic sketch | **Red Sox - Philadelphia** | Dance Matinee; popular |
| 5:15 **Quartet Recital** | Charlie Spivak's Orch. | Dramatic Sketch | **baseball game** | recordings |
| 5:30 **Budapest String** | Erskine Hawkins's Orch. | Sports; Musical Roundup | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 5:45 **Quartet Recital** | Erskine Hawkins's Orch | Musical Roundup | Glenn Miller's Orchestra | News reports |
| 6:00 News comments | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Prayer; Dinner Concert, | Baseball Scores; Music; |
| 6:15 Songs; music | Lum 'n' Abner | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | "Town Crier" |
| 6:30 Frazier Hunt | Sports Digest; Defense | Press Roundup; Music | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 **The World Today** | News Review | Dramatization | Sports; Memory Lane | Sports reports |
| 7:00 **'People's Platform':** | Allen Roth's Orchestra, | "Noah Webster Says"; | Chavez and His Orch. | "March to Victory" |
| 7:15 **informal forum** | Allen Roth's Orchestra | quiz program | Chavez and His Orch. | News; orch. |
| 7:30 "Calling Pan Amer- | "Ellery Queen"; mystery | 'Confidentially Yours'; | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Joe Neville's Orchestra |
| 7:45 ica"; recording | drama | Melodic Moods | "Inside of Sports" | Treasury Star Parade |
| 8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or. | "The Green Hornet"; | "Able's Irish Rose"; | Visit to American Eagle | Jose Dominguez' Orch. |
| 8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or. | mystery drama | comedy sketch | Club, London | "Lest We Forget" |
| 8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D. | Provincial Festival of | 'Truth or Consequences'; | "California Melodies" | 101st Vets.; Talk |
| 8:45 Elman, m. c.; News | School Music; Montreal | quiz program | "California Melodies" | Treasury Dept.; Music |
| 9:00 "Your Hit Parade"; | Leighton Noble's Orch. | National Barn Dance; | "America Loves a Mel- | **Pages From the Classi-** |
| 9:15 Mark Warnow's | Leighton Noble's Orch. | Eddie Peabody; Hoosier | ody"; Marion Claire; | **cal Album** |
| 9:30 Orch.; vocalists; | Frontline Headlines | Molasses; Glen Welty's | Attilio Baggiore; or- | **Pages From the Classi-** |
| 9:45 "Saturday Night | "Meet the Band" | Orchestra; guest | chestra; talk | **cal Album** |
| 10:00 Serenade"; music, | Bob Ripley's "Believe It | Sports Newsreel | **Raymond Gram Swing** | Five Star News |
| 10:15 Olga Coelho, Songs | or Not" | **'Labor for Victory'; talks** | **America Preferred: Jan** | Jose Dominguez Orch. |
| 10:30 Public Affairs | Stag Party; variety show | Ted Steel's Studio Club | **Kiepura, tenor** | Jimmie Lunceford's Or. |
| 10:45 News; Sports | Stag Party; variety show | Ted Steel's Studio Club | News Service | Shep Fields' Orchestra |
| 11:00 C. Thornhill's Orch. | News; Music | News Service | Griff Williams' Orchestra | Artie Shaw's Orchestra |
| 11:15 Weather; Leighton | Leo Reisman's Orch. | Local news; Music | Griff Williams' Orchestra | Jimmy Dorsey's Orch. |
| 11:30 Noble's Or.; Ray- | Ray Heatherton's Orch. | "Riverboat Revels"; Pete | Del Casino's Orchestra | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 mond Scott's Orch. | Ray Heatherton's Orch. | Brescia's Orchestra | Del Casino's Orchestra | Day's End; News |

### *Sunday's Programs*

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WBZ-1030kc-BLU | WNAC-1260kc-NBC | WAAB-1440kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-100m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00 News; Louise Wil- | News; Minstrels | European News; Organ | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:15 cher, organ | Morning Minstrels | Recital | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song | News Service | Petite Musicale | "The Song Shop" | |
| 8:45 Circle | The Woodshedders; songs | News Service | "The Song Shop" | |
| 9:00 **News of the World** | World News Roundup | World News Roundup | Sunday Morning Sere- | "Morning Pickup"; orch. |
| 9:15 Religious program | Coast to Coast on a | Male Quartet | nade | Religious service |
| 9:30 J. Mattfeld, organ | Bus"; children's pro- | "Words and Music" | Sunday Morning Sere- | Religious service |
| 9:45 Gypsy Caravan | gram | "Words and Music" | nade | Religious service |
| 10:00 Church of the Air | "Musical Millwheel" | Uncle Bob; children's | Musical Album | Religious service |
| 10:15 Church of the Air | "Fantasy in Melody" | program | Male Quartet | "Music in the Modern |
| 10:30 Wings Over Jordan, | "Southernaires" quartet | "Thrilling Stories" | Australian News | Manner" |
| 10:45 Wings Over Jordan, | "Southernaires" quartet | Vi & Vilma, songs; piano | Tremont Temple Baptist | Gilbert and Sullivan |
| 11:00 News; "Everybody's | News; Musicale | Religious service | Church service | Operetta |
| 11:15 Church"; guest | "Recital Period" | Religious service | Tremont Temple Baptist | Gilbert and Sullivan |
| 11:30 **Invitation to** | Revue in Miniature | Religious service | Church service | Operetta |
| 11:45 **Learning; guests** | Revue in Miniature | Religious service | Tremont Temple service | Gilbert-Sullivan Operetta |
| 12:00 News Service | **Foreign Policy Talk** | News Service | Student Radio Club | News Report |
| 12:15 "Melody Weavers", | First Piano Quartet | "Letters to My Son" | Student Radio Club | "Romance in Music" |
| 12:30 **Salt Lake City** | **Music Hall: Symphony** | Emma Otero, soprano; | "Italian Melodies" | **WMEX Drama Shop: "A** |
| 12:45 **Tabernacle Choir** | **Orchestra; soloists** | orchestra | "Italian Melodies" | **World in Fantasy"** |
| 1:00 **Beacon St. Window** | **Music Hall: Symphony** | Religious program | News Service | Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby |
| 1:15 Phil Saltman, piano | **Orchestra; soloists** | Religious Program | Citizenship talk | Ossenfaky's Orchestra |
| 1:30 News; "New at Zoo" | 'Chats About Dogs" | Network program | Ray Herbeck's Orchestra | and Morris Goldberg, |
| 1:45 "New at Zoo" | News Room of the Air | Network program | Ray Herbeck's Orchestra | baritone |
| 2:00 Spirit of '42 | **Blue Theater Players:** | Sammy Kaye's Serenade | "Songs of Safety" | Natural science talk |
| 2:15 Spirit of '42 | **dramatic sketch** | Sammy Kaye's Serenade | Hillbilly Group; songs | Towne House Orchestra |
| 2:30 Columbia Workshop | Show of Yesterday and | **Round Table Discussion** | "This Is Fort Dix"; Tom | **Christian Science Pro-** |
| 2:45 Col. Wrkshp; News | Today | **Round Table Discussion** | Slater, m. c. | **gram: talk; music** |
| 3:00 **Columbia Broad-** | "Wake Up, America" | Music For Neighbors | "A Boy, a Girl, a Band"; | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:15 **casting Symphony** | "Wake Up, America" | Upton Close; "Far East" | orchestra; vocalists | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:30 **Columbia Broad-** | "Wake Up, America" | **'The Army Hour': drama;** | Dedication Gen. Mac- | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:45 **casting Symphony** | "Wake Up, America" | **speakers; band; choir** | Arthur's Mall; speakers | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 4:00 **Columbia Broad-** | News; Novatime | 'The Army Hour'; drama; | Reviewing Stand; aus- | Religious program |
| 4:15 **casting Symphony** | Richard Liebert, organ | **speakers; band; choir** | pices Northwestern U., | Religious program |
| 4:30 Andre Kostelanetz' | "This Is the Truth" | Young People's Church | Concert Album | **"Is That So"; forum** |
| 4:45 Or.; James Melton | "This Is the Truth" | of the Air; speaker | Concert Album | Circle C Ranch Boys |
| 5:00 **Family Hour:** G. | Moylan Sisters, songs | Rebroadcast of "Listen | **'I Hear America Singing'** | The Concert Hour |
| 5:15 **Swarthout; Ross** | Olivio Santoro, songs | America" program | **'I Hear America Singing'** | The Concert Hour |
| 5:30 **Graham; chorus** | Steelmakers; variety | World's Most Honored | "Halls of Montezuma"; | The Concert Hour |
| 5:45 Wm. Shirer's News | Steelmakers; variety | Music; M. Piastro, con. | Marine Corps Show | The Concert Hour |
| 6:00 **Edward R. Murrow** | "Fun House"; Joe | Clotilda Zappala, so- | Wythe Williams, news; | Sports; News |
| 6:15 Sunday Seerenade | Tobin, m. c. | prano; violin; organ | Raymond Scott's Orch. | Irish Melodies |
| 6:30 "Melody Ranch"; | News commentators | News Service | "Nobody's Children"; | Religious program |
| 6:45 Gene Autry; music | "Ink Spots"; quartet | Baseball News | drama | Religious program |
| 7:00 dramatizations | National Vespers | Jack Benny; M. Living- | Religious program | "Uncle Bill"; talk |
| 7:15 Musical program | National Vespers | stone, "Rochester" or | Religious program | "Uncle Bill"; talk |
| 7:30 **"We, the People, at** | **"Alias John Freedom";** | "Bandwagon"; Bob | News Service | Central Baptist Church |
| 7:45 **War"; interviews** | **dramatization** | Crosby's Orchestra | Invitation to the Waltz | of Quincy; Rev. Frank |
| 8:00 World News | Religious program | Edgar Bergen; guest | **American Forum of the** | C. Hageman |
| 8:15 World News | Religious program | comedy; orchestra | **Air: "Poll Tax"** | Central Baptist Church |
| 8:30 "Crime Doctor"; | Inner Sanctum Mystery; | "One Man's Family"; | **American Forum of Air** | **Classical Album** |
| 8:45 drama; Elm. Davis | dramatic sketch | dramatic sketch | Gabriel Heatter, news | **Classical Album** |
| 9:00 **Star Theater: Fred** | Walter Winchell | "Manhattan Merry-Go- | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | **Classical Album** |
| 9:15 **Allen; K. Baker;** | "The Parker Family" | Round"; music; ale | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | **Classical Album** |
| 9:30 **Portland Hoffa;** | "Dear John"; drama | American Album of Fa- | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | George Harris' Orchestra |
| 9:45 **guests; orchestra** | Raymond Clapper, news | miliar Music | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | George Harris' Orchestra |
| 10:00 "Take It or Leave | "Good Will Hour"; John | Phil Spitalny's All-Girl | **Raymond Gram Swing** | Victor Herbert's Music |
| 10:15 It"; quiz program, | J. Anthony, director | Orchestra; guest soloist | Talk from Sydney | Victor Herbert's Music |
| 10:30 News; Defense | "Good Will Hour"; John | "Joe and Mabel"; dra- | **"This Is Your Enemy";** | News report |
| 10:45 Dance Time | J. Anthony, director | matic sketch | **OEM Dramatic Series** | Army Recruiting talk |
| 11:00 Headlines-Bylines | News Service | News Service | Stan Kenton's Orchestra | Guy Lombardo's Orch. |
| 11:15 **"They Live For-** | Music You Want | Local news; Music | Dick Stabile's Orchestra | Duke Ellington's Orch. |
| 11:30 **ever"; drama** | Music You Want | Mystery Sketch with John | 'Answering You'; British | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 Ray Scott's Orch | Music You Want | Wayne | Govt. Officials Program | Day's End; News |

### *Monday's Programs*

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WBZ-1030kc-BLU | WNAC-1260kc-NBC | WAAB-1440kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-100m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11:00 Arthur Godfrey | "Second Husband" | "The Bartons"; sketch; | Ruth Moss, Interviews | Citizenship talk; Orch. |
| 11:15 News; Music | "Honeymoon Hill"; sk. | "Vic and Sade"; sketch; | Australian News | "Cheer Up Time" |
| 11:30 "Bright Horizons" | "John's Other Wife"; sk. | "Road of Life"; sketch | Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; | "Tunesmiths" |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | "Just Plain Bill"; sk. | "David Harum"; sketch | Gov. O'Conor, Maryland | News reports |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk | News; Hum and Strum | "Gene and Glenn" | Beake Carter, News | Sports comments |
| 12:15 "Big Sister"; sk. | "Judy and Jane" | "Kaleidoscope" | Defense, farm talks | Town Crier |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk. | National Farm and Home | Musical Roundup | "Italian Melodies" | Circle C Ranch Boys |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour; talks; music | Musical Roundup | "Italian Melodies" | **'Monitor Views the News'** |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" | Mildred Carlson, talk | News Service | Luncheon Music | Musical Mailbox |
| 1:15 Serial drama | Edward MacHugh, hymns | Marjorie Mills Hour | "I'll Find My Way" | Musical Mailbox |
| 1:30 Vic and Sade; sk. | N. E. Agriculture News | Marjorie Mills Hour | Music; dance music | Margaret Janis, songs |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" | News report | Cedric Foster, News | "March On, Marines" | "Story of Wool" |
| 2:00 Serial drama | Vincent Lopes' Orchestra | "Light of the World" | Treasures in Melody | Victory Program |
| 2:15 Serial drama | Contrasts in Melody | "Grimm's Daughter"; sk. | Treasures in Melody | Leatherneck Parade |
| 2:30 "We Love and Learn | Rakov's Orchestra | "The Guiding Light"; sk. | Some Like It Sweet | Organ Recital |
| 2:45 "The Goldbergs" | Rakov's Orchestra | Hymn Recital | Baseball Interviews | News reports |
| 3:00 "David Harum"; sk. | "Prescott Presents" | "Against the Storm"; | **Boston Braves - N. Y.** | Dance Matinee |
| 3:15 News comment | "Prescott Presents" | "Ma Perkins"; sketch; | **Giants baseball game** | Dance Matinee |
| 3:30 News; Hollywood | Two Men and a Girl | "Pepper Young's Family" | **Boston Braves - N. Y.** | Dance Matinee |
| 3:45 'The Family Front' | 15 Minutes from B'dway | "Right to Happiness" | **Giants baseball game** | Dance Matinee |
| 4:00 Adelaide Stedman | Arthur Tracy, songs | "Backstage Wife" | **Boston Braves - N. Y.** | Dance Matinee |
| 4:15 Spotlight on Asia | Club Matinee; variety | "Stella Dallas"; drama | **Giants baseball game** | Dance Matinee |
| 4:30 "Swing Time" | Club Matinee; variety | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | **Boston Braves - N. Y.** | Dance Matinee |
| 4:45 Press News | Club Matinee; News | "Young Widder Brown" | **Giants baseball game** | Dance Matinee |
| 5:00 Musical Camera | "Singing Cowboy" | "When a Girl Marries"; | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 5:15 Preview | Musical Headliners | "Portia Faces Life" | Children's Program | Dance Matinee |
| 5:30 Songs; "Orchid" | "Superman"; sketch | "Musical Roundup" | "Jack Armstrong" | Drama Shop |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | Herb Lewis, songs | Sport comment; Music | 'Capt. Midnight'; drama | News; Defense talk |
| 6:00 Irving T. McDonald | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Prayer; Dinner Concert, | Sports; Music |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | Dinner Music | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Town Crier; Defense |
| 6:30 Frank Parker, songs | Sports Digest; Music | Press Roundup; Music | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 The World Today | Lowell Thomas, news | Musical Rendezvous | Sports; Memory Lane | Sports; Memory Lane |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | Adventures in Research | Fred Waring's Orchestra, | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news; | March to Victory |
| 7:15 Charro Oil Trio | Treasury Star Parade | News of the World | "The Johnson Family" | Richard Bellinger; news |
| 7:30 "Blondie"; comedy | Garden Gossip | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Melodie Moods | Joe Neville's Orchestra |
| 7:45 serial drama | "Gypsy Serenade" | Walter Kidder, songs | "Melodie Moods" | Josephine Cambria, songs |
| 8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz | "I Love a Mystery"; | Cavalcade of America; | "Rising Up the News" | Jose Dominguez' Orch. |
| 8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz | "I Love a Mystery"; | starring Tyrone Power | "For Your Information" | Dance Music |
| 8:30 "Gay 90's Revue"; | "True or False"; quiz | Richard Crooks; Alfred | "Adventures of Bulldog | WMEX Drama: Essays in |
| 8:45 music; Elmer Davis | "True or False"; quiz | Wallenstein's Orchestra | Drummond"; S. Ortega | Drama |
| 9:00 **Theater: Rita Hay-** | Leighton Noble's Orch. | Great Artists: Jose | Gabriel Heatter, news; | **"Pages From the Classi-** |
| 9:15 **worth; Robert Tay-** | Leighton Noble's Orch. | Iturbi, pianist; orch. | News Service | **cal Album"** |
| 9:30 **lor; Robert Preston,** | "Frontline Headlines" | "Doctor J. C."; quiz pro- | "The Better Half"; quiz | **Classical Album** |
| 9:45 **"Test Pilot"** | "Meet the Band"; jingles | gram | program | **Classical Album** |
| 10:00 Freddy Martin's Or. | "Counterspy"; drama | Josephine Antoine, so- | Raymond Gram Swing | News report |
| 10:15 Freddy Martin's Or. | "Counterspy"; drama | prano; orch. | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Dance orchestra |
| 10:30 Civilian Defense pgm | Morgan Beatty, News | "Hot Copy"; drama | Am. Palestine Commit- | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:45 News; Sports | "Here Comes Band"; Talk | "Hot Copy"; drama | tee's Dinner; speakers | Lawrence Welk's Orch. |
| 11:00 News Analysis | News; Music | News Service | Leo Zollo's Orchestra | Harry James' Orchestra |
| 11:15 **Leon Henderson** | Music You Want | Local news; Music | J. Henderson's Orch. | Larry Clinton's Orch. |
| 11:30 Master Works of | Music You Want | "Unlimited Horizons"; | "Radio Newsreel"; Ar- | "Day's End"; music |
| 11:45 Music; orchestra | Music You Want | dramatic sketch | thur Mann; recorded | Music; News |

## Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLQ7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m. — English Period, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London — 11:30 p. m. — Newsreel, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1 m.

### For Sunday, May 24

London—5:15 p. m.—London Calling, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Canadian News Letter, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.9meg, 25.2m.
London—8:25 p. m.—Bridgebuilders, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—News in English, RKE, 5.03meg, 59.7m.
Guatemala—9 p. m.—Orchestra, TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Church Services GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
London—11 p. m.—Britain Sings, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Concert, TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
Moscow—11:40 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 5.03meg, 59.7m.
**Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.**

## *Short Waves in Boston*

**WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc**
6:15 p. m.—Spanish for North Americans.
6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
**WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)**
5:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese program.
7:00 p. m.—English program.
7:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
11:00 p. m.—English program.

### For Sunday, May 24

**WRUL, 9.7mc; 11.79mc; 6.04mc**
2:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak".
2:30 p. m.—World Affairs (English).
3:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Services in English, German and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
6:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
6:30 p. m.—For service men overseas.
7:00 p. m.—Poetry readings.
**WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)**
5:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese program.
7:00 p. m.—English program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

## *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

**For Monday, May 25**
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

**Christian Science Programs**
**For Sunday, May 24**

2:30 p. m. — WMEX, (1510kc), Christian Science Program; presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

## *Today's FM Programs*

**W67B, Boston (46.7mc)**
3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—Hawaiian Serenade.
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; J. Dorsey's Orchestra.
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
7:00 p. m.—Network program.
7:30 p. m.—Novelty Time.
7:45 p. m.—"Samovar Serenade."
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

**W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)**
1:30 p. m.—Army-Navy Relief Game
3:00 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
3:15 p. m.—"Marching Along."
3:30 p. m.—Red Sox-Philadelphia Baseball Game.
4:00 p.m.—Dance music.
4:15 p. m.—Sports.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant" Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—News commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Chaves and his Orch.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club.
8:30 p. m.—"California Melodies."
9:00 p. m.—"America Loves a Melody."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—America Preferred: Jan Kiepura, tenor.
10:45 p. m.—Don Bovay, songs.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Del Casino's Orchestra.

### For Sunday, May 24

**W67B, Boston (46.7mc)**
3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Edwin La Mar Trio.
3:30 p. m.—Charioteers; quartet.
3:45 p. m.—Hawaiian Serenade.
4:00 p. m.—News; band.
4:15 p. m.—"Mandolettes."
4:30 p. m.—"Vesper Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
5:15 p. m.—Eddie Dean, tenor.
5:30 p. m.—"Plays for Americans."
6:00 p. m.—News; "Sweet and Low"
6:30 p. m.—Viennese Concert Ensemble.
7:00 p. m.—News; sports.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Royce, tenor.
7:45 p. m.—String quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; military band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Symphonic Strings."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

**W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W

# U. S. Shipyards Envisaged Putting 3 Cargo Carriers a Day in Service by Autumn

## *CBS Symphony to Play Unfamiliar Music on Air*

**The Week End Dialer**

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Radio programs scheduled for Sunday include the following:

The Music Hall String Symphony, under Maurice Baron, will play Wilhelmj's setting of Bach's Air for the G String, Leclair's "Tambourin," arranged by Dubensky, Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song," Arensky's "Variations on a Theme by Tchaikovsky" and Dubensky's "Old Russian Soldiers' Song." Mr. Baron will also present the premiere of two new American compositions, his own "Sonnet for Strings," and Sascha Fidelman's "The Bee and the Flower." Leonora Cortez, pianist. Edwina Eustis will sing Bizet's "Angus Dei" and Schubert's "Sylvia" and "Hark, Hark, the Lark." Leonora Cortez will be soloist in the second and third movements of Mendelssohn's G minor Piano Concerto.

Bernard Herrman is to conduct the world premiere of Anthony Collins' "Threnody" with the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, and the first American performances of two Dutch works, Johan Wagenaar's "Saul and David," and an Old Dutch Suite, arranged by Cornelius Dopper. Mr. Herrmann's program also includes the Handel-Harty "Ater Music" Suite, and "Humoresque" by Gilbert. CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Joseph Hergesheimer, novelist, Jacques Barzun, historian, and Mark Van Doren will participate in an analysis of Rousseau's "The Social Contract," in "Invitation to Learning," CBS-WEEI, 11:30 a. m.

"Should Congress Abolish the Poll Tax?" will be the topic for discussion on "American Forum of the Air," MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Columbia Workshop is to present "Midnight Blue," a story of a swing band, written by James Beach, a former CBS employee now in the Army. CBS-WEEI, 2:30 p. m.

A new series, "This Is Your Enemy," begins under auspices of the Office of Emergency Management, replacing "Keep 'Em Rolling." Each program, aided by drama, is to present a different side of life in Nazi-dominated territory. The first episode is "Treatment of Women." MBS-WAAB, 10:30 p. m. Wallace R. Deuel will be guest speaker.

Brig Gen. James H. Doolittle, who led the first American air raid over Tokyo, is scheduled to speak on the Army Hour, NBC-WNAC, 3:30 p. m.

A last-minute program change will give Boston listeners the premiere of "Stars and Stripes in Britain," a new Mutual show by short wave from England telling of the activities of members of American armed forces in Britain, MBS-WAAB, rebroadcast by recording, 11 p. m.

"Chicago, Germany" is the title of Arch Oboler's modern story on "Plays for Americans," NBC, except WNAC, 5:30 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

**Admirals at Boston Maritime Dinner**

**Head table speakers at the National Maritime Day banquet at the Hotel Statler last night included (left to right) Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. N., retired, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, and War Shipping Administrator; Roscoe H. Prior, President of the Boston Propeller Club, who presided, and Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant, U. S. N., Commandant of the First Naval District.**

## Coal Pier Restriction Raised To Ease Flow Into New England

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—threatened bottleneck in the flow of southern Appalachian coal to New England by the newly established rail-barge route via New York Harbor has been erased by an Interstate Commerce Commission authorization for shippers to designate the pier in that harbor where the coal is to be loaded on barges, regardless of the intermediate railroad involved, Acting Director Howard A. Gray of the solid fuels office announced yesterday.

The I. C. C. action opened for the use of shippers of this coal the piers of at least four railroads at the present time and may be extended to others later.

Mr. Gray said the order was especially useful now because of the heavy movement of coal to New England war industries and to the stock piles and bins of consumers storing fuel against possible shortages later in the year.

Its effect, he explained, would be to expedite movement and make possible the use of piers suited to the vessels to be used for transportation of the coal, no matter which line carried it northward to the Port of New York. Previously the coal coming to New York for transshipment to barges originated on the lines of the railroads owning the piers or on lines of their affiliated railroads.

Mr. Gray said that the greater availability of the coal piers in New York also was expected to prove useful should congestion attend the operations at certain piers, by throwing open additional and less congested piers.

The I. C. C. action supplemented authority it granted a few days ago by which coal from the southern Appalachian area might be shipped northward by way of the Cape Charles and eastern shore of Maryland route avoiding the busy Washington and Baltimore railroad yards, at the same rates previously in effect for all-rail movements to the north from the coalfields.

## Tanker Fleet Seamen Send Thanks to Hub

A word of thanks from the seamen in the British tanker fleet for various articles they have received has been relayed by the fleet Chaplain, the Rev. P. B. Clayton, to the Boston chapter of the British War Relief Society, it is learned today.

In a letter to the Workshop Division of the Society the Rev. Mr. Clayton said in part, "It is my privilege to pass to you, my fellow servants, for the men at sea, their sense of thankfulness and confidence that they will be supplied with what they need. Chaplains are ever conscious of the truth that they themselves as shipmates in the fleets cannot attempt this very wide provision. Our sacred duty is to be their friends."

Among a list of articles which the Rev. Mr. Clayton mentioned as continuing wants of the fleet members include: hand-winding gramophones, in working order; records; musical instruments, such as harmonicas, ukulees, and similar things; worth-while books; magazines, such as Reader's Digest, Atlantic Monthly, Harper's and the National Geographic; cards and cribbage boards; games and puzzles; writing sets; handkerchiefs; candy, chewing gum, chocolate and souvenirs to take home to their families.

## Admiral Land Speaks in Hub At Maritime Day Observance

Declaring that American shipyards will be putting three ships a day into active war service by autumn, and at the same time envisaging a postwar merchant marine that will enable the United States to be the dominant factor in the preservation of world commerce, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, and War Shipping Administrator, disclosed in a Boston address last night that even the present gigantic shipbuilding record "has not taken our eyes from the main objective of re-establishment of the American merchant marine."

Speaking at the Boston dinner in observance of the 10th annual National Maritime Day, at the Hotel Statler, sponsored jointly by port and shipping organizations, Admiral Land made it clear that "a part of our effort is directed toward the postwar era," and that "we shall never lose sight of that goal."

We shall not be satisfied, he added, "until the ships under our flag handle at least one-half of the maritime traffic affecting our nation."

Denying reports that the merchant marine personnel might be placed under jurisdiction of the Navy, Admiral Land declared that "both the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration are opposed to such a plan." The officers and men of the merchant marine, he said "are rendering faithful service of a high type. They are unsung heroes."

A balanced program is the prime need today "to bring our over-all war effort up to the proper level to insure victory," he said. "By this I mean adoption of a national war policy of first things first.

"Upon the output of our shipyards and the efficiency of operations of our merchant marine rests the success of the nation in prosecution of the war. Ships must come first.

"Maritime Day finds our nation building the Victory Fleet—greatest shipbuilding program in world history. Our yards must produce 2,300 merchant vessels aggregating 22,000,000 deadweight tons, in the two-year period ending with 1943, and in addition about 700 smaller auxiliary craft.

"So far this year there have actually been delivered into service 138 merchant ships, about 35 per cent more than were delivered in all of last year. By fall we will be delivering three a day into active war service."

Regarding maintenance and repair, Admiral Land said that in the year ending April 1, 450 vessels were degaussed, 560 armed and provided with gun-crew quarters and work was progressing on 120 others.

Thirty-one sabotaged Italian and German vessels requisitioned by this country in American ports were repaired and properly equipped for war operation, he said. "The extent of the work on sabotaged vessels is shown by the fact that the total cost involved was about $10,000,000. We also put into proper condition for operation 65 foreign-flag vessels requisitioned from Danish, Finnish, French and other owners. None of these had been sabotaged but all had to be armed and placed in good condition."

Regarding the labor situation, Admiral Land said that productivity of both labor and management in the shipbuilding industry had to be improved by 12½ per cent this year and 25 per cent next year "if we are to reach our shipbuilding goal." There has been an increase in productivity, he declared, adding that "somebody did something about it, and, after all, that is what the Maritime Commission is after. Results count!"

## Data on Spies In Maine Held 'Confidential'

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 23 (AP)—Maine Civilian Defense Director Francis H. Farnum said last night he had reported in a signed statement to Civilian Defense agencies that Army authorities and police had "accurate information" that German spies recently had "been landed on the coast of Maine."

"Several women, as well as men, are at work in the State in places known to the authorities," said a statement appearing over his name.

"They are trying to obtain information about our shipping, about the number of ships that we have on the ways in the shipyards. They are trying to obtain information about the convoys, the nature of the cargo that is being transported, the number of ships and their destination."

In a statement issued to reporters late in the day he said he considered it "unfortunate if such confidential information was made public." He said he had issued information to vital civilian defense agencies some time ago "confidentially," and that he had nothing to say "for general consumption."

At Portland, United States Attorney John D. Clifford, Jr., said the disclosure was a "complete surprise" to the United States Department of Justice there.

"We do not know the nature or the accuracy of his (Farnum's) information," Mr. Clifford said, adding that he saw "no helpful purpose in issuing alarmist statements."

And at the Boston Office of the United States Regional Civilian Defense Director, the only word was:

"We have no knowledge of any enemy agents landing in Maine."

### *Colonial Play to Resume*

Performances of "The Corn Is Green" will be resumed at the Colonial Theater Monday evening. Ethel Barrymore, who heads the cast, injured her ankle at the Thursday matinee. Performances were cancelled Thursday night and again last evening.

## Youthful Czech Poet-Writer Masaryk Club Guest Tonight

Egon Hostovsky, youthful but well-known Czechoslovak poet and writer, is to be the principal speaker at an anniversary celebration tonight for Dr. Eduard Benes, President of the Czech Government in exile, to be given by the T. G. Masaryk Circle in Boston.

M. Hostovsky received praise for his novel "Daylight" which recently appeared on the British book market.

The Masaryk Club, an affiliate of the Czech Alliance branch of Boston, is composed largely of refugees from Nazi-occupied Czechoslovakia, and particularly from once-bitterly-disputed Sudeten German areas.

Formed primarily for the purpose of expediting the assimilation of newly-arrived refugees into the American way of life, preparatory to their acceptance as United States citizens, the club includes in its by-laws the stipulation that each member be either a United States citizen or else have expressed his intention of taking out his first papers. All but a few of the members have already taken out their first papers.

Numbered among its members is a former executive of one of the Czech state's largest trusts, who managed to evade the Nazi occupation authorities and reached Sweden where he lived for two years. This refugee secured passage to the United States from Sweden via the Trans-Siberian railway, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco passing through Russia just 10 days before the invasion by Germany began in June, 1941.

The wife, who was used to being waited on by several servants, is now working in a Hub restaurant, and her husband seeks to become an American citizen.

Tonight's program will also include a talk by Dr. Joseph Hanc, lecturer at the Fletcher School of Diplomacy; George Zlizer, boy pianist, and Mrs. Eleanor Cook Lane, who will sing folk songs in Czech.

## Lump-Sum Insurance Payments for N. E.

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—New England workers received $1,215,692 in lump-sum payments during 1941 under Federal old-age and survivors insurance, the Social Security Board announced today.

Massachusetts led with $640,961 and Connecticut was second with payments totalling $301,341. Payments in other states: Rhode Island, $106,465; Maine, $84,384; New Hampshire, $53,921, and Vermont, $28,620.

Total monthly benefits paid under the system amounted to $457,526 for 24,541 workers.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## Dr. Edgell to Give Course

Dr. George Harold Edgell, Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, will give a six-week course of lectures at the Museum School on the subject of the history of Renaissance and modern art, beginning Monday, June 8. The hour will be from noon to 1 o'clock each weekday except Saturday. The last of the lectures wil be given on Juy 17.

The course will be related to Dr. Edgell's Harvard course. For many years before joining the Museum staff in 1934 as Curator of Paintings, Dr. Edgell had been Professor of Fine Arts and Dean of the Faculty of Architecture at Harvard. In 1913 he gave the first course on the Central Italian Painters ever offered at an American university. He is the author of a history of Sicnese painting, published in 1932.

The course is part of a special wartime summer school program, and application for enrollment should be made to the Museum School, 230 The Fenway, by June 1. Other courses offered by the summer school include drawing, design, anatomy, perspective, painting, sculpture, graphic arts, map-making, and various crafts.

## *Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston*

### *Theaters*

**Colonial**—Resuming performances Monday. "The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore.

**Shubert**—"All's Fair," presented by Wiman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmer. Starring Ray Bolger. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Wilbur**—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

### *Summer Theaters*

**Brattle Hall, Cambridge**—"Personal Island," comedy by Pauline Williams. Starring Fay Wray. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:30.

**Peabody Playhouse**—"Address: Hamburg," by Sheldon Glueck. Presented by the Tributary Theater of Boston. 8:30.

**The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street**—"Squaring the Circle." Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

### *Music*

**Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Gallery**—Concert by Nadia Boulanger, assisted by Doda Conrad. 4:30-5:30.

**Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway**—Orchestral and choral concert. David Holden, conductor. 4. (Open to the public without charge).

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court**—Concert by Rae Muscanto, soprano; Albion Metcalf, pianist, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

### *Tonight at the Pops*

**Symphony Hall—8:30.**

Polonaise from "Eugen Onégin" ..... Tchaikovsky
Overture to "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppé
Entrance of the Little Fauns ..... Pierné
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
Irish Rhapsody ..... Herbert
"Panis Angelicus" ..... Franck
Solo cello: Jacobus Langendoen
Waltzes, "By the Beautiful Blue Danube" ..... Strauss
Victor Herbert Favorites
Songs of the Old Days
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

### *Sunday Night at the Pops*

**Symphony Hall—8:30.**

Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or." ..... Rimsky-Koeskoff
Overture to "Leonore" No. 3 ..... Beethoven
Concerto No. 5 for Organ and Orchestra ..... Handel
Soloist Mary A. Crowley
"El Salon Mexico" ..... Copland
Finale from "Das Rheingold."
Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla ..... Wagner
"Concertstück" ..... Weber
Soloist: Norma Bertolami
American Symphonette No. 2 ..... Gould
"Nobody Knows de Trouble I've Seen," Negro Spiritual, Arranged by Jacchia
Russian Sailors' Dance, from "The Red Poppy" ..... Gliere
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

### *Films in Boston*

**Exeter**—News and Short Films. 2:10, 5, 8. "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller and Rex Harrison. 3, 5:55, 8:45.

**Fenway**—"True to the Army," Judy Canova and Allan Jones. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell, Jane Darwell, Stanley Clements and Katharine Alexander. 11:30 a. m., 3:30, 6:35, 9:30.

**Fine Arts**—Chaplin's "Cavalcade of Laughs." 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Walt Disney's "Pluto's Playmate." 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

**Keith Memorial**—"Fantasia." 10:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:10, 5:35, 8:05, 10:35. "All American Co-ed," Marjorie Woodworth, Johnny Downs and Frances Langford. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 4:45, 7:15, 9:45.

**Kenmore**—"The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "Free and Easy," Ruth Hussey. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

**Majestic**—"Guerrilla Brigade," 12:58, 2:50, 4:43, 6:36, 8:26, 10:18.

**Metropolitan**—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard and John Wayne. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

**Modern**—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:05, 9:40. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 5:55, 8:30.

**Orpheum**—"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 9:25 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:10, 10:25. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

**Paramount**—"True to the Army," Judy Canova and Allan Jones. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell, Jane Darwell, Stanley Clements, and Katharine Alexander. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40.

**RKO-Boston**—"Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 9:55 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:30, 8:05, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 6:50, 9:30.

**Scollay**—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7:10, 9:50. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45.

**South Station Theater**—"March of Time—India in Crisis." "Gateway to Asia — Turkey." "Golf Pointers." "California Junior Symphony," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State**—"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:15. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20.

**Telepix**—"March of Time's—India in Crisis." "Thaw Expedition in Turkey." "California Junior Symphony." Jimmy Thomson on Golf," Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

**Trans-Lux**—"The Corpse Vanishes." Bela Lugosi. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25. "Tower of London," Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:20.

**Uptown**—"The Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 1:40, 4:45, 8:20. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and George Montgomery. 3:10, 6:35, 9:50.

**Washington Street Olympia**—"Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

### *Films in Suburbs*

**ALLSTON—Capitol**: "Bugle Sounds." Wallace Beery. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. Continuous 1:30-11.

**Allston**: "Ride 'Em Cowboy." Abbott and Costello. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 1:45, 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol**: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 1:45, 8.

**Regent**: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. Continuous 1:30-11.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree**: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks Jr. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner**: "Russian Front," Walter Huston. 2, 4:55, 8:05. "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller. 2:50, 6:45, 9.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian**: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny. 1:30, 8.

**Brookline Village**: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Pacific Blackout," Preston Foster. 1:50, 5:10, 8:05.

**Cleveland Circle**: "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." Continuous 1:30-11.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square**: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." Continuous 1-11.

**Harvard**: "To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and Carole Lombard. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 3 and 8.

**University**: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller. 2:30, 5:45, 9:10. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee, Robert Payne. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square**: "Blue, White and Perfect." Lloyd Nolan. "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe. 2 and 8.

**DORCHESTER — Dorchester**: "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. "Dangerous Game," Richard Arlen. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

**Codman**: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 1:45, 7:45.

**Strand**: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:09, 4:48, 8:11. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 2:48, 6:27, 9:50.

**EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston**: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 1:48, 7:45.

**EVERETT—Capitol**: "Paris Calling." Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 3:08, 6:08, 9:08. "North to the Klondike." 2:06, 5:05, 8:06.

**Park**: "Louisiana Purchase." Bob Hope and V. Zorina. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains. 1:30, 7:30.

**HINGHAM—New Loring Hall**: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:50, 7:45.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount**: "Young America," Jane Withers. 2:21, 5:10, 8:08. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 3:37, 6:35, 9:33.

**JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica**: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Tough as They Come." 1:45, 7:45.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington**: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 2:30, 6, 9. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 3:45, 7:15, 10:15.

**MALDEN — Granada**: "Blue, White and Perfect." Lloyd Nolan. 1:40, 4:48, 7:56. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. 3:03, 6:11, 9:19.

**Maplewood**: "Gang Busters, Serial 11." Kent Taylor. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Twilight on the Trail." Bill Boyd. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Priv. Snuffy Smith." 3:37, 6:43, 9:48.

**Mystic**: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Claire Trevor and G. Ford. 1:45, 4:25, 7:05, 9:45. "Our Russian Front." 3:45, 6:25, 9:05.

**Strand**: "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 3:05, 6:30, 9:20. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 1:45, 5, 8.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental**: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1, 4:38, 7:59. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:43, 6:21, 9:42.

**MEDFORD—Fellsway**: "Kings Row." Ann Sheridan. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 1:30, 7:30.

**Medford**: "Gentleman at Heart." Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 1:10, 4:45, 8:45. "Young America," Jane Withers. 3:15, 6:45, 10. "Uncle Ned." 2:20.

**MELROSE—Melrose**: "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth. 1:30, 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial**: "Roxie Hart." Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.

**NEEDHAM—Needham**: "Woman of the Year," Katherine Hepburn. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.

**NEWTON—Paramount**: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides." Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 1:50, 8.

**NORWOOD—Norwood**: "Mr. Bug Goes to Town," "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 3. Evenings continuous from 6:30.

**QUINCY—Quincy**: "Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan and M. Lindsay. "Twilight on the Trail," William Boyd and Andy Clyde. 2 and 8.

**Strand**: "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

**REVERE—Revere**: "Wild Bill Hickok." Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

**Boulevard**: "Wild Bill Hickok," Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

**SOMERVILLE—Central**: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dumbo." 2 and 8.

**Strand**: "Shanghai Gesture." Gene Tierney. "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case," James Ellison. 2 and 8.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Strand**: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

**Broadway**: "Son of Fury." Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Riders of the Desert," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 1:45, Continuous from 6:15.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo**: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North." Gracie Allen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield**: "Melody Lane." Baby Sandy and the Merry Mack. 2:09, 7:45. "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Roddy McDowell, 3:14, 8:50.

**WALTHAM — Embassy**: "Courtship of Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. Continuous from 2 p. m.

**WATERTOWN—Coolidge**: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45, 7:45.

**Watertown Square**: "Sullivan's Travels," Veronica Lake and Joel McCrea. "Doctors Don't Tell," J. Beal, Florence Rice. 1:45, 7:45.

**WAVERLEY—Strand**: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse**: "Woman of the Year." Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. Also selected short subjects. 2:15, 7:45. Daily except Sundays.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton**: "Woman of the Year." Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45.

**WINCHESTER — Winchester**: "Corsican Brothers." Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:45, 8:15. "What's Cookin'" with the Andrews Sisters. 2:15, 6:40, 10:15.


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- All in all—as fine values as ever—and VALUES HAVE MADE THIS SALE FAMOUS.

Because of the perishability of summer hats — ALL SALES FINAL

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# Ideals of John Paul Jones Link U. S.-British Navies

By John Allan May
Sub-Lieutenant, R. N. V. R.
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Today, when British and United States Navies fight side by side in the Atlantic and Pacific, words written a century-and-a-half ago by an American naval leader are seen in Britain to assume a new and timely significance.

For, against the background of the slow, portentous development of the war at sea, it is significant to find that one of the best expressions of traditions and responsibilities held by Britain's Naval commanders was written by an American. It is timely to be able to disclose that these very words have been used to teach and inspire young British Naval officers today.

The writer was John Paul Jones, whose name was in the past apt to be dismissed in British classrooms as that of a "buccaneer." In 1775 John Paul Jones dispatched a letter to the Naval Committee of Congress putting forward his ideals for a naval officer, at the same time echoing the demand for the founding of "a new power afloat, that must sometime, in the course of human events, become formidable enough to dispute even with England the mastery of the ocean."

**Fundamental Link**

Today the words he penned those many years ago can be seen as evidence of a fundamental link between commanders of what are, on the surface, two widely differing navies. They are also evidence of a training common to both sea powers, an attitude of thought that may perhaps be considered as important to naval efficiency as the individual design or armament of vessels of war.

A tattered copy of the letter John Paul Jones wrote to Congress lies before me as I write. Its several tears and many folds, its crumpled edges, these are the badges of its service in this war. The last time I saw this copy was when a wise "elder officer" read it with meaningful deliberation to an eager crowd of young men who had that June morning donned their gold-braided uniforms for the first time.

"It is by no means enough that an officer of the Navy should be a capable mariner." With these words the extract from a "buccaneer's" dispatch began. "He must be that, of course, but also a great deal more. He should as well be a gentleman of liberal education, refined manners, punctilious courtesy, and the nicest sense of personal honor."

**Tact, Patience, Justice**

John Paul Jones then demands that the naval officer should be able to "express himself clearly and with force" not only in his own language but in at least two others. He urges that he should know international law and admiralty jurisprudence and that he should be "conversant with the usage of diplomacy," since events may make him unexpectedly both the diplomatic and military representative of his country whose actions may easily involve the grave issue of peace or war between great powers.

The document then continues:

"Coming now to view the naval officer aboard ship and in relation to those under his command, he should be the soul of tact, patience, justice, firmness and charity.

"No meritorious act of a subordinate should escape his attention, or be left to pass without its reward, even if the reward be only one word of approval.

"Conversely, he should not be blind to a single fault in any subordinate, though at the same time he should be quick and unfailing to distinguish error from malice, thoughtlessness from incompetency, and well-meant shortcomings from heedless or stupid blunder. . . .

"In his intercourse with subordinates he should ever maintain the attitude of the commander, but that need by no means prevent him from the amenities of cordialities or the cultivation of good cheer within proper limits. Every commanding officer should hold with his subordinates such relations as will make them constantly anxious to receive an invitation to sit at his mess table, and his bearing towards them should be such as to encourage them to express their opinions to him with freedom and to ask his views without reserve."

Then follows a paragraph of particular interest and import.

"A navy," wrote this sailor, "is essentially and necessarily aristocratic. True as may be the political principles for which we are contending, they can never be practically applied or even admitted on board ship, out of port or off soundings. This may seem a hardship, but it is nevertheless the simplest of truths. Whilst the ship sent forth by the Congress may and must fight for the principles of human rights and republican freedom, the ships themselves must be ruled and commanded at sea under a system of absolute despotism."

**Constant Ideal**

Despotism as a word has grown to acquire a particular and unpleasant flavor in the intervening centuries since the penning of these words. But the meaning of the message is both clear and finely expressed. It places on paper the democratic ideal of leadership and discipline in war. The ideal has remained constant.

There is the other side to discipline and leadership. It is the ability to be led. In the British Navy the definition of discipline is cheerful and willing obedience. As such, it forms the essential complement to the type of leadership that is demanded.

As to aristocracy in the navy, the British officer remains "essentially aristocratic," but it is nowadays not an aristocracy of birth but rather of personality. One of the greatest and least talked-of changes in the wartime British fleet has been the adoption of the policy of granting commissions from the ranks on the fullest possible scale.

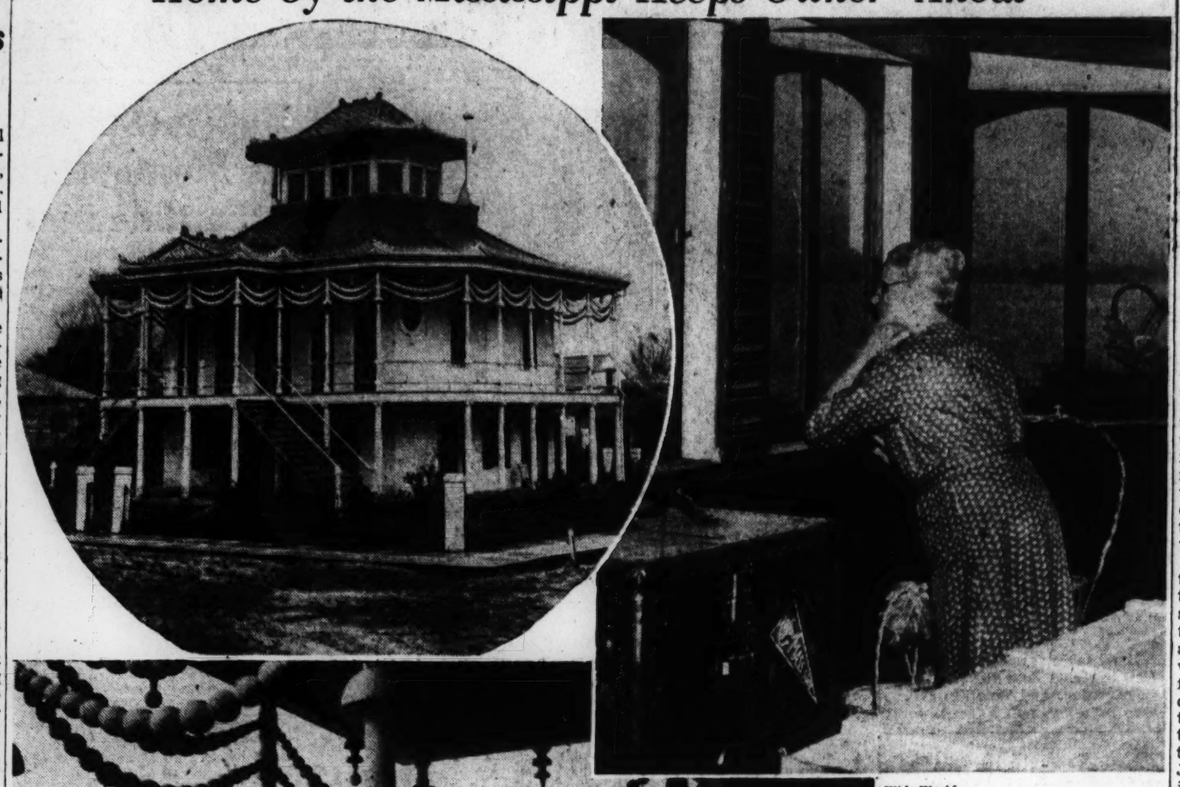
Every one of the young men who listened so intently while these words from another age were underlined for them on the particular occasion of which I have already written, had come from the "lower deck."

And they listened so intently, perhaps, because they sensed that in the practical adoption of ideals such as these there rests at least some part of the secret of the constantly evidenced efficiency of the Service they have joined.

## Clam Canning Season In Maine Is Extended

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Maine, May 23 (AP)—Acting at the "request of the industry and large wholesalers," Sea and Shore Fisheries Commissioner Arthur R. Greenleaf has announced extension of the clam canning season from May 15 to June 4 as an emergency measure "benefiting diggers, packers and the general public."

# Home by the Mississippi Keeps Owner 'Afloat'



Wide World

**'River Boat'**

Upper left: House built by a former Mississippi River pilot when he gave up his boating career for retirement ashore. Built near New Orleans, La., it is occupied by his widow, Mrs. Milton P. Doullut who once sailed the river with him. The house is arranged with decks like those of an old river boat. Upper right: Mrs. Doullut looks out of a window in the pilot house atop her home. Lower: View of the second-floor porch of the "river-boat" home.

# General Wage Raise Denied

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—The War Labor Board, ruling on wages for the first time since President Roosevelt called for stabilization, yesterday turned down a union request for a general increase but raised the hiring rate and allowed upward revision of rates in the 10 different classes of work to achieve standardization.

The decision affects about 1,700 employees in four Newark, N. J., plants of the Breeze Corporations, Inc. The United Auto Workers, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, originally had asked for a 15 cents per hour increase for employees receiving in excess of the standard rates. The Board's order on this point merely said the request "cannot be approved."

The Board also disclosed that a three-man panel had recommended a 4-cent general increase before President Roosevelt's message on April 27, but reconsidered in the light of the message, and withdrew the recommendation. The panel also reduced its rate recommendations in two classifications in the reconsideration.

## Industrial Pacts

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Industry-wide wage agreements were reported last night to be high on the list of a half-dozen steps which President Roosevelt said might be taken to prevent unwarranted pay increase.

Lending support to the report of favor in high places for industry-wide agreements was the fact that the Government concluded one itself yesterday with 19 American Federation of Labor building trade unions.

The pact virtually blankets the entire Government building construction field for the duration of the war and provides that any justified wage adjustments shall be handled by a Federal board rather than by individual companies. A similar agreement prevails in shipbuilding.

The building trades stabilization agreement sets up a wage adjustment board consisting of three representatives of the Unions, three representatives of Government contracting agencies, and a Chairman, who is Daniel W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Wage adjustment requests may be brought before the board through the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department. Upward revisions may be granted if the rates are inadequate because "(a) they were fixed at a time so long before July 1, 1942, as to be out of line with the general wages prevailing; (b) they were applicable in a locality where changing conditions in the building construction industry require a revision of wage rates; or (c) they do not sufficiently take into account any abnormal change in conditions."

## No Double Time

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—General Motors Corporation and two Congress of Industrial Organizations unions reached an agreement yesterday on a pay formula for overtime, the issue that precipitated the corporation's short-lived defiance of the War Labor Board early this month.

The formula puts an end to premium pay for Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, as such. It provides for straight time for the first 40 hours of a work week, time and a half for work in excess of eight hours a day and 40 hours a week, time and a half for the sixth consecutive day of work, and double time for the seventh consecutive day of work.

It is understood the shifts will be so arranged that for practical purposes there will be no double time.

# Home Canner Told To 'Stretch' Sugar

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Housewives must not expect the sirup in which they can fruit this year to be of "normal peacetime sweetness," sugar-rationing officials have announced.

The reaction was in response to complaints from some quarters that home-canning allotments, which make available one pound of sugar for every four quarts to be canned, decreased instead of liberalized the home-canning quota for most housewives. Previously, the Office of Price Administration had restricted sugar for home canning to five pounds a year for each person.

"The primary aim of the home-canning regulation is to conserve as much fruit as possible," an OPA spokesman said. "It was never intended that home canners should pack fruits in sirup of normal peacetime sweetness, even under the old regulation."

In normal times, the average housewife uses one pound of sugar for every 2½ quarts of fruit, according to official estimates.

Acknowledging that the new rules will cause a substantial decrease in the sugar used per quart, OPA officials pointed out that it was promulgated in recognition of the fact that more home canning is done in some parts of the country than in others, and that farm families normally do more than city dwellers.

# Murray Heads Steel Union

CLEVELAND, May 23 (AP)—Elected without opposition to head the new United Steelworkers of America, Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, today expressed his desire to promote "national unity within labor movements of this country" but promised to fight to the bitter end to protect his leadership of the union.

Mr. Murray also headed the Steel Workers Organizing Committee from which the new union was formed.

"I always try to evade discord and dissension," he asserted, "but if any attempts are made to undermine, destroy and sabotage my leadership of this union I shall then fight any man who tries it."

First President of the new union at a $20,000 annual salary, Mr. Murray assumes broad powers under the union's constitution which provides "no strike shall be called without the approval of the International President."

Van A. Bittner of Chicago and Clinton S. Goldon of Pittsburgh were elected Assistants to the President, and David J. McDonald of Pittsburgh, Secretary-Treasurer. All were officers of the former S. W. O. C.

# Labor Peace Bid Renewed

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor today held out a new offer to its offshoot, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, asking the rival labor organization to come back home again "because of the war."

Old wounds in the side of labor immediately became apparent in the response of Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, who said that obstacles to reunion were perhaps the same the organization "had to meet back in 1935."

It was then that John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, led a dozen unions away from the parent A. F. of L. in the unended controversy over the craft versus the industrial union organization.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., announced at the end of the organization's Executive Council meeting yesterday that the council had instructed him to advise C. I. O. representatives that "the Peace Committee of the A. F. of L. stands ready to meet with them for the purpose of negotiating peace and unity."

"Such action is necessary first because of the war," Mr. Green said. "There ought to be unity and solidarity which would help to win the war. The meetings should be started immediately for the purpose of seeking a basis of accommodation."

In Cleveland, Mr. Murray cautiously explained that the proposal would have to be submitted to the C. I. O. Executive Board.

## Co-operative Plan

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—The A. F. of L. Executive Council was understood yesterday to have voted a qualified approval of a proposal that it join an Anglo-American-Soviet co-operative trade union relationship in the interest of the war effort and the determination of peace.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., announced the Council gave its answer to Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress. He said he could not disclose the answer, but, responding to a press conference question, he remarked: "We have not rejected it. Far from that."

## Roosevelt Draws Draft Number U-2

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, May 23

President Roosevelt drew serial number U-2 in the fourth registration drawing of his Selective Service Board.

James D. Hayes, chairman of the board that registered the President and White House aides on April 27, said U-1 was drawn by Steve Visalankos, peanut vendor in front of the Executive Mansion.

The President, as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, has been classified 1-C, the designation of those in the forces.

## New Yorker Tops West Point Class

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 23 (AP)—James H. Hottenroth of New York City was named yesterday the No. 1 cadet of the class of 374 which will be graduated from the United States Military Academy, May 29.

Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, West Point Superintendent, said Cadet Hottenroth compiled 2,834.46 points of a possible 3,045 during his four-year course under the Academy's system of academic rating. James H. Hayes of Philadelphia and Henry P. Halsell of Fayetteville, Ark., were named No. 2 and No. 3 cadets, respectively.

Eleven other distinguished cadets named were: Thomas H. Lauer, Toledo, Ohio; Elliott C. Cutler Jr., Brookline, Mass.; Sam E. Cumpston, Portland, Ore.; George E. Hesselbacher, Elkins Park, Pa.; Robert P. Young, Mitchell, S. D.; John M. McMurray, Charleston, S. C.; James B. Newman, 3rd, Washington; John R. Finney, Jr., Axtell, Neb.; Hugh P. Williams, Decatur, Ga.; Richard M. Horridge, Pittsburgh (East Liberty), Pa., and Irving R. Obenchain, Birmingham, Ala.

## Service Men's Center Along Daytona's Boardwalk

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—A new serivice men's center opened recently at the boardwalk combining three booths of the coquina rock concessions. The center is sponsored by the Ministerial Association and is fitted as a large living room with comfortable davenports, chairs and reading tables.

Various churches of the City have volunteered groups of hostesses and at least one minister will be there on Saturdays and Sundays. The center will also act as a bureau to arrange for the boys to be entertained at Sunday dinners among the townspeople.

# Drain on Antipodes Man Power Imperils Essential Industries

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—After more than two years of struggle, Britain's Antipodean dominions are beginning to feel the drain of man power which mobilization for two wars has caused.

Both countries were moving toward the point where labor problems would beset them even before the Japanese entered the war. They had been shipping trained man power to various theaters of war for 23 months and had mobilized still more men for their home armies and for the vast air-training programs which they follow under the British Empire air setup. But Japanese intervention, by forcing complete mobilization of militia forces which previously were trained only a few months in each year, pushed the needle of the labor barometer far over toward the acute sign.

This situation is to be read in two facts: The Australia decision to impose a shutdown on nonessential plants in order to conserve their working forces and materials and New Zealand's decision to invoke the long-held powers to freeze labor in listed essential industries. There is a further indication of the situation in the fact that the Australian policy has been entrusted to Labor Minister Edward J. Ward who long opposed mobilization of man power unless it was accompanied by nationalization of industry.

The economy of both Australia and New Zealand has swung into a new sphere since World War I. Both countries are far more industrial than they were in those days. Australia, today, may be called predominantly an industrial nation, and New Zealand, by reason of the acceptance of world-wide political trends and the "build home industry" program adopted by the Labor Government some years before the war, recently has pushed far along the same path.

**Wealth Comes from Land**

This industrialization has, of course, been heightened by the war, and both countries have been faced with the need to organize a supply of technicians on a scale hitherto unexpected for their war plants. But the basic wealth of both Australia and New Zealand comes from the land. It is meat, wool, and dairy products which furnish their foreign exchange, with useful amounts from hides, minerals, and fruits. While the demands of war have changed the nature of production (for example New Zealand is exporting much more cheese and much less butter than formerly) it has not altered the fact that both must maintain an irreducible minimum of farm labor in operation.

It is in this vital field that shortages are being felt and must be met. Australian Commerce Minister William J. Scully has admitted that half the Australian dried fruit crop this season (worth at present rates about $5,000,000) probably will be lost. In the fruit-growing region of Mildura, Mr. Scully says, there is an expected shortage of 5,000 workers. In Leeton, another fruit-growing region, a shortage of 2,000 workers is indicated.

In New Zealand, A. P. O'Shea, Secretary of the National Farmers' Union, said farm labor is already short and the situation is growing worse. He believes the National Service Ministry will have to take some move in the direction of closing down nonessential industries to keep farms operating in the manner demanded. It is not clear that production is being affected to any degree, but the labor shortage appears to be resulting in deterioration of farm lands which cannot be given the necessary attention, and hence to the slow impoverishment of the nation in years to come.

To meet the position here, there is talk of permitting farmer soldiers to return home in rotation and work their land. First steps evidently are being taken to "freeze" the labor situation in undertakings considered essential to national welfare—the arms plants, public utilities, key services, and factories which are turning out commodities which the community could not do without. Following this, the more difficult problem of labor distribution remains to be studied.

**High Labor Shortage**

It is certain that in both Australia and New Zealand the effort will be made to get the remaining labor into essential production, especially on the farms. In some Australian districts the labor shortage is set as high as 35 per cent. It does not appear to have climbed as high as that in New Zealand yet, but every mobilization naturally casts a fresh strain on those workers who remain.

The first moves to meet the situation are designed to end the freedom of transfer from a listed essential industry to other fields, to prevent all stoppages of work, to restrict employers who might seek to hire more hands than the importance of their undertaking warrants, to insist on cutting of absenteeism, and generally to drive war production along in high gear.

## Japanese Control Of Siam Reported As Detrimental

NEW YORK (CBS)—The British radio quotes its observer in New Delhi as reporting that Japanese domination in Siam is affecting that country adversely.

Food prices were said to be increasing daily. There was a shortage of vegetables and even of rice due solely to Japanese purchases and seizures. Motor transport had practically ceased because there was no petrol and railway travel was difficult because of Japanese priorities.

The Government, the observer said, is afraid of imposing fresh taxation, having already taxed essential foods, and currency inflation is looming up.

Tokyo is now printing Siamese notes without serial numbers, presumably on behalf of Bangkok.

The uneasiness of the Siamese people about relations with Japan is reflected in the Bangkok newspaper, Nikorn Daily News, which says that the Japanese do not intend to occupy Siam though at present they are using it for military purposes. It adds that everything possible is being done by the authorities to obtain redress for certain actions unfortunately committed by the Japanese.

## Guardettes Corps Aids Plant Patrol

HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 23 (AP)—A corps of 31 guardettes—members of a women's patrol organization supplementing the plant's regular protective service—are on active duty at the Fairchild Engine and Aircraft Corporation.

R. S. Boutelle, Vice-President and General Manager of the Corporation, said the corps is composed of women selected on the basis of high qualifications.

The women serve inside the plant, relieving regular guards for patrol work outside the plant.

Glenn Noble, chief of plant protection who is in charge of the Corps, explained that the guardettes would look after the morale and cleanliness of the plant, would serve as receptionists, and guard against possible sabotage in addition to routine guard duties.

The Corps was officially mustered in May 21 with ceremonies at the plant after several weeks' training. The guardettes wear dark blue uniforms, with white shirts and blue overseas caps.

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# Japan's Ship Losses Menace War Program

By Theo von Merk
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Japan's spectacular advances in the Far East may cause some observers to lose sight of the high cost of the Nipponese successes.

To date, Japan has lost about 800,000 tons of merchant shipping which constitutes about one seventh of its estimated available shipping space and about twice the annual prewar output of the Nipponese shipyards. In other words, in five months of warfare Japan has lost approximately as many ships as it could build normally in two years.

Japan can ill afford such a high rate of loss for a variety of reasons. First, if so many of its ships could be sunk while it held the advantage of surprise and the unpreparedness of its enemies, what can it expect now that its opponents are ready to take the offensive? Second, it is vastly inferior to the United States and Britain in shipbuilding facilities. Third, the more far-flung its conquests the greater becomes its need for ships to supply its armed forces.

Shipping space has long been one of Japan's major worries. In 1937, for example, Japan imported 54 per cent of its vital war production raw material from the United States and about 18 per cent came from the British Empire. Its own merchant fleet was inadequate to carry these imports and foreign vessels had to be brought into Nippon's service. Other Axis countries have needed only control of sources of raw materials. Japan has needed both raw materials and the means of transporting them.

**Shipping Aid to Japan**

During the last year of peace in Europe, 1938, Japan's shipping situation was aided greatly by vessels from all parts of Europe and the Americas. In that year Japan's overseas trade balance showed that 36,600,000 tons of Japanese shipping space had been used in addition to 25,600,000 tons of foreign shipping in Nipponese service. Then came the European war. Great Britain and France withdrew part of their available shipping and the smaller nations did likewise. Later the United States merchant marine helping Japan to supply its needs for raw materials also was severely cut and finally when war in the Pacific broke out, Japan lost its last ton of foreign shipping. Its allies have hardly anything to spare; even if they had, they could not break through the Allied blockade, and the attacks on Pearl Harbor and the Dutch East Indies have made every potential supplier of shipping space an enemy of Japan.

The Empire of the Rising Sun is now completely isolated from the rest of the world and must rely on its own restricted merchant marine. It had approximately 850 to 880 ships of 2,000 tons and over when war broke out last year. The total tonnage of these vessels scarcely exceeded 5,600,000 tons. The average ship was between 6,000 and 7,000 tons, although a considerable number of liners between 12,000 and 20,000 tons were also available. Of that total, 800,000 tons have been destroyed since Pearl Harbor. New construction is not believed to total more than 200,000 tons. Thus there is a conservatively estimated net deficit of 600,000 tons of merchant shipping for the past five months.

The outlook for Japan, however, is worse than this figure would indicate. In the past five years Japan has had to reserve between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 tons of shipping for the Chinese "incident." It is easy to understand that the war against the United States, Great Britain, and the Netherland Indies required several million tons of shipping space and will require still more in the future because of the long distances involved in provisioning the Nipponese ontposts. The growing power of Australia and the A. E. F. in the Pacific will further raise Japan's sea losses and put a still heavier strain on its shipping.

**Building Capacity Cut**

Nippon's capacity to build new vessels is very restricted. Before the outbreak of the war Japanese shipyards were turning out a maximum of over 500,000 tons a year, while receiving many half-finished parts and plates from the United States. With this source of supply now gone, Japan's output does not seem likely to reach the maximum of prewar days. On the other hand, the building of new merchant shipping is curtailed by the need of combat vessels. To date around 130 war craft have been definitely sunk and about 120 probably sunk, or at least certainly damaged. Of noncombatant ships Japan has lost over 80 ships and between 40 and 50 have been seriously damaged. Repairing damaged ships must tax Nipponese facilities and with more warships constantly needed, Japan's chances of turning out 400,000 tons of merchant shipping a year are not too good.

The seriousness of Japan's shipping situation was indicated by Axis authorities recently. On March 22, the German Government sent a radio appeal to Norwegian seamen in the service of the United Nations to go to the nearest Japanese port as soon as possible.

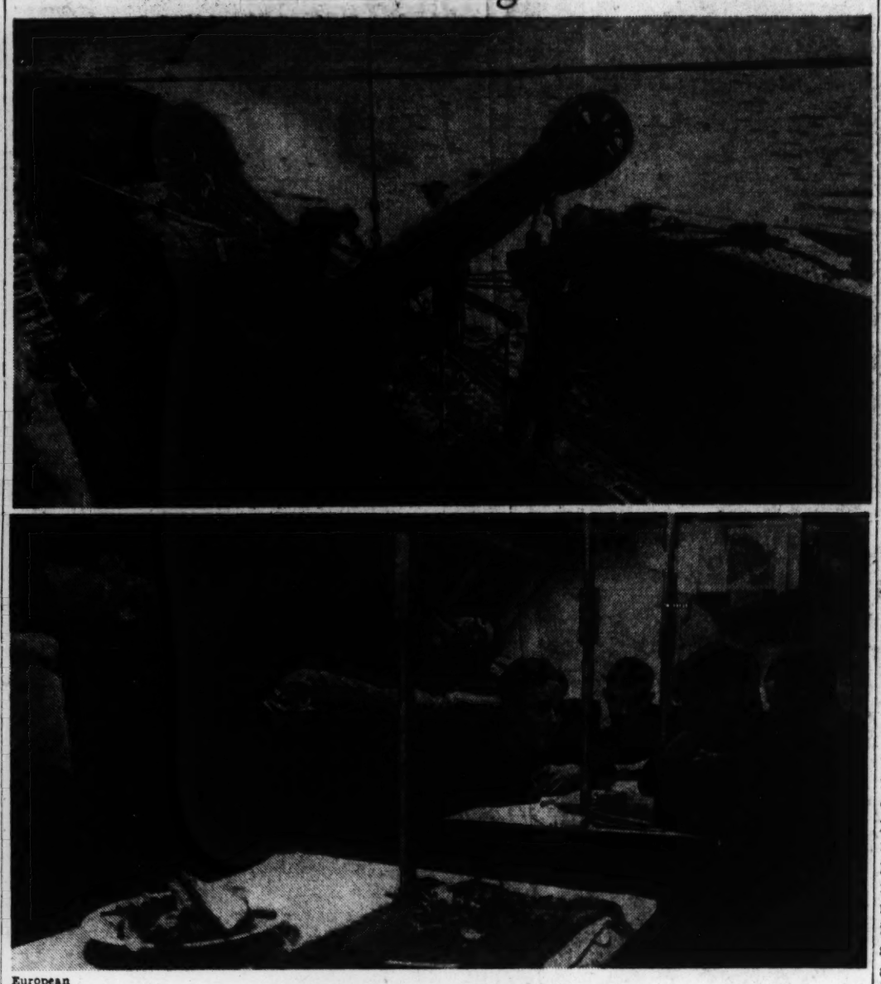
On May 7, that appeal was repeated and the Norse sailors were urged to go to Japanese, Italian, German, or French ports.

That, by the way, did not indicate that the shipping problems of the European end of the Axis had grown less serious. Norway, before the Nazi invasion, had a merchant fleet of some 3,000,000 tons. Most Norwegian ships on the high seas made for American or British ports when their captains learned that their country had been occupied by the Germans.

In their frantic appeals to the Norse seamen to help the Japanese, the Nazis attempted to lure the Norwegians by the following promises: Every Norwegian sailor coming into the Axis camp would receive 5,000 Norwegian kroner, plus full salary for three years, plus the amount of his salary which might be confiscated by the United States or Great Britain. Their families at home would receive relief payments as soon as the sailors reached an Axis port. Ships and cargoes would not be treated as contraband. The ships would remain the property of their Norwegian owners and the cargoes would be given to Norway. All payments to the sailors would be made in Norway. The sailors themselves, it was pointed out, would be treated as friends.

There has been no indication that any Norwegian sailors fell for this latest Nazi trick but it was rather significant that this appeal was made on May 7, the day when the first news came through of the heavy losses which the Japanese suffered in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

# Submarine: Watchdog of Sea Lanes



European

**British Vessel Starts Tour of Duty**

Torpedoes being taken aboard a British submarine preparatory for a tour of duty guarding the sea lanes. The torpedoes are lowered by derrick from depot ship. The crew gently ease them into tubes situated in various parts of the submarine. Lower: Off to sea—crew's quarters while submarine is on patrol duty.

# Polish Institute in New York

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 23—A determined effort to broaden American knowledge of Poland's culture and people and to provide a greater opportunity for Polish students to learn about American ideals and aspirations is now being made in New York by the Polski Institut Naukowy (The Polish Institute of Culture and Learning).

The organization hopes that by this groundwork a harmony of aims and methods will be achieved by the United States and a restored Poland in the postwar world. The Institute, which was opened on May 15, was established with the approval and patronage of the Polish Government-in-Exile and has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Incorporators are Dr. James T. Shotwell, Dr. Stephen Duggan, Paul Super, who represent the American membership, and Dr. R. Taubenschlag of the University of Krakow, and Dr. Oscar Halecki, formerly of the University of Warsaw.

The closing of all secondary and higher schools and universities in Poland by the Germans, the execution, imprisonment or deportation to labor or concentration camps of so many of Poland's educators and scholars, the pillage or destruction of libraries and rare collections, the systematic efforts to destroy all trace of Polish culture have aroused great concern over the future of Polish cultural life. Since inside Poland nothing can be done, attention must be turned to work abroad. Hence the establishment of the Institute, as a branch or chapter of the Polska Akademia Umiejetnosci (Polish Academy of Learning), which was declared abolished by the Germans.

This Academy had rendered a most valuable service through the publication of works not only by Polish scholars but through co-operation of its members in other countries, among these being Americans. It already had chapters in Rome and Paris. This newly incorporated chapter cannot now be accepted by the authorities of the parent Academy. That will have to wait until after the war, but it has been organized by a group of members of that Academy and its procedures and labors are drawn up and projected in complete accord with the Academy tradition.

To achieve its objectives, the Institute will organize and promote lectures in the United States. It will collect and open reference libraries and establish a publishing center. It will bring together Polish scholars in America, endeavoring in co-operation with other organizations to provide them opportunity to continue their work.

## Britain Planning Longer Hours And Shorter Holidays

*Wide World-Associated Press*

LONDON, May 23—The Labor Ministry is reported preparing an order that would put jobs outside the munitions field on longer hours and shorter holidays.

A 52-hour week was mentioned for artisans, 46-hour week for white collar workers, exclusive of meal times.

Vacations would be cut to a fortnight a year under the proposal reported under consideration. Some now run twice that.

The Food Ministry, another report said, would fix a $1 maximum charge for restaurant meals, with possibly up to a maximum of $1.50 as "cover" charge.

Throughout negotiations between the Government and restaurant proprietors it has been stressed that relaxation must be provided for men on leave and for diplomatic and other visitors from abroad.

Another control in the offing was one of the purchase and import and distribution of meat, butter and cheese. The idea was to concentrate the industry and save manpower.

Hundreds of smaller butchers and importers would be closed down if the plan took effect, observers said.

## 9 Latin-American Nations Now at War

*By the Associated Press*

A formal declaration of war by Mexico would make it the tenth Latin-American republic to join actively in the conflict against the Axis powers.

War already has been declared by Panama, Cost Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Haiti, and Cuba. Most of them acted within a few days after the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7.

Diplomatic relations with the Axis have been broken off by Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador. Relations are maintained by Argentina and Chile.

# Journalists Pledged to Freedoms

By R. Maillard Stead
*Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON— May 23—Progress in the formation of an international newspaper brigade to man the typewriter batteries of the European peace front against any postwar Axis propaganda counterstrokes was disclosed the other day at a luncheon given by the Yugoslav Journalists Association here to members of the new "International Federation of Journalists of Allied or Free Countries."

There are now representatives of ten countries in the Federation and one of their strongest peace aims is to ensure that Axis propagandists in Europe after the war do not get their countries away with any evasion of war responsibilities or work any subtleties to the disadvantage of the United Nations as the Germans did after World War No. I.

In a speech given in English and French, Leonard A. Berry, secretary of the new Federation—he is also national organizer of the British National Union of Journalists—stressed "journalists of allied and free countries have a special stake in this struggle against Nazi-Fascism. We were in this war long before the first shot was fired or the first bomb was dropped.

**When Struggle Began**

"The struggle for us began when the first journalist was beaten up for resisting rubber-stamp methods of journalism, when the first paper was closed down for daring to print true facts and independent comment. We who stand for a free press can count it a matter of honor that our journalistic colleagues who took the same stand were also marked down among the first enemies of the Nazis who, from enslaving their own people, now turn to enslave the world."

So newspapermen are resolved to continue in the war long after the last shot has been fired and the last bomb dropped to try to guarantee that history does not repeat itself.

The International Federation of Jornalists of Allied or Free Countries regards itself as pledged to this course in order to "hold in trust the spirit and work of the Federation Internationale de Journalistes, to achieve the fundamental of safeguarding and supporting the freedom of press and to see it re-established on a stronger and more universal basis after the war."

**Objectives Listed**

Meanwhile the Federation takes as its objects:

1. To study the organization and role of the press and to prepare data likely to assist in making the press a better instrument for social progress both in national and international affairs after the war.
2. To provide means for the pooling and exchange of information among affiliated bodies on trade union and professional questions.
3. To promote social and cultural facilities among affiliated journalists.
4. To establish contact with and provide comforts for affiliated members serving in allied armed forces.
5. To advise on matters connected with and to organize aid for expatriated journalists.
6. To aid by all means in its power the victory of the forces of freedom and democracy.

Countries at present represented in the Federation are Belgium, Britain, Czechoslovakia, Free France, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, and Yugoslavia. The President of the organization, for whom Mr. Berry was deputizing at the luncheon is Archibald Kenyon the last elected President of the old Federation International des Journalistes and Vice-President of the British National Union of Journalists.

Membership is open to "those trade unions and associations of professional working journalists of allied and freed countries which support the principles of democracy and the liberty of the press whose applications are endorsed by a majority of the executive." Only one organization is to be admitted from each country and in event of two organizations claiming to represent the journalists of one country the Federation's Executive Committee wil decide which, if either, shall be admitted.

# Portugal Extends Raid Defense

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LISBON, Portugal, May 23—Portugal is planning new defense measures which include the construction of decontamination centers against poison gas. This has been disclosed in a radiocast to the nation by Capt. Ribeiro Casais, Assistant Chief of Staff of the Portuguese Legion.

The announcement to which prominence is given in the entire press especially stresses the danger of "fifth columnists" in Portugal and warns the public against rumor mongers and defeatists.

Describing such activities as "criminal and treacherous work," the radiocast speech explained how the Portuguese Legion, working side by side with the army, would be intrusted with the duty of preparing the country against any eventuality, both morally and physically.

A blackout of the Capital has been planned and gas masks will be issued when and if necessary.

Meanwhile, pamphlets and posters produced by the Legion are being distributed, giving instructions to civilians what to do in the event of raids. It is understood that passive defense exercises in the Lisbon area are planned for early June.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# Japanese All-Out Effort To End 'China Incident'?

By Guenther Stein
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHUNGKING, China, May 23—The possibility that Japan's new thrusts in Chekiang and Fukien Provinces are part of an all-out offensive against China, which had generally been dismissed until a few weeks ago, is now taken quite seriously. There are still many in Chungking who do not believe in it because it seems to them that Japan has to concentrate on objectives of greater strategic importance, but their number is definitely getting smaller.

The others, however, take the view it will do no harm but a great deal of good to China to recognize the possibility of a strong Japanese blow from several sides and even to take it as almost a foregone conclusion. The advantages of counting on a Japanese attempt to liquidate what they call the "China incident" are evident.

Not only the Chinese Army but the Chinese people, too, should be prepared for any emergency. It is with this end in view that a number of newspapers recently have been playing up the potential danger of large-scale Japanese action in Yunnan as well as in Central China.

The Army organ, "Sao Tang Pao," in telling of the enemy advance in Chekiang Province, wrote on May 18, "We can conclude that this offensive is well planned and that it is quite different in character from the minor engagements that have taken place since the third battle of Changsha. We must watch out."

The Roman Catholic newspaper, the "Iche Pao," even exaggerated the importance of local Japanese attacks in different provinces when it wrote on the same day, "It seems the enemy is making a last desperate attempt within China itself. The nature of his offensive in East Chekiang is quite different from the plundering of recent days, since at the same time he is launching attacks in Hupeh, North Hunan, South and Central Honan, Shansi and Suiyuan. We must be on the alert. All defenses must be strengthened and even offensives must be launched to frustrate his designs. To strengthen our war effort is the most important duty of everyone."

**Economic Phases**

The Government organ, "Central Daily News," wrote: "We ourselves must first realize our present danger before our comrades at the front can push forward without thought of retreat and we in the rear must first make the necessary sacrifices without reserve. Our Army and people must exert greater efforts more determinedly and more bravely."

At the same time, a great effort is being made to press for an improvement of the economic situation. An editorial in the "Ta Kung Pao" told about rising prices despite the bumper wheat crop which is just being brought in and the necessity for carrying out a new regulation for material mobilization.

"It is difficult to fulfill our duty in mobilization if Government organs are not reformed and if their efficiency is not improved," the editorial said. "We must be grateful to heaven for a bountiful harvest, but man must do his part."

Secondly, it is realized that the other members of the United Nations bloc should be made acutely aware of China's peril. Information to that affect, it is felt, will certainly not be regarded as originating from unjustified fear, especially in view of the calm view of its own immediate military dangers which China took until recently.

On the contrary, Chungking is confident that it will lead to the greatest possible effort on the part of its Allies to give China direct and indirect assistance. Direct aid can only be of one kind. China must be sent as many bombers as possible to attack the Japanese and to act as a substitute for insufficient artillery; as many fighters as possible to deal with the Japanese air force and as many freight planes as are necessary to keep those bombers and fighters well supplied and also to bring in whatever else is most urgently needed by the Chinese Army.

The numbers of such planes and crews required should not be beyond the capacity of the United States and Britain and their effect on the United Nations' position as a whole would certainly be of the greatest importance.

Indirect aid is considered equally important. Immediate measures would have to be the successful defense of those parts of India which adjoin China and the intensification of harassing actions against the Japanese, especially by sea and by air.

Beyond that indirect aid should consist in a considerable moving up of the date the American and British forces have fixed for the start of a large-scale counterattack against Japan.

**China as Investment**

Most Chinese are fully aware of the primary importance of the Russian front during the present phase of the war and statements to that effect have frequently been made in Chungking recently. They do not want to endanger the favorable prospects of the European situation by demanding too much for the Far Eastern theater, and the rather futile discussion about "Europe first or Pacific first" has receded. However, they feel that a more immediate and more daring use not only in Europe but also in the Far Eastern Pacific sphere of current production and its further increase today instead of tomorrow are necessary and would make it possible for China to obtain the relatively small, yet so vitally important, supplies it needs without taking away from the actual fighting front in Europe.

In the meantime China seems to be an infinitely more promising investment for Allied supplies than Burma was at the time when its requirements were first given serious attention.

The principal Chinese fronts are still firmly held, and the Japanese have not yet deployed anything like the full strength of reinforcements they would have to bring in for decisive action. China still has large numbers not only of trained but of fairly well-equipped troops some of which have not yet been used. Allied air aid and its accompanying moral support could quickly transform these Chinese units into a formidable force.

On the entire Yunnan front, that is on and along 100 miles of the Chinese section of the Burma Road, the total Japanese strength is put at less than two regiments. Their advance has been halted for more than a week and they have not succeeded in crossing the Salween River which might open the way for them to their next objective, Paoshan, along a further stretch of road to the Yunnanese capital, Kunming. Moreover, the rainy season will soon set in and probably aid the defenders of that tenuous road.

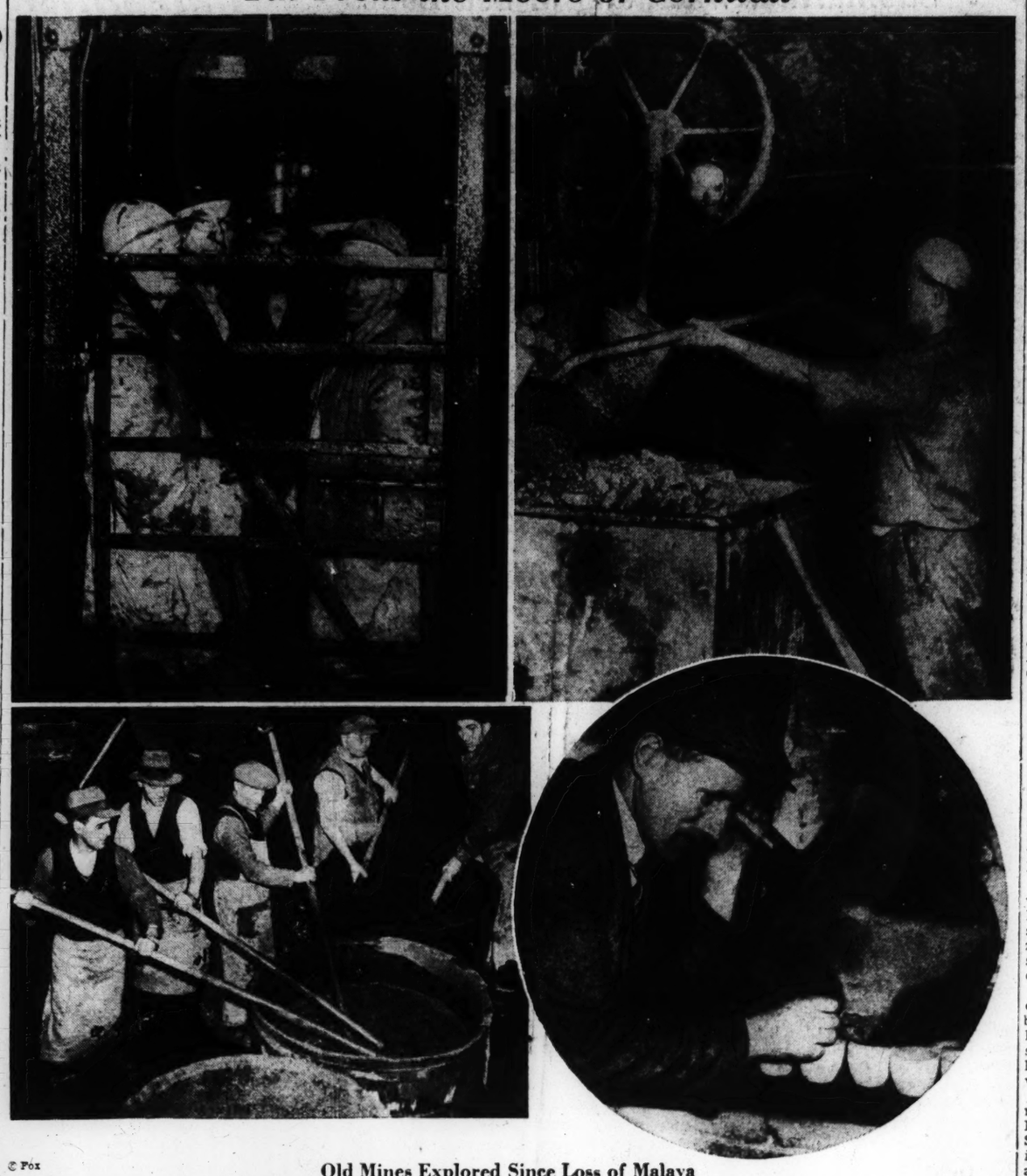
The Japanese columns which are attempting to reach Paoshan from the south out of Thailand across the mountain River Mekong have also been halted a short distance inside the Yunnan border.

In Chekiang the Japanese have been advancing with little more than 20,000 or 30,000 men collected from surrounding garrisons so that their numbers are far from that total of five divisions, that is, 90,000 to 100,000 men, which a leading Chinese strategist recently described to me as the minimum requirement for a large-scale Japanese offensive on any Chinese front. There is little indication that the Japanese even intend to make a great pincer movement anywhere in Central China to meet the Japanese columns in Yunnan which may soon receive powerful reinforcements out of the four or four and a half divisions in Burma which themselves seem to be further reinforced at the moment.

There is still the possibility that those forces in Burma, now largely disengaged in that theater, and the 500 planes in different parts of Burma, may not be intended for use against China but against India. But this possibility does not take away from the necessity of large allied air reinforcements since they may be used for the protection either of Yunnan or of Calcutta and Assam in India, according to requirement.

The Japanese may or may not prepare for a large offensive on China but the increase of their strength in defeated Burma indicates that the other alternative is an offensive on those parts of India which offer China her last chance of receiving support from the United States and Britain. Therefore, the strong Japanese bases in Burma are one one way or another a threat to China which must be met before it may be too late.

## Tin From the Moors of Cornwall



© Fox

**Old Mines Explored Since Loss of Malaya**

**Upper left: Miners arrive at the bottom of a Cornish tin mine in the shaft. Upper right: Crushed ore going into trucks to be taken to the mill. Lower left: Dressers at work in the final stages of cleaning the tin. Lower right: Taking samples of tin from a shovel after it has been washed.**

# Britain Looks to Cornwall's 2,000-Year-Old Tin Mines

By Melita Spraggs
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Japanese seizure of Malayan tin mines in the Far East is putting Cornwall's 2,000-year-old mining industry on the map once more. The thick undergrowth which covered many of the gaunt shafts of abandoned mines near Camborne and Redruth is being torn aside by workers from the Ministry of Supply, in their probe of the possibilities of restoring the industry.

Britain needs more than 30,000 tons of tin annually and Cornish miners are eager to help. The throb of pumps at work is beginning to break the silence which has enveloped many of the mines for a quarter of a century.

The old brick shafts, standing on the moors or nestling among the rocks—as much a feature of the Cornish landscape as the white mounds which mark China-clay workings—are a relic of a prosperous past. Though historians feel it is improbable that the Phoenicians ever worked the tin mines of Cornwall (as some history books affirm), authorities agree that the industry goes back for 2,000 years. The most prosperous days were round about the 1870's when Cornwall, with more than 200 mines at work producing 10,000 tons a year, was the world's largest source of tin and copper.

Discovery of rich alluvial deposits in the Far East, however, caused a grave decline in the British tin industry. The mines of the Orient could be worked by cheap native labor, and one single ship could bring to these islands as much tin as the Cornwall mines could produce in two years.

**Temporary Revival**

The first World War brought a temporary revival to the industry. At the peak of production in these years nearly a dozen mines were at work, with an output of some 6,000 tons of tin oxide a year. After the war the price of tin dropped from £400 to £150 a ton. At least half of the existing Cornish mines were forced to close down, largely owing to the high cost of coal needed for the power to pump them free of water. At the outbreak of the present war, the number of producing properties had been reduced to four. In 1940, the latest year for which statistics are available, output of Cornish tin was only 1,500 tons. World production was then 237,600 tons, of which 85,384 tons came from Malaya, and 40,000 tons from the Netherlands East Indies.

Though the need for speedy restoration of the Cornish industry is urgent, the task bristles with difficulties. Only the alluvial ground and shallow workings can be brought back into production quickly. The deeper abandoned mines have to be counted out of immediate production, as they may take up to two years to dry out and bring to the producing stage.

The great need is for workers. The tendency has been for the miners for decades to seek other fields of activity. In the early years of the century Johannesburg and Kimberley mines called the Cornish tin worker. Driven by the knowledge that the local mines were declining in importance he sough his fortune overseas. At the outbreak of war in 1939, there were 10,000 tin miners at work in Cornwall but since then men have been drifting away from the industry into the armed forces or to better-paid war work. It was not until the middle of 1941, when most of the young men had gone, that the Ministry of Labor reserved tin miners again and promised to "direct" others to the mines. Cornwall is still awaiting more workers.

**Skilled Help Needed**

Part of the work in these mines cannot be done without skilled labor, and it is felt that this can only be provided by a return of trained miners from the Forces, or by bringing them back from other industries.

But in modern mining, it is pointed out, there is also a large amount which can be done by unskilled labor, working under supervision. It has been suggested that, for this, Italian prisoners might serve. But here the War Office steps in. According to official regulations, prisoners can only be grouped in large camps, and nowhere within 20 miles of the coast. As many of the Cornish mineshafts are covered by the spray of the waves at high tide and at many places the County is less than 20 miles from coast to coast, this order effectively rules out employment of prisoners in Cornwall.

It is suggested that the mines should be requisitioned by the Government, that the price of tin be raised by order, and men in far larger numbers brought in, or back to, the industry. Then, it is felt, though Cornwall will not be able to produce supplies on the scale they were imported from the Far East, she will at least be able to mine tin in sufficient quantities appreciably to help Britain's war effort.

# 'Exchange' Ship Sails to U. S.

LISBON, Portugal, May 23 (AP)—Diplomats, correspondents, and other civilians of Western Hemisphere nations recently exchanged for Axis internees were among 875 persons homeward-bound today aboard the Swedish-American liner Drottningholm.

The ship sailed from this neutral port for the United States last night.

Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Unoccupied France, who was ordered back to Washington for consultation following the return of Pierre Laval to power in the Vichy Government five weeks ago, was among the passengers.

Diplomats, consular staff members and civilians of Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, San Salvador, the United States, and Venezuela were aboard.

Associated Press correspondents returning on the liner include Bureau Chief Louis P. Lochner, Alvin J. Steinkopf, Ernest G. Fischer and Angus Thuermer of the Berlin Bureau and Richard G. Massock, Chief of the Rome Bureau.

## Canberra-Moscow Exchange Proposed

New York (CBS)

The Australian Opposition leader, A. W. Fadden, asked that an Australian Minister be sent to Russia as it might become an active ally of Australia in the Pacific war, the Australian Radio reports.

Mr. Fadden added that Russia would be an active ally of Australia if it enters the Pacific war, and it would then be necessary to send military, naval, air, and supply experts, as well as diplomatic representatives.

Mr. Fadden disclosed that Russian merchant ships were at the present time coming to Australia with supplies, and that an exchange of Ministers would facilitate this commerce.

## Neighborhood Stirred By Gasoline Fumes

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Because her neighbors in exclusive Sutton Place complained of gasoline fumes coming from her Georgian mansion, socially prominent Mrs. C. Frank Reavis had to choose in court yesterday between paying a $100 fine or spending 30 days in jail for the illegal storing of gasoline.

She paid the fine when her plea that she needed the gasoline, accumulated before rationing began, for her Red Cross work and as a Captain in the City's Volunteeer Motor Patrol Corps failed to move Magistrate James G. Blanchfield in Municipal Term Court.

# Australia Loses Belief Of 'Betrayal' by London

By W. E. Lucas
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, Australia, May 23—The myth of Britain's "betrayal" of Australia gradually is beginning to fade.

Responsible statements by ministers and tales told by soldiers returning from the Middle East are having their effect.

That there ever was such a myth is due largely to the shock of the fall of the Pacific "Maginot line," based on Singapore, and careless handling by authorities in London of the psychological aspects of the situation.

The fall of Singapore was an unprecedented blow to Australia. It was succeeded by the kind of panic that follows the first air-raid alarm in a country which never has been bombed before.

The moment was ripe for a word or a gesture from England. Unfortunately, neither word nor gesture came.

The public's attitude here at that time was reflected in the now famous statement of Prime Minister John Curtin, who warned the people that Australia's main hope for help must be from America and this would be sought.

**Then Came MacArthur**

Following quickly upon these events came Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the arrival of American troops.

Myths like this fade slowly, especially if nothing is done to dispel them. Since I have been here, I have discussed the question with all sorts of Australians. I have come across a wide variety of opinion—Republicans who always have wished to "cut the painter"; people who for one reason or another look sympathetically toward the United States; others who are proud of their British ancestry and are more loyal than ever under adversity.

Much of the opinion that was adverse was among those who were less well-informed. Among the soldiers returned from the war zones I found a certain amount of surprise at the attitude of some of the stay-at-homes.

I put the question to two generals who had been in Libya, Tobruk, and Greece. Neither of these had anything but praise for the superhuman efforts which Britain had made during the weary months when the Empire fought alone.

There is a popular belief that most of the fighting in the Middle East was done by the Anzacs. Soldiers here soon will correct that impression. It was the British armored brigade and artillery regiments which enabled the Australians to maintain the seven-month siege at Tobruk. It was the magnificent rearguard action of the British armored brigade that fought stubbornly the whole way from Monastir Gap to the beaches that saved the bulk of the Australians in Greece. One officer who had been in Crete made this point:

The unparalleled heroism of the Royal Navy rescued a large percentage of the Australians and New Zealand troops from Crete. In this effort 11 valuable warships were lost. In the broad strategy of the Mediterranean war, was the rescue of these men worth the cost in irreplaceable ships?

**Main Arch Weakened**

Other officers with whom I have spoken wonder whether the return of Australia's troops from the Middle East, which was done wholly for the benefit of the Commonwealth, has not injured the Allied cause by weakening the main arch which supports the central bastion of the United Nations' front.

Much of the controversy was due to varying conceptions of the grand strategy of the war. Geography made the Australian regard the Japanese end of the Axis as by far the most important. He felt that this same view was not held in London; that England's preoccupation is with Hitler and until Germany is defeated the Pacific will have to get along with whatever resources it has against the Japanese.

It is similar controversy that divides opinion in America. It stems from the same roots. Thousands of miles of ocean boundaries have bred in the past an attitude of complacency toward affairs in Europe. After all, what happened there could not affect Americans or Australians personally.

Isolationism, when threatened, produces a myopic outlook. Many persons regarded the Australian Expeditionary Force in the light of a gesture of Empire solidarity. The idea that the Middle East was Australia's first line of defense and that these men were fighting a war which was as much the concern of Australia as it was of England did not occur to them.

**Australia's Defense Gone**

The attack on Pearl Harbor and disaster to the capital ships Prince of Wales and Repulse brought realities home to Australia. In a few weeks the immediate defenses of this country were gone and the British Navy, spread thinly around the world, was nowhere in sight to carry out its historic mission of the defense of Australia.

The appearance of General MacArthur and American troops coincided with the absence of help from any other quarter. Relief was followed by gratitude and a natural inclination to turn to the United States as the only source of help.

I have seen letters written by Australians addressed to General MacArthur which breathe a sort of religious fervor. The warmth of the welcome given to the American boys is some measure of the relief that is felt in this country. There is no doubt that America's participation in the war in the Southwest Pacific will have great repercussions on the future of this country. For one thing, Australia has been dragged from the periphery into the center of world affairs.

It is difficult to see how Australia ever will be able to return to the position it once had of being a jumping off place to nowhere. Political realism will force this country to look for support toward the United States. Postwar economic conditions may strengthen tendencies which already are existing toward a greater industrial self-sufficiency. Here again, the United States will be the logical purveyor of financial aid and technical assistance.

In the confusion that has followed the Japanese attack, Great Britain did little to help its own cause in Australia. A gesture—any gesture—at that psychological moment would have had an electric effect on this country. If something had been promised, even if it were only a token, it would have been even more effective at that time because it was known how hard the Mother Country was being pressed.

## *Raise for Roosevelt Club Active at Southern Base*

MERIDAN, Miss., May 23 (AP)—Enlisted men at Key Field, Army Air Base here, who started a "Let's Give Roosevelt a Raise Club," have invited other Army posts and civilians to join in the movement to double the President's salary in appreciation for "the tremendous job he is doing."

Their resolutions, pointing out that the President hadn't had a salary increase in 33 years, were forwarded to Congress.

The resolutions were adopted at a big rally and demonstration featuring banners with such slogans as "A Raise for Roosevelt," "He Could Do Better in the Movies," "We Appreciate Him," "Double or Nothing," and "Let's Get in Tune With the Times."

# Montreal's Loyalty

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL, May 23—French-speaking Canada's loyalty to the United Nations and the cause of freedom and progress was effectively illustrated here this week when Montreal honored a champion of progress of 300 years ago—its founder, Paul de Chomedy, Sieur de Maisonneuve.

In the gala dress which the city donned to celebrate the founding in 1642 of Ville Marie, as Montreal was originally called, there was a noticeable dearth of French tri-colors. In other years the city has been full of them on festive days. But this year from Place d'Armes Square in the financial district only three could be seen, and one of them was at half mast. Hundreds of Union Jacks were visible.

**A Stand**

It was as though French-speaking Canada were saying, "We may oppose conscription for overseas duty and we may insist upon clinging to the best features of our mother culture and our motherland, but in the struggle for human rights and human dignity we stand in the foreground with our fellow citizens of Canada and the British Commonwealth of Nations and with our neighbors in the United States."

The actual anniversary of the founding, May 18, was declared a civic holiday, but owing to war activities only a few establishments were able to close. However, there was an abundance of bunting and decoration and the statue of de Maisonneuve was adorned with flowers and wreaths brought by leading citizens and organizations.

**Labored With Good Will**

All day long, those citizens who were fortunate to have a holiday traveled from all parts of the city to visit the monument. They passed in a steady stream, reading the attachced cards. One of the most prominent wreaths was sent by Dr. F. Cyril James, principal and vice-chancellor of McGill University.

In depositing the first wreath from the citizens of Montreal, Mayor Adhermar Raynault stated that: "In the person of Maisonneuve, we salute the workers of the first hour who went through hardships and suffering to found Ville Marie, which was later to become the Canadian metropolis."

Francis Parkman, the historian, vividly portrays the early hours of the foundation of Montreal.

"In the morning," Mr. Parkman said, "they all fell to their work, Maisonneuve hewing down the first tree—and labored with such good will, that their tents were soon inclosed with a strong palisade, and their altar covered by a provincial chapel, built in the Huron mode of bark. Soon afterward, their canvas habitations were supplemented by solid structures of wood, and the feeble germ of a future city began to take root.

"The Iroquois had not yet found them out; nor did they discover them till they had ample time to fortify themselves. Meanwhile, on a Sunday, they would stroll at their leisure over the adjacent meadow and in the shade of the bordering forest, where as the old chronicler tells us, the grass was gay with wild flowers, and the branches with the flutter and song of many strange birds."

## 10 Hostages Shot In France After Attack Upon Nazi

VICHY, May 23 (AP)—The Germans announced today that 10 hostages had been executed in Occupied France in reprisal for an attack against a German soldier May 19, and that 10 others would be shot if the attackers were not found within eight days.

The Nazi notice, signed by "the German commander for Greater Paris," and dated today, said:

"An attack was committed May 19 in Paris against a member of the German Army. The young man responsible for the attack escaped. As reprisal, 10 persons, Communists and Jews and persons closely linked with criminal circles, were immediately shot.

"In case the authors of the attack are not found within eight days following publication of the present notice, an equal number of persons will be shot. In addition, a number of persons closely associated with the criminal circle will be transferred to a labor camp."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# War-Caused Sudden Limitation Cuts Size of Argentina Papers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Argentina newspapers, famed for their large size and circulation, are becoming thinner and thinner. La Prensa, most famous of all, is cutting down fast and soon will be but a shadow of its former self.

The war has come almost overnight to the newspaper streets of Buenos Aires—Avenida de Mayo and Rivadavia—and reductions are occurring, often by four and eight pages at a time. There has been no gradual economizing as in other South American countries. Both Government and industry are being blamed, for it required no special foresight to read the future after war struck the Americas.

Now publishers have all their retrenchment troubles at once and the results of unco-ordinated economy have produced a surprising medly of publications.

La Prensa has cut its size, on an average by 50 per cent. No longer are there heavy, extravagant editions, with eight and 10 pages of small advertisements, a cable service claimed to be the biggest in the world and generous pictorial supplements. The daily is now often down to 16 pages. Small type has been introduced on some pages and want advertisements are being squeezed in on the slogan of "one a line," which means about 400 to the column.

La Nación, favorite daily of the stockbreeders and all interested in cattle sales, is cutting down on its market reports. It has also reduced its foreign news display.

Other dailies, such as El Mundo, have deliberately brought down their circulation by increasing sales prices. Editions have been kept to a normal size with a regular volume of advertising, but the essential economy of newsprint has been obtained. Some evening papers—La Razon is one of them—have suppressed entire editions. The general policy, however, has been to reduce pages and set more news in nonpareil and minion type. Features are being jettisoned.

All this, however, is not enough. The proportion between imported and national paper consumed in Argentina has changed from 80 and 20 per cent in 1930 to 60 and 40 per cent in 1940, but 60 per cent required from overseas includes all the newsprint and other paper used by the daily and periodical press.

Newsprint makes bulky cargo and the United States and Canada, the only possible suppliers, have no ships to spare for this kind of carriage, although it is admitted that the greater part of the press is favorable to the United Nations in their presentation of war news. Editorial comment is virtually banned under the Government's neutrality policy and state of siege regulations.

A trade committee has been set up to advise the Government on supplies and distribution of newsprint. It is against official control of the market but thinks the Government should co-operate by allotting freight space in State merchantmen for newsprint. The Government has promised to do its best, but there is other freight which must take preference—coal and oil machinery and raw materials to keep national industries from closing down.

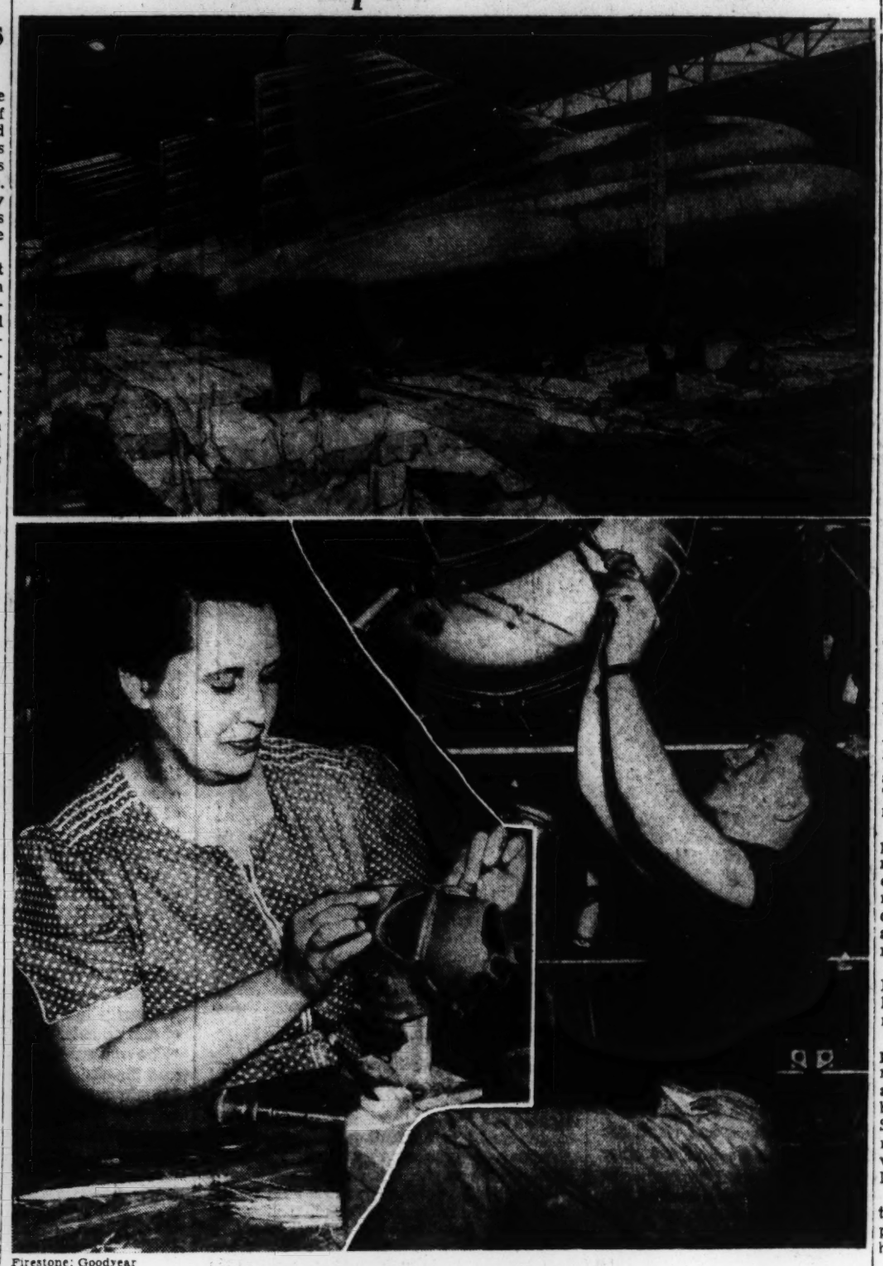
Further economies appear unavoidable. From reduced editions the newspapers will probably have to proceed to non-publication on Mondays and holidays. This is already under consideration on the recommendation of the journalists' association.

There have been appeals that economies by reduced editions and restricted publication should be effected without staff or pay reductions, but publishers, naturally, think otherwise. They point to increased costs, less space to fill and the difficulties of boosting advertising rates. So far, the newsboys have suffered more than others in the industry, because of reduced circulation. Fewer publications have also prejudiced them.

Altogether, nearly 80,000 workers are dependent for their living on the printing and publishing industries in Argentina. Prior to the war paper imports averaged 200,000 tons, to be added to national production totaling 120,000 tons. National paper manufacturing does not escape the restriction problems, because it is 50 per cent dependent on imports of wood pulp, kaolin and sulphates of aluminum. It also has to import spare parts for machinery.

The calculation of the number of workers does not include the large number of writers and other intellectuals indirectly employed. The printing of books and scientific and literary works has increased considerably in Argentina since the Spanish civil war when this country took on and retained much of the publishing for the whole Spanish-reading world.

# *Rubber Capital Aids War Effort*



Firestone; Goodyear

**Akron Meets the Test of Production**

**Above: A view of the new balloon room at the plant of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. now in mass production on these barrage balloons that have proved their worth in defending vital points against air attacks. Workers in the foreground are assembling additional balloons. The three inflated balloons in the background have passed rigid army inspection. Below, left: A woman worker is shown assembling parts of the face piece of a gas mask at the Goodyear plant. Lower right: A Goodyear worker fastens a gas tank brace for dirigible gondolas.**

# Akron Leads Drive on Rubber Problem

**By Joseph G. Harrison**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

AKRON, Ohio, May 23—Why have American-built Flying Fortresses survived Japanese pursuit planes and lived to bomb again? Why have American tanks proved themselves formidably powerful weapons on both the Russian and Libyan fronts? Why is the United States going to have enough rubber to win this war despite the fact that the Japanese have seized more than 90 per cent of the world's rubber-producing area?

The answers to some of these questions have just been given me on an automobile ride through beautiful and unwarlike Ohio farm country. The ride took me from Akron to Canton to Massillon and back to Akron and on it I saw the rubber fabrication center of the world as well as what is probably the world's largest producer of unbelievably hard electric steel.

Akron is worried over the country's shortage of natural rubber—not because it means less work for the city since employment is now the highest in municipal history—but because it is so exasperatingly difficult to produce a sufficient volume of synthetic substitutes. But this rubber has to be produced—the very outcome of this war depends on it—and the experts of the great rubber companies here are working ceaselessly on a thousand and one ideas to boost the output of the synthetic product.

**Meeting the Challenge**

America's rubber larder may get pretty low, civilians may have their tires requisitioned, it may even be necessary to put steel treads on American tanks, thereby cutting their speed, but Akron believes that there will be enough rubber to win this war.

Three things combine to make it possible for the United States to see its way through the rubber crisis. They are the 600,000 to 650,000-ton crude rubber reserve with which this country met Pearl Harbor. The 1,000,000 or more tons of reclaimable rubber now estimated to be in the tires of American automobiles and the fact that the rubber companies, particularly those in Akron, have undertaken an immense synthetic rubber production program.

This program, which Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones says must now be boosted to 1,000,000 tons a year, has already begun to show results. Some synthetic rubber is already being produced but the amount is large only in proportion to the difficulties which had to be overcome to produce it. It is still very small in comparison with the demands of America's unparalleled armament program.

**Employment Higher**

This production, however, will rise. Added to reclaimed rubber and to the careful use of America's stockpile and to limited amounts which may be extracted from the guayule bush and from Liberia and Brazil, this synthetic product should suffice to produce the bare essentials of victory. America has never been beaten by such a problem before and it shows less inclination today to be beaten by it than at any time in its history.

In some ways Akron's reaction to the war has been the most surprising of any in the country. It would be natural to suppose that a city which normally produced 50 per cent of the world's tires would have been laid flat on its back by the order to stop civilian production. Actually, however, employment today is roughly one-third higher than it was early in 1941—the greatest year in the automobile manufacturing history. So quickly that there was hardly any rise in unemployment, Akron was converted to a major war goods center. Much of this was due to the forsight of the rubber companies which had seen the change coming, and which had prepared to take up their slack through the production of a large variety of material.

Here are some of the major items being produced in a city which was up until a few months almost wholly dependent upon the output of civilian rubber goods. Navy blimps, barrage balloons, antiaircraft guns, coast artillery guns, endless tracks for tanks, metallic links for machine gun cartridges, bullet-proof gas tanks for planes, self-sealing tires and tubes, rubber lifeboats, gas masks, and literally hundreds of parts both large and small for airplanes.

**Production Is Rising**

Having seen the assembly and production lines for some of these items I can personally testify that output is now on a very high basis and is rising consistently with each passing week.

In Canton and Massillon are two vitally important plants. Both of them belonging to the Republic Steel Corporation. Hidden, behind the brick walls of the Canton shops is a substantial portion of America's 4,000,000 tons of annual electric steel capacity. Heated by arcs generating 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit, these furnaces produce what is said to be the best steel in the world. It packs so much extra strength into the same weight that it is used for armor of planes, tanks and scout cars as well as for armor-piercing projectiles.

In the two years between 1939 and 1941, Republic's plant here increased its electric steel capacity many times. But this is not enough even when combined with the output of other plants and cities and an expansion of facilities appears inevitable.

In the Republic plant at Massillon this hyper-hard steel is seized by immense power presses which flatten it out into the thickness required for tanks. After being rolled and hardened still more the steel is cut by powerful drills which fashion it into the necessary shapes. These pieces, many of them destined to clothe the new medium tank are then loaded in freight cars and shipped to the country's tank arsenals. From there they are rushed to armored divisions of the United States Army or to some anti-Axis front thousands of miles away.

*Battle of Production*

*How the Battle of Production is progressing in United States factories that constantly set records of achievement can now be told. In the following article from a tour sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Harrison describes some of the industrial efforts hitherto hidden behind walls of military secrecy.*

# Germans Slow Soviet Drive on Kharkov

*Continued from Page 1*

man air-borne troops—parachutists and plane-transported infantry — were used in stubborn counterattacks, but they "are being wiped out as fast as they land."

The German High Command, in a radiocast from Berlin, announced that Russian mass attacks on Kharkov had collapsed completely. Berlin military quarters added that German troops have shifted to the offensive in the battle for the Russian city.

On the Northwest Front, the German High Command said, the Russians were continuing attacks southeast of Lake Ilmen but without success. Friday the Germans admitted that the Russians had pierced their lines at one point in the Lake Ilman sector.

The High Command, briefly reviewing the Kharkov fighting, declared the Russian mass attack in the area around that city began May 12 with the Russians using 20 infantry divisions, three cavalry divisions, and tank brigades.

**Heavy Losses:**

"Suffering the heaviest losses, the enemy was completely broken up," the communiqué said.

A Vichy radiocast heard in London by Reuters, British news agency, said a German counterattack had thrown the Russians back to their original positions on the Kharkov Front.

Meantime, London also heard that German and Rumanian forces were exerting strong pressure against Russian positions along the Taganrog-Rostov Railway on the north shore of the Sea of Azov.

The action, the Reuters dispatches said, might presage a German offensive aimed at recapture of Rostov, strategic port at the mouth of the River Don which could serve as the springboard for a direct overland drive against the rich Caucasian oil fields.

Rostov was recaptured by the Russians last November after it had been held briefly by the Germans.

The Reuters dispatches also reported that some German and Rumanian troops released from action around Kerch in the Crimea had been moved to positions before Sevastopol with a view to finally reducing that Soviet naval base which has been under siege since last October.

The German Air Force was said to have been bombarding Russian positions there violently for 48 hours.

## Japanese Halted

More than half the Japanese invasion force which gained a foothold May 20 on Chuanshih Island at the mouth of the Min River in Fukien Province has been wiped out, and the survivors have fled to their ships, abandoning large quantities of equipment, the Chinese announced officially in Chungking.

This announcement followed swiftly a communiqué reporting the Japanese also had been repulsed in an attempt to land under the guns of warships on the north bank of the Min east of Foochow, Capital and chief seaport of Fukien.

While the Chinese did not claim the threat to Foochow had been smashed, they indicated the invaders had suffered a heavy setback.

There was no official statement on the strength of the drive against Foochow, but some Chinese reports said the Japanese had thrown 25,000 men into it and the frustrated landing effort was said to have been backed by the guns of 10 warships.

To the north, meanwhile, four Japanese columns pushed across Chekiang, neighboring maritime province, and enemy raiders bombed Mamoi, a Min River port about 20 miles downstream from Foochow.

Kinhwa, provisional Capital of Chekiang and a gateway to Kiangsi Province and China's interior, was in growing danger as one Japanese column reached Tunglu, 35 miles southwest of Hangchow, and continued westward along the north shore of the Cinetang River toward Lanchi, about 65 miles southwest of Tunglu and 12 miles northwest of Kinhwa.

Another Japanese column was reported attacking Iwu, about 32 miles north of Kinhwa, after an advance of 15 miles within 24 hours. The present positions of two other enemy spearheads pushing southwest were not reported.

**Storm Into Iwu:**

The Tokyo Radio broadcast a Domei report that Japanese forces had stormed into Iwu.

The radio added that part of these forces had moved six miles southwest of Iwu and occupied Kiangwan while other Japanese troops captured Wangchung, 7 miles southwest of Iwu.

Other Japanese dispatches reported the capture of Nank, six miles south of Tungyang in Chekiang.

In the Burma battle area, far to the west, a Chinese unit making a daring assault upon the Japanese at Nawngkio, Burmese town between Mandalay and Lashio, was declared to have inflicted 300 casualties upon the enemy and destroyed four Japanese armored cars.

In Central China, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's command said Chinese troops had recaptured Loshan in Southern Honan Province and that the Japanese were retreating westward.

The Japanese claimed that in the week ending Friday they smashed remnants of the Chinese Communist Army in Hopei Province and cleaned up guerrilla forces in western Shantung, killing 8,911 Chinese and taking 12,469 prisoners.

## Southwest Pacific

Allied bombers have knocked two more Japanese ships out of the enemy's potential invasion forces gathering above Australia and have pared his air strength by another 13 planes, General MacArthur's headquarters announced.

Both ships were in the principal Japanese invasion bases among the islands north of Australia—a large transport at Rabaul, New Britain, which was reported "left in a crippled condition" and a tanker at Lae, New Guinea, which was "severely damaged."

The Japanese offered only slight resistance to these new air smashes, part of the positive defense plan by which Allied airmen have hammered at Japan's chief advance concentration centers without respite since the enemy moved into Australia's island roof.

Eight Japanese fighter planes rose to challenge the raiders at Lae, the communiqué said, but five were shot down and "all our planes returned safely."

Besides the tanker and the fighter planes bagged in flight, two enemy bombers were destroyed on the ground on the Lae airdrome.

At Rabaul, the communiqué said, "enemy interception was ineffective," and "six heavy Japanese bombers were badly damaged."

The Australian Government, meantime, moved to step up the continent's defenses by approving plans to treble the corps of volunteer observers who now keep watch 24 hours a day for the appearance of enemy planes.

Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford said the corps would function in close liaison with the United States Army Air Force and would absorb a large number of Australian Air Officers to maintain contact with the vast network of observers.

## Japanese to Shift 150 U. S. Prisoners

*By the Associated Press*

Tokyo. From Japanese broadcasts, May 23

One hundred and fifty American war prisoners will be transferred shortly from the Zentsuiji detention camp to Osaka port where they will work as stevedores, Domei, the Japanese news agency, said today.

# North Carolina Road Board Cuts Costs By Salvaging Oil for Use in Machinery

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission has adopted a policy with regard to oil which already is proving very helpful in the maintenance of its machinery.

Oil drained from the crankcases of 6,000 pieces of highway equipment is being refined, and Ben Prince, Chairman of the Commission, estimates that this process will result in the reclamation of around 25 per cent of the annual consumption.

Until last year, the State contract prices for oil called for the expenditure of 25 cents a gallon. The last oil received for the same quality quoted an average price of 47 cents a gallon. The oil reclaimed costs, at most, 15 cents a gallon.

Operation of the new oil reclaimer is simple, highway officials point out. Used oil is dumped first into large screen-covered iron tubs and then pumped into worn-out tank cars where it is allowed to settle. After five days the water is drawn off from the bottom and the oil is ready to be poured into the refiner.

Fifty-five gallons of used oil and 35 pounds of petrol filtering material are poured into the continually agitated tank of the container. The mixture is heated to 450 degrees Fahrenheit and allowed to remain at that temperature for 15 minutes, after which the oil is forced through 29 sheets of special filter paper by compressed air. The oil then is pure and is placed in barrels which are delivered to the division shops for use, just as new oil.

Each highway shop has its own oil pool into which "leavings" from crankcases are dumped. It is sent to Raleigh in drums for refinement. There are now about 15,000 gallons awaiting refinement, with more than 10,000 gallons already having been refined during the past three months.

## Aid to Torpedoed Ship Is Valued at $500,000

ORLANDO, Fla., May 22 (AP)—The Bahama Shipping Company of Nassau filed an admiralty action in Federal Court here yesterday asking "$500,000 and upwards" as compensation for assistance its motorship Worden rendered to another vessel that had been attacked by a submarine May 1 in the Atlantic.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# *Uniforms for Women's Corps*

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps will be chic in khaki.

The War Department has picked the uniforms, and aside from silks and satins there's quite a variety of materials.

For summer there's khaki cotton twill and gabardine. For winter there's olive drab covert cloth. The hosiery will be cotton and rayon.

A WAAC officer in the wintertime will wear a single-breasted, four-button dark olive drab jacket of covert cloth and a six-panel flared skirt of light or dark olive drab. A covert cap will have a semi-stiff crown, a visor and a cloth chin strap.

Regular Army khaki will be the summer color and the uniforms will be of cotton twill and gabardine for the officers and eight-ounce water repellent twill for the ratings, or enlisted personnel.

Summer headgear will be of khaki cotton twill with a six-section, unlined crown and stitched brim.

Each member of the Corps also will get a double-breasted overcoat, a utility coat with removable woolen lining, a light weight raincoat with hood, a shirt with reversible collar and a necktie.

Mercerized, medium-weight cotton lisle goes into the work hose, while full-fashioned rayon stockings will be in order for dress wear.

Three types of shoes go with the outfit—laced, calfskin blucher oxfords, of golden brown, an athletic laced oxford with white canvassed uppers and black soles, and a capeskin, moccasin-type slipper with soft leather sole, for barracks use.

Gloves, handbags and blouses with patch pockets complete the outfit.

# Legislators Seek Accord

*Continued from Page 1*

of course, be neither definitive nor binding; it would simply seek to bring out the best thinking on both sides and promote a meeting of minds between the legislators of the two countries.

The Republican and Democratic leaders are today sounding out Congressional sentiment before replying to the suggestion. If acceptance is indicated, a formal invitation will be extended by the British Government.

**Check on Travel**

The first action by the Office of Defense Transportation looking toward a national rationing of travel suggests that exhaustive information will be obtained before the final decision is taken. It is expected that in checking railroad and bus tickets during the coming week, workers will question some 20,000 travelers concerning the purpose of their trip, mileage, employment, destination and frequency of travel.

At the same time, in order to eliminate duplication by the four bus lines operating between New York and Washington, the ODT issued an order effective June 3, directing them to pool services, stagger schedules and permit the interchange of tickets:

The ODT said the order would reduce total scheduled mileage of the affected companies by 25 per cent, or by about 5,000 miles a day.

Companies affected by the order are Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc.; Safeway Trails, Inc.; Eastern Trails, Inc., and the Quaker City Bus Company. All except Quaker City operate over the entire distance between Washington and New York.

In his Maritime Day message President Roosevelt disclosed that the nation's shipbuilding capacity has been increased more than 500 per cent and he described this achievement as a "near-miracle of ship production."

He emphasized that America is engaged in a war which "is largely a war of ocean transportation, that we must carry to the ends of the earth the men and materials of war."

There could, he said, be no underestimating of the gravity of the toll of ships taken by enemy submarines.

"We have been, we still are," he said, "confronted with a serious shortage of ships to carry the essentials of war; submarines and the Axis aggressors have taken a heavy toll, but that problem, like the others confronting us, is being solved; our ships are going through and we will continue to go through in growing numbers."

## N. Y. Congressional Districts Changed

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY N. Y., May 22—A reapportionment measure providing the first shifting of congressional seats in New York State since 1911 was law today, following signature by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday.

The reapportionment, not effective until the 1944 elections, provides for 45 Congressional districts where at present there are 43 districts and two additional members are representatives-at-large.

Simultaneously, the Governor rebuked the State Legislature for having failed to enact any bill reapportioning its own seats, declaring that that body "once again has deliberately closed its eyes to the mandate of the Constitution and demand of the people for legislative reapportionment."

# *Prices and Your Purse*

*Continued from Page 1*

WPB Conservation Chief Lessing Rosenwald to concentrate on saving paperboard, magazines, and heavy wrapping papers.

**No 'X' for OCD**

OPA announced this week that volunteer workers for the OCD, the Red Cross, and other war agencies will be allowed supplemental gasoline rations at their local boards if necessary, but not "X" cards.

**Rationing Again**

How and when to register for new rationing ahead will be told the nation by Mr. Henderson in a radiocast next Monday evening.

**Cosmetics Next**

WPB has undertaken a study of the relative essentiality of ladies' cosmetics. Henceforth, production will have to be selective. Shortages of glycerine, alcohol, wax, colors and metal containers are to blame.

**Bicycles, Too**

Only persons permitted to buy bicycles before rationing becomes effective about two weeks hence are war production plants that need bicycles for employee transportation. They must get written authorization from Mr. Henderson. Before rationing starts, WPB expects to fix the price at which the "war model" will sell.

## Indicted in Clearing House Lottery to Plead June 5

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22 (AP)—Sixty-one persons indicted on charges of participation in a $10,000,000 Clearing House Lottery ring will enter pleas June 5 before Federal Judge Stephen W. Brennan.

A Federal Grand Jury returned the indictments yesterday, climaxing an investigation, United States Attorney Ralph L. Emmons said has been in progress "many years." The ring, Federal authorities charge, operated in eastern seaboard cities from Maine to South Carolina and as far west as St. Louis, Mo.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents described the ring as the largest in the nation, and estimated its annual "take" at $10,000,000, with an annual ticket sale running about 4,125,000.


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# The Home Forum



## Cymbals of Spring

SPRING WON'T come again, I trust, without my knowing it.

Last year it came, not as I was used to it, in trees looking suddenly expectant, brooks running fast and free, in sky a fresh blue, dipped in new air and sun-sparkle; but it was touched to life in the roll of drumsticks on drumheads, the chink of cymbals.

That spring, in southern Florida, seemed to have neither beginning nor end. Yet that once imperceptible, hardly-breathing spring comes to memory now, as decisive and real as this familiar spring of buds and quick rains and warm sun, exultant streams and starlit nights, soft to the touch—A usual spring, needing no other announcer than its own bursting self.

That other spring I'd said just wasn't there, until a drummer, drumming, made me see more than one unseen spring.

* * *

George Wettling is his name; and this, one night during last Florida spring, is what he said: "You've got to have a touch on drums, same as on piano. You listen—you'll see what I mean."

And so I found a place to sit backstage at the inn, where George was playing. It was time for the nine o'clock show. The girls were hurrying from their dressing-rooms to the stage entrance, at the opposite end of the narrow hall-like room. The light from the high, unshaded white bulbs glared on their heavily made-up faces, leaving, wondrously, the glamor quite intact.

Outside the sound of tires on gravel, car doors intermittently slamming, laughter and stray words carried by small breezes; and, distantly, the ocean's whush upon the shore, blended in the dreamy tempo of the night.

Inside, one by one, the hurrying girls disappeared on the stage, the boys in the band following. The narrow backstage hall was empty but for the doorman, his hat over his eyes, comfortably at ease in his chair tilted against the outer wall. Perched on a trunk directly behind the drums I couldn't see, I waited, ears open to catch "the touch on drums—same as on piano."

* * *

A touch on piano everyone knows about—how one can touch the keys to liquid loveliness, another to hard brilliance, another to lace and lightness, another to fire. But a touch on drums! How novel—yet—how natural! For does not touch determine the timbre of all living?

The opening orchestral number sounded. Pondering stopped; listening began—and continued throughout each number following the other in familiar order—some fast, some slow, some dazzling, some with rapid changes of tempo and mood.

Backstage, the music was not the matter, but the drumming, drumming long since met and enjoyed on records, yet never even glimpsed until that hour, a glimpse of something that had been there all the time, unseen, like the Florida spring.

* * *

Glimpse enough to set the thought humming: a drummer, in dance music and more especially in our spontaneous, free-for-all jazz, labeled Dixieland, is the dynamo of the whole band. Once the tempo is set, he must hold it steady, allowing the melodic and harmonic elements of the music to move freely with and above it. At the same time, he must keep the rhythm moving evenly, strong enough to forge a solid base, light enough to give the music lift and that precious quality some call bounce, others swing, others happiness. In a word, touch—in all its infinite intensities—heavy where heavy is needed, light where light belongs, firm, tender, bold, sharp, muffled, discreet—quite as human life touches the heart to laughter or sadness, to hope or renewal. And always it must be the right touch at the right moment to call forth the right response.

* * *

If you've never stood beside a drummer and watched him man his battery of snares, cymbals, tom-toms, woodblocks, cow-bells, bass drum, and pedals, brushes and sticks, you've missed a thrilling sight—and sound. For drums, beat out in all their glory by a drummer who knows whereof he beats, are a splendid deafening thing, and impossible to savor fully except from the drummer's seat itself, or a place not more than three feet away. And a Dixieland drummer, like George Wettling, is one of the finest of all to see—the infallible co-ordination between hands and feet, one foot beating the steady 4-4, or 2-4, on the bass drum, the other operating those tallish two-together cymbals known as high-hats; the left hand seldom knowing what the right hand's doing, only the drummer himself knowing and directing the lightning play of both in perfect timing; fast succession of stunning surprises, born of the drummer's sure feeling and rhythmic sense and unerring marksmanship.

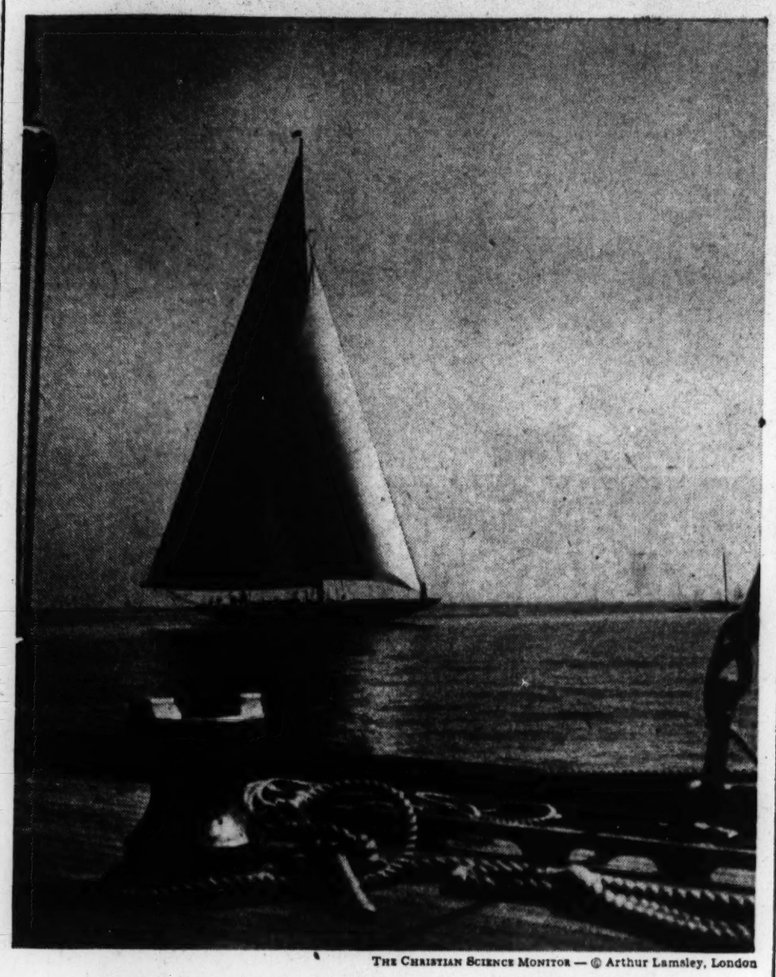
Spontaneity is there, ideas bursting in profusion, each brought, through the drummer's consummate mastery, into the design where it can strike its full fire. And with all these, touch, its presence or absence making the difference between good drumming and just drumming. Yes, touch, and the sense to discern it—how important they are to the drum and the drummer, the spring and the dreamer.

AMY LEE

### *Spume*

Down from the cliffs
To the ocean's side,
Wide blows the sea wind
Swift and wide,
Leaving the pathway
He has gone
Dotted with footprints
Clearly drawn
In the froth of
Silver spume that leaps
Over the shallows
Over the deeps—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Arthur Lamsley, London

AN ENGLISH RACING YACHT: *A Photograph by Arthur Lamsley*

THIS RACING YACHT was a millionaire's toy. The building and equipping cost about £30,000. All this money, however, went in buying materials and paying salaries and wages for the accumulated labors of a hundred other men and women who helped to make the sails. The owner's sportsmanship enabled him to share his wealth freely, and to good purpose, with others.

I watched the building of the yacht, making a pilgrimage to the yard every week during five months of a hard winter. Raw materials from many distant lands went to her making. Lead for the keel came from Spain, the steel of her hull plating was mined as ore, smelted, and then rolled into sheets in a mill in the north of England, the mahogany for her fittings came from forests in Honduras, the white pine for her decks was shipped from Oregon, and the cotton for her great white sails was grown in Egypt, woven into cloth in the small Somerset village of Crewkerne, and fashioned in a Gosport sail-loft where the sails were made for the H. M. S. Victory flagship at Trafalgar.

Spring came and she was launched before ten thousand cheering people as, being a Challenger for the America Cup, she had already captivated the sporting imagination of a whole nation. She was fitted out and then towed down to the West Country waters, in Falmouth Bay, for her first race. It was glorious summer the day she arrived. But a howling so'wester blew up the first night and continued throughout the following day. Just a weather freak that would blow out as suddenly as it came.

Next day it was a dead calm. The spacious water of Falmouth Bay was a huge lazy bath of olive-green shimmering in the sunshine. The yacht was towed from her mooring out into the bay. Sails hoisted, light canvas for an almost windless day. I was abreast her—in a sister yacht—watching the new craft lifting slightly. The big foresail cupped the vagrant air, held it, and the yacht began to "ghost" to windward over the placid water. Sailing abeam her, I waited four hours for a photograph, and getting her between our rigging as a frame, I snapped her—the last big racing yacht to be built in England before the war—a gracious symbol of England's summertime sport.

Recently I paid her another visit in the yard where she is dry-slipped, waiting for the war to end. The night before, an enemy bomb had just missed her and destroyed two smaller yachts in neighboring slips. There she was, shorn of mast and rigging, as proud as the day she first sailed the English summer seas. Maybe she lies there dreaming of the day when the last "All Clear" is sounded and she will slip down the English Channel again to spread her great white wings and race.

A. L.

## Giving Thanks Is Giving Service

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IT IS the natural impulse of love to give. When one has received or seen others receive some good, there springs up instantly in the human heart a sincere desire to give thanks in some form. But how far from satisfying are mere verbal thanks, however graceful or frequent! One of Shakespeare's characters says:

"I can no other answer make but thanks,
And thanks, and ever thanks; for oft good turns
Are shuffled off with such uncurrent pay."

Mere verbal thanks are apt to be appraised in the final analysis as "uncurrent pay."

If Christians would follow the Master's way of giving thanks, they must recognize that with him it was expressed in giving service. Never was there richer blessing than that which was bestowed on him. Never were there more fervent thanks than his, for he gave to God all the glory. His gratitude to God as the Giver of all good was boundless. The most beautiful, the most vital part of his ministry was that he caused others to be grateful to God rather than to worship his own human personality. The Gospels tell many times of how those burdened, suffering ones who followed in his steps to receive of his tender compassion rejoiced and "marvelled, and glorified God, which had given such power unto men."

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered the divine Science underlying the Master's mighty works, and who devoted her life to the service of humanity, has written in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 40), "It is sad that the phrase *divine service* has come so generally to mean public worship instead of daily deeds." She continues (pp. 40, 41): "The nature of Christianity is peaceful and blessed, but in order to enter into the kingdom, the anchor of hope must be cast beyond the veil of matter into the Shekinah into which Jesus has passed before us; and this advance beyond matter must come through the joys and triumphs of the righteous as well as through their sorrows and afflictions. Like our Master, we must depart from material sense into the spiritual sense of being."

The clear understanding gained through Christian Science of the oneness and allness of Spirit annuls so-called material law and its limitations, and a better, higher, richer life becomes evident in present experience. The miraculous aspect of such works as the Master's vanishes, and the blessing is seen in its true light, as the operation of God's law governing absolutely and beneficently all real existence. Ingratitude has its roots in the failure of mortals to apprehend the spiritual nature and source of all good. "While the heart is far from divine Truth and Love," Mrs. Eddy tells us, "we cannot conceal the ingratitude of barren lives" (*ibid.*, pp. 3, 4). The author of Science and Health exemplified in her life and throughout all her teaching what is demanded of the Christian Scientist in practical demonstration of divine Principle, God, as ever present. She proved that the power of good is infinitely available, and made manifest in human experience through spiritual understanding and obedience to the law of Love.

The Master once declared (John 5:19), "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." In this declaration is revealed what Mrs. Eddy discovered to be the Science of Christianity, the law governing all the works of the Master. His works imply one divine Principle or Father, Mind, Spirit; and the real man, the Christ-ideal, as the reflection of the Father, the expression of Mind, the idea, or image, of God. The Science of Christianity is being proved today and can be proved in any age by doing the works which the Master did by the same divine method. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 150), "A heart touched and hallowed by one chord of Christian Science, can accomplish the full scale; but this heart must be honest and in earnest and never weary of struggling to be perfect—to reflect the divine Life, Truth, and Love."

How deeply the world needs this service today! For constant thankfulness for the blessings we have so richly inherited in this age shall we not glorify God in such words and works as attest our gratitude? By these means will our every act of service to God and on behalf of humanity be the evidence of our gratitude and our love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

**THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST** *The Mother Church*
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## Å takke er å tjene

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

KJÆRLIGHETEN FØLER en naturlig tilskyndelse til å gi. Når vi har mottatt eller sett andre motta noget godt, stiger der øieblikkelig op i vårt hjerte et opriktig ønske om å gi vår takk for det i en eller annen form. Men hvor langt fra tilfredsstillende er en takk i ord alene, hvor velformet eller hyppig den enn er! En av Shakespeares skikkelser sier:

"Jeg kan ei gi dig annet svar enn takk,
Og atter takk;—rett ofte vennehjelp
Blir avspist med en slik ugangbar mynt."

En takk i ord alene vil ofte til syvende og sist bli verdsatt som "ugangbar mynt".

Hvis kristne ønsker å følge Mesterens måte å takke på, må de erkjenne at han gav sin takk ved å tjene. Der har aldri vært nogen rikere velsignelse enn den som blev ham til del. Der har aldri vært en inderligere takk enn hans, for han gav Gud all ære og herlighet. Hans takknemlighet mot Gud som Giveren av alt godt var uten grenser. Den skjønneste, den mest betydningsfulle del av hans virksomhet var at han fikk andre til å være takknemlige mot Gud istedenfor å tilbede hans egen menneskelige personlighet. Evangeliene forteller mange ganger om hvorledes de nedtyngede, lidende mennesker som fulgte efter ham for å nyte godt av hans kjærlige medfølelse, frydet sig og var fulle av forundring "og priste Gud, som hadde gitt mennesker en sådan makt".

Mary Baker Eddy, som opdaget den guddommelige Videnskap som lå til grunn for Mesterens mektige gjerninger, og som viet sitt liv til å tjene menneskeheten, skriver på side 40 i sin lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften]: "Det er sørgelig at uttrykket *gudstjeneste* så alment er kommet til å bety offentlig tilbedelse istedenfor daglige gjerninger." Hun fortsetter (s. 40, 41): "Kristendommens natur er fredelig og velsignet, men for å kunne komme inn i riket må vi kaste håpets anker hinsides materiens forheng inn i det allerhelligste hvor Jesus er gått inn foran oss; og dette fremskritt ut over materien må komme gjennem de rettferdiges gleder og seire så vel som gjennem deres sorger og trengsler. Likesom vår Mester må vi vende oss bort fra den materielle opfattelse og nå frem til den åndelige opfattelse av tilværelsen."

Den klare forståelse som Kristen Videnskap gir av Åndens enhet og allhet, tilintetgjør sakalt materiell lov og dens begrensninger, og et bedre, højere, rikere liv gjør sig gjeldende her og nu. Det mirakuløse preg ved slike gjerninger som Mesterens forsvinner, og velsignelsen blir sett i sitt sanne lys, som utslag av Guds lov som styrer all virkelig tilværelse absolutt og velsignelsesrikt. Utakknemlighet har sin rot i dødeliges mangel på forståelse av at alt godt i sitt vesen er åndelig og har en åndelig kilde. "Mens hjertet er fjernt fra guddommelig Sannhet og Kjærlighet," sier Mrs. Eddy, "kan vi ikke skjule et ufruktbart livs utakknemlighet" (samme bok, s. 3 og 4). Forfatterinnen av *Science and Health* anskueliggjorde i sitt liv og i all sin lære hvad som kreves av en Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskapsmann] i praktisk demonstrasjon av at det guddommelige Prinsipp, Gud, er alltid-nærværende. Hun beviste at det godes makt er tilgjengelig og anvendelig overalt og alltid, og åpenbares i menneskenes liv gjennem åndelig forståelse og lydighet mot Kjærlighetens lov.

Mesteren erklærte engang (Johannes 5:19): "Sønnen kan ikke gjøre noget av sig selv, men bare det han ser Faderen gjør; for det han gjør, det gjør Sønnen likeså." I denne erklæring er åpenbaret det som Mrs. Eddy opdaget var Kristendommens Videnskap, den lov som styrte alle Mesterens gjerninger. Hans gjerninger peker hen på ett guddommelig Prinsipp eller Fader, Sinn, Ånd, og på det virkelige menneske, Kristus-idealet, som Faderens gjenspeiling, Sinnets uttrykk, Guds idé eller billede. Kristendommens Videnskap blir bevist i våre dager og kan bli bevist i en hvilken som helst tidsalder ved at de gjerninger gjøres som Mesteren gjorde, ved den samme guddommelige fremgangsmåte. I *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, skriver Mrs. Eddy (s. 150): "Et hjerte som røres og helliges ved én akkord av Kristen Videnskap, vil kunne mestre den fulle skala; men dette hjerte må være ærlig og mene det alvorlig og aldri bli trett av å strebe efter å bli fullkomment—efter å gjenspeile det guddommelige Liv, den guddommelige Sannhet og Kjærlighet."

Hvor sårt trenger ikke verden denne tjeneste idag! Skal vi ikke, i stadig takknemlighet for de velsignelser vi i denne tidsalder har fått i arv i så rikt mål, forherlige Gud i slike ord og gjerninger som bevidner vår takknemlighet? På denne måte vil hver enkelt tjeneste vi gjør til ære for Gud og til beste for menneskeheten, være vidnesbyrd om vår takknemlighet og vår kjærlighet.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

### *Islanders*

They, who are born on the mainland, find their roots
Furrowing mountains, held by the rainbow's shadow
Deep in meadow,
And stand with faces caught in high-cupped lakes;
The hot hill-thunder
Wakes
No awe or wonder.
But they who are island-born
See with the eyes of elf or leprechaun,
Their fingers, curving, find under land cool water
Ever a-stir;
Always they cling to the inlet-shoots,
The bayberry, dusty-miller, the frail sea-lavender,
December
Marsh-grass, succulent, sweet.
Their restless feet
Are restless with motion of gull, of land untethered
To other land, with opalescent fin,
With arc of outspread wing.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

## White Wilderness

WE CAME DOWN Katahdin on the back side of Pamola, by what is called the Old Man's Slide. . . . At the bottom was a cool brook, which the trail crossed and pushed on toward the Windy Pitch tote road. It led us for a bit through low country and a mixed timber stand with much hard wood, and then quite suddenly emerged on a dry shelf into one of the loveliest forests to be found. It was composed of an absolutely clear stand of paper birch. There wasn't another tree, of any sort, to be seen. Nor was there any undergrowth of size or height. The trees were rather widely spaced, with well spreading branches and full crowns, and curiously free of low-growing limbs. . . . You could walk almost anywhere with clear head room, as in an English deer park. Possibly the deer may have been busy here, when the trees were small. Now the trunks were of a rather uniform thickness of approximately a foot—not yet old enough to lose their beautiful, smooth, white bark. . . . Far as the eye could see in every direction, they marched in bright array, a fairy wood of white and green. Our trail led on and on down their delicate aisles, and presently the setting sun struck in beneath them here and there and blushed their trunks to pink.

It was dusking to twilight when we reluctantly emerged from their spell, into the darkness of hemlocks, and stumbled over roots and hollows toward the road. . . . At last, through the gathering darkness, we saw the red eye of a tail lamp, and emerged on the tote road beside a battered Ford. (Any car is battered that goes twice over a State of Maine tote road!)

"Thought you were lost," said the driver. "Did you notice the birch wood?"

We told him we did, emphatically.

"Glad you liked it," he remarked, as the car spurted and bounced and threw us into a huddle. "I cut the trail up through 'em 'cause I thought they was kind o' pretty." — From "New England Vista," by WALTER PRICHARD EATON. (Boston: Wilde.)

## The Boy From Barnstable

THE DUCK DOES NOT take to the water with a surer instinct than the Barnstable boy. He leaps from his leading-strings into the shrouds. It is but a bound from the mother's lap to the mast-head. He boxes the compass in his infant soliloquies. He can hand, reef, and steer, by the time he flies a kite. The ambition of his youth is, to "witch the world with noble *seamanship*"; and his manly "march is on the mountain wave, his home"—no, no!—I am too fast—his "home is *not* upon the deep," and, in his widest wanderings, he never forgets that it is not. His home stands on firm land, nestled among some light-houses, which, in the blackest midnight of a polar winter, his mind's eye sees, casting their serene radiance over the wide waters, to guide him back to the goal, as it was the starting-place, of life's varied voyage. While he keeps the long night-watches, under the Cross of the southern hemisphere, his spirit is travelling half around the globe to look in at the fireside, where, the household duties of the day gone through, the mother, or the sister, or the wife, or the dear friend that is not wife, but shall be, is musing on her absent sailor. . . .

The first sign, from which the neighbors gather that the lad has been prospering, is, that the old people's house puts on a new coat of shingles; and another cow, if there needs one, is seen cropping their pasture; his second lucky adventure makes his younger brothers and sisters happy the next time they go abroad, not so much for the gayer figure it has enabled them to make, as because it betokens how kindly they were thought of by one so far away; and the third—the third is very apt to serve as an occasion for whispering in some not reluctant ear, that it is almost time he had a snug home of his own, where he could be made more comfortable after these tedious voyages. — From "The Barnstable Boy," by J. G. PALFREY, in "The Boston Book, Being Specimens of Metropolitan Literature" (1841).

## A Shelf in the Room

EITHER YOU ARE A shelf-in-the-room person or you are not. It is a fundamental difference. Like all fundamental things it is difficult to explain. . . .

If you are a shelf-in-the-room person, it is because you need an extra place to put things. If you are not a shelf-in-the-room person, it is because you don't need an extra place to put things, or you haven't any things, or you carry the things in your pocket. You can tell by examining yourself in regard to the above particulars whether you are a shelf-in-the-room person or not. You can't tell why you are that kind of person, and it doesn't really matter. The thing that does matter is to have a shelf in your room if you want one, and not to have it if you don't.

Shelves began on the frame that surrounds the fireplace. It seemed to be the best place for a shelf. When fireplaces went out and Franklin stoves came in, the opening was bricked up and plastered and papered, and the Franklin set in front of the place where the hole used to be. But the frame remained, surrounding nothing, so to speak, and the shelf retained its position above the frame. . . .

Fortunately in our day the fireplace is coming back and with it the frame and the shelf that appropriately belong with it.

We speak of the shelf as an example of the kind of thing that a growing tendency toward purism excludes from the furnishings of a room: the kind of thing a person sometimes wants but thinks he ought not to have. But we should put into our room the things we want to live with, not the things we think we ought to have. There is no genuine pleasure in living with a sense of duty. — From "Your Own House," by THOMAS P. ROBINSON in collaboration with ETHEL FAY ROBINSON. (New York: The Viking Press.)

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## *Intimate Message: Nation*

***Posters and War Effort*** ..... ***By J. G. H.***

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 23

You never would mistake a war plant for an art museum or a college classroom. But if there is any place today where one can find better examples of graphic art and effective psychology than in American factories, I would be surprised. For these plants are sprouting a crop of some of the most forceful and impelling war posters imaginable.

These signs have only one purpose—to extract every last ounce of production from workers in the plant. In this, they are similar to the placards which blossomed so profusely during the last war. But this time there is a very important difference, traceable to the fact that America's whole attitude toward war has changed radically since 1917-18.

Two of the outstanding characteristics of the poster campaigns of 25 years ago were the prominent use of the flag and the deliberate attempt to stir up hatred against the enemy. After having passed through some dozens of war plants during the past two weeks, I can say that this is emphatically not the case in 1942. Not only is the flag being used sparingly but none of the Axis leaders are coming in for the bitter attacks which were made against Kaiser Wilhelm.

This does not mean that the guilty parties in Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo have been forgotten. It merely signifies that Americans are awake to the fact that this war goes far beyond the personalities of a few bigoted and rapacious leaders.

**More and More Production**

The one, great theme of nearly all plant posters now is the demand for more and more production. Their variety comes from the different means by which this message of urgency is impressed upon the worker whenever he looks up from his bench or walks through the shop.

The most frequent placard is that urging the worker not to lessen his speed for a moment. Sometimes these requests are humorous, such as the "Uncle Wants His Ships" sign which hangs prominently throughout the Maitowoc shipbulding yard. On other occasions it is grim, such as the sign in the great Boeing airplane works which warns that "if you don't want blood on your hands, don't be careless and don't fail to report mistakes."

Second only to the anti-slacker device is the theme of showing workers and soldiers as comrades, both hard at the job of smashing the Axis. Sometimes the soldier and the worker are portrayed together, one pointing a gun at the enemy, the other handling a riveting machine. At other times, the soldier is alone on the field of battle and calling for more aid from back home.

I recall one such poster in an ordnance plant and which struck me as extraordinarily effective. It showed a strong-faced American trooper crouched on a battlefield, obviously after a particularly hot brush with the enemy. Holding his rifle in one hand and wiping the perspiration and grime from his face with the other, he was looking out of the poster and saying: "Kind of give it your special attention: Will you, please."

Perhaps the most poignant although unspoken appeal came on a poster in one of the country's largest tank plants. It showed a young mother with a letter in one hand and with her head on her arm. Standing beside the chair her little daughter was asking: "Did they hurt Daddy much?"

**No Hint of Defeat Found**

No poster I saw gave the slightest hint of defeat, nor did any of them imply that America, just because it was potentially the strongest nation on earth, would be able to win without a long and extremely hard fight. None of the slogans fostered false hopes. If the posters faithfully reflect American public opinion, then this country is ready for the long, steep pull to victory.

And there is very good reason to assume that these posters do reflect the basic American attitude toward the war. Large numbers of them, in some plants the great majority, were thought up by the workers themselves. Most plants have appealed to the workers to submit slogans, some giving a $25 war bond for the best weekly or monthly suggestion. In one midwestern plant employing between 5,000 and 6,000 persons more than 1,900 slogans were submitted in one week.

Posters won't win this war. A deluge of weapons: unlimited food supplies, a fighting spirit, and an unshakable faith in the ideals for which the United Nations are warring will bring final victory. But every time a slogan speeds up tank production, it helps just that much to shorten the war; in America the pen and the sword have shelved their argument as to which is the mightier and have joined forces in the fight for freedom.

## *The Country Speaks: California*

***'Cathedral' of Redwoods Again in Peril*** ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

To stand alone in a "cathedral" of great redwood trees is to become acquainted, if never before, with peace on earth. Many have said this; many have had the experience.

To roam through the colonnaded aisles of such a majestic grove is to feel poignantly the meaning of "My Country, 'tis of thee." The deep silence of the haze-blue forest corridors almost sings "Let freedom ring."

It was in the days of the first World War that the Save-the-Redwoods League was organized "to save for posterity the oldest trees in the world."

Many have been saved, acres of them bought outright and placed within the protection of a State park system, to be maintained as a public possession always. An "Avenue of the Giants" has been bought from private owners with privately-subscribed funds, matched with State funds, in the coastal area of Northern California. A main highway, No. 101, is this winding, scenically magnificent "avenue."

Before when war threatened the United States, the axes and saws of the lumbermen coincidentally threatened the redwood giants. The threat resulted in a mobilization of friends of the trees all over the Nation, and a start was made toward saving the primeval groves.

**Additional Units Sought**

Now, with another war sweeping around the world, threatening the United States again more seriously than it was threatened before, the trees are again imperiled.

Some might say "it just happened that way." But this war, both east and west, is not only accidentally striking at values and ideals that are most dear to Americans. The redwoods, whose value may well be said to be more of a spiritual nature than physical, share the common peril this time in the possibility of fiery attack from the Pacific, and have also the special hazard of being—some of them—in the path of current lumbering operations.

Although the lumber company has shown a cooperative attitude toward the Avenue of Giants project, the Secretary of the Save-the-Redwoods League sent word recently that the League has not yet the resources to purchase the additional units, and that great effort should be made to meet this critical need, to raise the money required.

One unit of the threatened area taken over since 1940, some 200 acres of land, is said to be one of the most heavily forested areas in the world. Lovers of trees throughout the Nation contributed half of the purchase price, or $26,111. The State, through legislative enactment, gave the other half.

**State Offers to Help**

Another area north of High Rock, near Dyerville, is purchasable, and the League is urging financial help from its collaborators all over the nation, with the plea that its loss "would be irreparable, impairing the impressiveness of the northern approach to Humboldt Redwoods State Park."

The State again stands ready to expend up to $50,000 for redwood forest land acquisition in this area, provided interested individuals and organizations will match this with a like sum.

Along Highway No. 101, cloistered with grand natural columns that are taller than the Statue of Liberty and many times as old, there are many merged groves which have been purchased and given over to the State park system as memorials. Others are in process of selection. Such groves bear only rustic markers at the roadside, saying, for instance, "Bolling Grove." This grove was dedicated to the memory of Col. Raynal C. Bolling, "our first officer of high rank to make the supreme sacrifice (in the first World War)...."

There are many such groves abutting miles of the highway on both sides. One grove is known as "The Children's Forest."

Here a little and there a little, as it may, the Save-the-Redwoods League is adding a few acres or, in some cases, many acres, to the lasting beauty in which, through their contributions, more and more persons each year are coming to feel a sense of proprietorship.

The League had 6,184 on its membership rolls on a recent date. The leading States in number of members are: California, 3,961; New York, 598; Massachusetts, 378; Pennsylvania, 204; Connecticut, 183; Illinois, 135. The League's base is in the Administration Building at the University of California, Berkeley.

"Parks are places for rest and reflection, places for gaining strength and a deeper understanding of what the land can mean to the people," wrote Newton B. Drury, who for 20 years was active as Secretary of the League, now on leave of absence and in the service of the Federal Government.

Parks where the redwoods live, it may be added truly, are places to which just ordinary human beings can go, and stay a little while, and become conscious of their kinship, as ideas, with those grand and glorious ideas, the trees.

## *To Change the Subject:*

***Better Conventions, Perhaps, After the War*** ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

It may very well become patriotic for us to forgo conventions for the duration of the war. The American Legion has set an example by cancelling its gala parade which brought such throngs to the convention city; and other big groups are likely to follow.

This will affect Americans almost as much as sugar rationing. We are a nation of convention-goers. If some sociologist should make a study of our convention habits, he might find that the national convention is one of the most important integrating factors in our land. If we belong to any big organization and get to be a delegate, we travel to all corners of our country and get to know the people of the sections we visit. We come home with our suitcases full of samples of their products—Vermont maple syrup, it may be, or an over-sized Idaho potato, or a shingle of California redwood, or maybe an actual growing pine—beg pardon, fir—from the Pacific Northwest. What's more, we learn to understand the people we've met, and the Oregonian, or the Virginian or the Texan is no longer a stranger to us.

Valuable as these contacts are, we can well get along without them for the war period. Our men folk in the Army are moving about the country so much these days that they can make all the intersectional contacts that need to be made. As for the business of the big organizations, that can be transacted by meetings of State officials or other representatives.

Much education in national and international affairs is gained at conventions, but we can still learn a good deal in our local meetings without traveling to some central point. We'll find other ways to inform ourselves. If we have to read books instead of listening to platform speakers, we'll do it gladly. We may have to put forth more effort, but that may be good for us. Maybe the small local forum will be more truly educational than the big convention, where little you and me hesitate to raise our voices.

On the side of economy there will be many credit items if conventions are suspended. Of course the big saving is in rail and motor travel. Take a convention of 2,000 persons—by no means an unusually big one—and estimate how many miles of travel goes into it. Multiply this by hundreds—for there are hundreds of big conventions. There'll be a lot less work for conductors and porters and red caps and bellboys . . . and more seats for soldiers and businessmen.

If women's conventions are called off, a good deal of cash will be made available for victory bonds that might have gone into orchids. The convention orchid, you know, is almost a necessity. In peacetime it is well worth its cost. A thrifty delegate makes a single corsage of these rare blooms last for the entire convention by sending it to cold storage when she isn't wearing it; and what a cluster of orchids can do for a delegate's morale!

Yes, conventions without corsages are almost unthinkable. But when you do away with the convention, the need disappears. Same way with attractive hats. It's much easier to make one's address becomingly hatted, but if there are to be no big meetings, it will be relatively easy to do without the pretty confections that top one's curls.

Men who attend conventions will make sacrifices, too, in their own way. It may be a little hard on those accustomed to making banquet orations to forgo orating but they can content themselves with small home-town audiences. Possibly what they have to say to a small group will be of higher quality than what they said to the big banquet audience. And if they have messages of national importance, they can always write articles.

We reporters, too, shall have readjustments to make if there are to be no more national meets. No more free dinners at press tables; no more loafing in convention press rooms with other reporters; no more cross country junkets. But like the clubwoman and the businessman, we may not mind these sacrifices at all. When peace comes, conventions will no doubt bloom again, improved perhaps by this period of hibernation.

# Over-All Federal Government for Europe Envisaged

**Restoration of Reich's frontier to 1937 basis held vital to stable post-war world.**

*The Austrian writer and publicist, Count R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi, has long advocated the establishment of a Federated Europe. He was for many years president of the Pan-Europa Union and a close collaborator of Aristide Briand when M. Briand was seeking to unite Europe before Naziism gained a dominating position. In the following interview Count Coudenhove-Kalergi outlines his hopes for postwar Europe.*

**By Maurice Feldman**
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Future German hegemony over Europe—either politically or linguistically—must be made impossible. When the peace is signed the Reich's frontiers must be restored to their 1937 basis. Austria must be kept definitely independent of Germany.

These conditions are vital to a stable postwar world in the opinion of Count R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi, founder and former President of Pan-Europa Union, who is now engaged in political and economic research at New York University.

"The future delimitations of Europe cannot be based on the principle of nationality, but on the principle of balance," Count Coudenhove-Kalergi declared in an interview.

The Austrian writer, who has been an exile from his native land since the Nazi assumption of power there, maintains that an Allied military victory will be futile if it is not supplemented by a stable and constructive peace.

### Must Win the Peace

"Our first task is to win the war, our second task to win the peace," Count Coudenhove-Kalergi said. "Just as we must prepare for war in peacetime, so must we prepare for peace in wartime. No one can know when, and by what surprising events, peace may become possible. It would be a tragedy if the Allies had to improvise a peace treaty and neglect to prepare in advance a solid and lasting peace order as a gateway toward a new and better era.

"Hitler knows exactly what kind of a world he would attempt to create if he should win the war. He would organize Europe under German domination, and Germany under Nazi dictatorship. After having crushed the Soviets, and transformed Russia into a German colony, he would attempt to encircle the United States from the West, East and South. Finally he would preach a racial crusade against his Asiatic ally, as a final step to conquer the globe."

Compared with these world-embracing war aims of Hitler, Count Coudenhove-Kalergi said, the United Nations vision of a New World remains rather uncertain. He would like to see a clearly-defined three-point program as follows:

1. To overthrow Hitlerism.
2. To break forever Germany's domination over Europe.
3. To organize an era of world-wide peace and general prosperity.

### Danger in Hitler Peace

"It is obvious that the liquidation of Hitlerism must be the key to any Allied war program," Count Coudenhove-Kalergi said. "If Hitlerism is overthrown, the United Nations have won the war: if the United States and Britain are obliged to sign any peace with Hitler, they have lost the war.

"For any peace treaty with Hitler would be but a screen to hide his preparations for a surprising and final assault against England and the United States. The experiences of more than a dozen nations which trusted Hitler until they were suddenly invaded and smashed have shown that no negotiated peace is conceivable with men who consider peace promises only as instruments of aggression. Neither disarmament, nor reconciliation, nor prosperity, could follow such a negotiated peace with Hitler or any of his Nazi Reichswehr successors. The United Nations must smash Hitler or be smashed by him.

"The second basic aim of the United Nations must be to put an end forever to Germany's domination of Europe, just as Great Britain put an end to the Spanish hegemony of Philip II and to the French hegemony of Napoleon. This war aim must not only be directed against Naziism, but against every other form of Pan-Germanism, because any form of German domination over Europe could only be maintained by force and by armaments, threatening the peace and security of the United States and Great Britain."

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi maintains that restoration of the German pre-invasion frontiers of 1937 must be the first requirement of any peace pact. Should Germany retain control over Austria, he says, Hitler would remain in German public opinion the creator of a Greater Germany, and his regime would be glorified in spite of all sacrifices. Moreover, he contends that if Austria remains in German hands, the independence of the Czechs and the Poles will be doomed.

"Controlling Austria, Germany even if it were defeated would remain the master of Central and Eastern Europe, and hence the potential master of Europe," he asserted.

"Should every linguistic group in Europe be recognized as a single national state, then Germany would constitute in the centre of Europe a huge state of 85,000,000 inhabitants. This Pan-Germany would be surrounded by a dozen smaller and weaker states, the largest of which would be France and Italy, with only 45,000,000 population each. It is obvious that nothing could prevent the predominance of this German bloc and its future attempts to rule the continent. Therefore the future Europe must be established on the principle that the general interest of the Continent must prevail over all regional or national aspirations.

"Europe must learn to consider itself as a single nation, like the United States, or China, or India, in spite of the diversity of its languages, religions and traditions."

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi points out that Europe was held together for generations under the loosely knit Holy Roman Empire of the Hapsburgs.

### Strong Neighbors

Balanced power in Europe, he believes, would demand the organization of federal groups within the framework of an over-all federation or continental state.

Such regional groups, he thinks, might be formed by each of the four main peninsulas of Europe, viz., the Balkan, the Scandinavian, the Iberian and the Italian. A fifth bloc, he holds, could be organized by the four western democracies: Belgium, France, Holland and Switzerland, and a sixth group by four eastern states: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria. Germany thus would constitute a seventh entity, neither dominating its neighbors nor being dominated by them. Strong and united neighbors on all sides would prevent it from ever again pressing a campaign of Pan-Germanism, Count Coudenhove-Kalergi contends.

The Austrian publicist envisages an over-all Federal Government and Parliament for Europe; a Federal Army and Supreme Court; a Federal Reserve Bank; a Federal Police Force, and a Federal bill of rights for all peoples.

Incidentally, Count Coudenhove-Kalergi believes that Switzerland, with its 25 cantons of differing traditions, dialects and economies living in basic harmony, provides an excellent model for a future United States of Europe.

"In Switzerland there is no shade of national hegemony in spite of the fact that three quarters of the Swiss population are of German race and tongue," Count Coudenhove-Kalergi said. "But this German-speaking majority is not united to a single dominating canton, but split up into a system of balance. Moreover, the Swiss Constitution stipulates that all of the Federal Counsellors originate from different cantons—a very wise stipulation, indeed, that Europe would have to adopt in its future Federal Constitution.

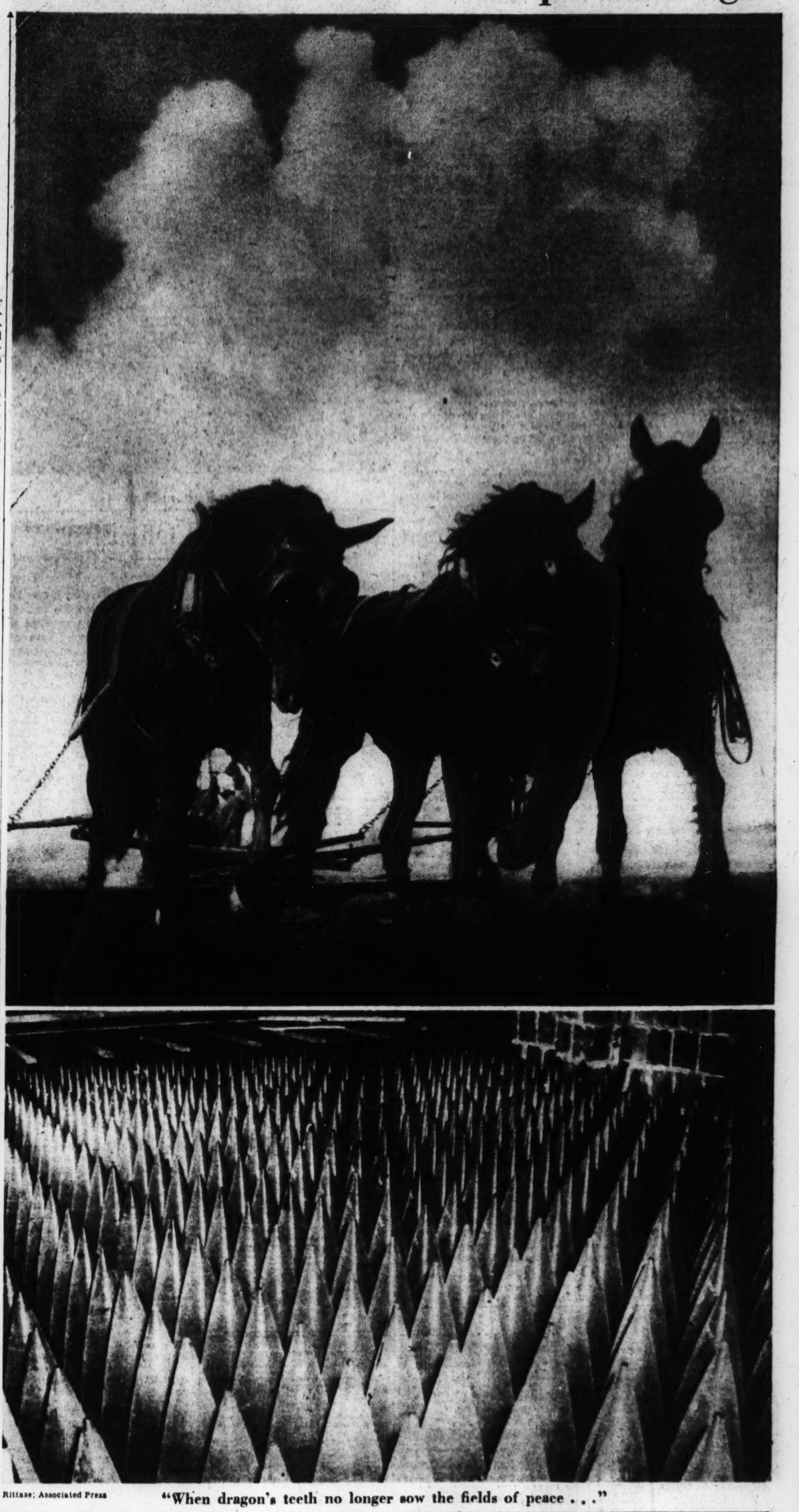
### Federalism

"If Europe accepts the principle of Swiss Federalism, its different states should be able to maintain their traditional policy systems as far as they are not in contradiction to European collaboration and civilization. This means that neither Naziism nor any kind of Fascism would be tolerated within the European system; but that such nations as Holland, for example, could maintain their democratic kingdoms. Such democratic monarchies should collaborate loyally with their republican sister-states under the control of the Federal Government."

Regarding the linguistic problem, Count Coudenhove-Kalergi believes it could find an easy solution, if the leading language of the West, English, could be introduced as a second tongue in all schools throughout the continent.

"Only such a system of European Federation, balance, solidarity and control can enforce what should be the second United Nations war aim—to break German hegemony and to safeguard Europe against any future German attempt at invasion or domination," Count Coudenhove-Kalergi said.

"The United States of America can and must prepare the great reconstruction of the world. This great reconstruction would have to follow the main principle of American life and politics i. e., Federalism. For this grand principle unites liberty with co-operation, and peace with power. It is the soul of the American Constitution and the goal of Pan-Americanism. In this American spirit the U. S. A. should become the natural sponsor of the United Nations of Europe, and in closest association with Great Britain build up the Atlantic Union of peace, prosperity and liberty."



Rittase; Associated Press

**"When dragon's teeth no longer sow the fields of peace . . ."**

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## Shaw, Cornell, and Vaudeville

By John Beaufort

New York

New York's current theatrical season has been rescued at the eleventh hour by George Bernard Shaw, Katharine Cornell, and vaudeville. To a theater that was supposed to be dying, vaudeville—itself long since given up by all but a faithful few—has brought new life. To a theater dulled for want of professional distinction, Miss Cornell's revival of "Candida" has restored dignity.

Although the theater cannot be regarded as fully saved by these two events, it certainly seems further from being lost than it did before Clifford C. Fischer raised the curtain on "Priorities of 1942" at the Forty-sixth Street Theater on March 12, or "Candida" opened at the Shubert Theater six weeks later. Since "Priorities," four other vaudeville shows have opened. Of these, "Keep 'Em Laughing," at the Forty-fourth Street Theater, and "Harlem Cavalcade," a Negro variety revue at the Ritz Theater, still remain.

"Keep 'Em Laughing" will undergo some cast changes on May 29, principal of which is the addition of Lancaster's own Gracie Fields. Miss Fields has been on this side of the Atlantic for the past two years. During that time she has given some 400 performances for the Red Cross, British War Relief, the Navy League of Canada, the U. S. O., and Bundles for Britain. According to Miss Fields' manager, these philanthropies have benefited by $2,000,000 from her appearances. Barring an engagement several years ago at the Palace Theater—formerly to American vaudevillians what London's Palladium is to the British—Miss Fields has not appeared on Broadway. When she enters "Keep 'Em Laughing" with Al Trahan and "Think-a-Drink" Hoffman next Friday, William Gaxton, Victor Moore, and Hildegarde will leave the show.

* * *

"Candida" will also undergo some cast changes when it begins a final week on May 24. The Shaw revival was originally scheduled by Miss Cornell and her husband, Guthrie McClintic, for only five performances. The American Theater Wing War Service, Inc., was to sponsor the special benefits, with the Army Emergency Fund and the Navy Relief Society dividing the proceeds equally.

Everyone responded magnificently to the idea. Stanton Griffis got the Army Air Corps to assign Private Burgess Meredith to special ground detail at the Shubert Theater. (Private Meredith reports every morning to his commanding officer at 90 Church Street. Mildred Natwick gave her spare time from "Blithe Spirit," in which she plays eight times weekly at the Booth Theater. Raymond Massey, Dudley Digges, and Stanley Bell were also recruited. Lee Shubert gave the theater for the special performances. The stage hands waived certain customary demands. The box-office employees worked double time without extra pay. Mr. Shaw, asked to renounce his usual 15 per cent royalties, cabled Miss Cornell:

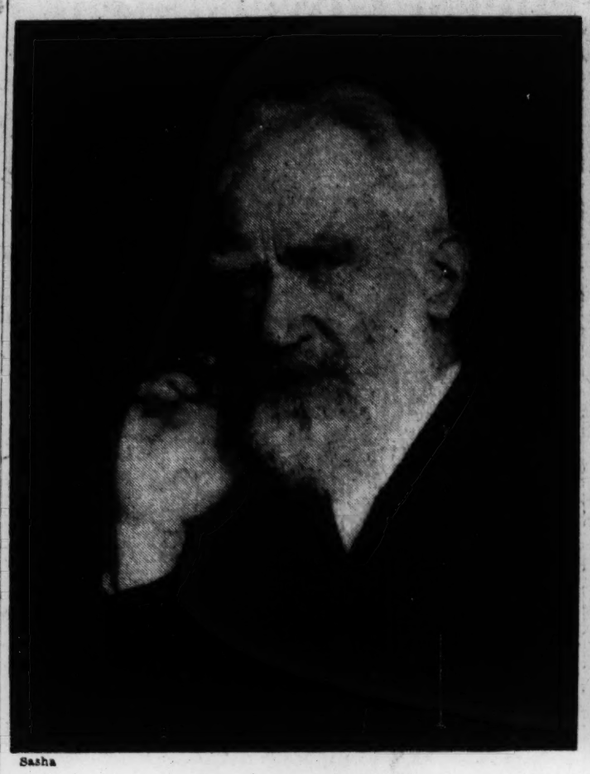
"All that your genius has earned for me has been eaten up in war taxation. Not another cent can I afford. But as a birthday present to you personally I give up royalties on the five performances you desire." That it didn't happen to be Miss Cornell's birthday was Mr. Shaw's little joke.

* * *

On Monday afternoon, April 27, "Candida" became the most distinguished success of the 1941-42 Broadway season. Miss Cornell, who had played Candida twice before, was acclaimed for her greatest triumph in the role. Mr. Meredith was a memorable Marchbanks, a believable poet, a sharp and sensitive antagonist for Shaw's Christian-socialist parson. Mr. Massey's Morell acutely caught the anguish of a well-meaning idealist confronted by the spectacle of himself as a stuffed shirt. Miss Natwick's Prossy, Mr. Digges' Burgess, and Mr. Bell's Lexy each contributed to a production that enriched and distinguished the record of the theater that produced it.

In his preface to the Pleasant Plays—of which "Candida: A Mystery" is the second—Shaw writes: "When a comedy is performed, it is nothing to me that the spectators laugh: any fool can make an audience laugh. I want to see how many of them, laughing or grave, are in the melting mood. And this result cannot be achieved, even by actors who thoroughly understand my purpose, except through an artistic beauty of execution unattainable without long and arduous practice, and an intellectual effort which my plays probably do not seem serious enough to call forth."

Since the new revival of "Candida" had me in a "melting mood" for two hours and kept me so for many hours after the curtain had fallen, I can ask no more of it or of Mr. Shaw. The public did ask for more—that is, for more performances. Demand has extended the engagement three times. The Army has extended Private Meredith's assignment. Mr. Digges must fill a picture commitment in Hollywood, and so his place will be taken beginning Sunday evening by Ernest Cossart, who played Burgess with Miss Cornell in 1924. Since Miss Natwick cannot be spared from "Blithe Spirit," she will be replaced by Brenda Forbes, who was Miss Cornell's Prossy in 1933. Miss Forbes is being excused from the seventh and final week of Emlyn Williams' "Yesterday's Magic" (known in England as "The Light of Heart") to join the company at the Shubert.



Sasha

George Bernard Shaw

Vandamm

Katharine Cornell as Candida

## A Cyril Maude Matinée

By Harold Hobson

London

Cyril Maude's eightieth birthday matinée was the biggest theatrical event London has had since the war started. First and foremost, it brought Mr. Maude himself out of retirement in Devonshire, where rumor has it that he has been giving to amateur theatricals what was intended for the West End; then it led Sir John Martin-Harvey to recite a rhapsodic eulogy of England, and Ivor Novello, resplendent in shining armor, to declaim, with a patient smile upon the front rows of the stalls, Henry V's oration to the troops before Harfleur; to say nothing of songs by Count John McCormack (one of them his own composition), and excursions upon the piano by Mark Hambourg.

Two sketches had been written for the occasion: one of them by that admirable actor, Robert Morley. This, not over-subtly entitled "Matinée Idyls," revealed two former stars emerging from the darkness of the country into the glare of the footlights, and pondering the possibility of an extended comeback.

* * *

The other sketch, "the Lost Lady," showed Lilian Braithwaite as a playgoer who had been given a free ticket for the matinée, and had wandered on to the stage by mistake for the stalls, or rather the upper circle. Her confusion, which was very amusing to watch, was increased instead of diminished by the ministrations of an attendant played by Edith Evans, who was cheerily astonished to hear from Miss Braithwaite that Mr. Maude was a hundred years old. "Was that 'im at the stage door?' she inquired, adding, "I thought he looked a lively old gentleman."

And a very lively old gentleman, indeed, Mr. Maude proved to be, when, toward the interval, he appeared, accompanied by great tumult of applause, with Irene Vanbrugh in Pinero's "A Seat in the Park." This piece runs for about 20 minutes in a leisurely Victorian way, leading up with immense elaboration to its final joke, which comes when the elderly and dressy philanderer discovers that the young girl with whom he has been flirting is engaged to turn up next week as his wife's parlor maid. This is the sort of material that now furnishes a two-minute sketch in a revue—and is a waste of time even then.

Later Mr. Maude played Sir Peter Teazle in a couple of extracts from "The School for Scandal," to the Lady Teazle of Vivien Leigh. Here he united a delightful pettishness with a picturesque dignity, and made once more an entertaining thing of a masterpiece that has been seen so frequently of late years in Britain that it has become hackneyed.

* * *

Besides Miss Leigh and Mr. Morley, the younger school of English players was represented by Rex Harrison, Roland Culver, and Kay Hammond in a scene from "French Without Tears," and by Ann Todd and John Clements in a one-act exercise in sentiment by Michael Arlen called "Portrait of a Serious Heart."

The program closed with a reading of a poem by Eden Phillpotts, written in honor of the occasion, and with a finely, happily reminiscent speech from Mr. Maude himself, in which the stage electrician neatly collaborated. For Mr. Maude recalled that 40 and more years ago he used to bring his two young boys onto the stage at the Haymarket, and blow out the candles that served as footlights—"Just like that," said Mr. Maude, puffing out his cheeks. And, on the very instant, half the electric footlights lapsed into darkness. It was a very pretty effect, and gave an excellent speech an excellent start. One by one Mr. Maude went through the long and honorable roll of his leading ladies of yesteryear, peopling the theater with affectionate and brilliant memories.

## The Musical Offensive

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

In a recent book Aldous Huxley must have surprised many of his readers by claiming, as "a fact all too frequently ignored," that art can be "almost completely irrelevant to life," and that the study of the masterpieces of painting and poetry and music throws very little light upon the actual character of the age in which they were produced. From a collection of fifteenth-century Italian paintings, he asked, "who could possibly infer the society described by Machiavelli?" This unusual view recurred to one more than once in listening to the programs of contemporary music given by Boosey and Hawkes at the Wigmore Hall.

Another question: what of the prophetic quality attributed to musical art by Romain Rolland? Will the listeners of a century or two hence regard our European composers of the last 50 years as, in Shelley's phrase, "the mirrors of the gigantic shadows which futurity casts upon the present"? And will twentieth-century music carry the rubber stamp of its style as conspicuously as that of the eighteenth century?

Such programs of contemporary music are rich in critical reference. Even a mediocre contemporary work may be interesting if only for the relation between the present and the past. Just as we listen to the music of the past with an awareness of the present so do we approach a modern work with all the pressure of the past and its standards. How often does the listener attempt to strike a balance?

Naturally many of the works heard were like the man of whom Wilde said: "He has one of those faces which once seen one never remembers." The hat of a smart new idiom may make the face under it even more indistinguishable. English composers have contributed largely to these programs, with a surprising diversity of styles, ranging from the old-fashioned, verbose romanticism of Bax to the independent "simplicities" of Alan Rawsthorne. But no doubt a foreigner might find in them all a strong English flavor imperceptible to the English themselves.

* * *

At present we have in English music no counterparts of a Virginia Woolf or a Rebecca West in literature, but Geraldine Thomson's "Halingdal," a poem for violin, cello and piano, and the South African Priaulx Rainier's song cycle for soprano and piano, "Three Greek Epigrams," already reveal those distinctively feminine qualities which—like those of Marie Laurençin in French painting—are rarer in music than they should be. At the moment, by the way, one cannot recall the name or work of a single German woman composer. Are there no Teutonic parallels to our Ethel Smyth or to Germaine Tailleferre of the French "Les Six"?

No new English discovery of first-rate importance has caught the ear so far. Viewed as a whole, and in spite of their independence of outlook, the native works are singularly free from any form of extremism; in fact many of them might justly be accused of wearing the old school tie. Perhaps the national proneness to compromise and understatement are to some extent responsible, and it may be that even today the arts in England have not yet entirely shaken themselves free of Victorian philistinism.

* * *

When Arthur Bliss, an ex-Guards officer, was appointed B. B. C. Director of Music the other day, he went to buy a new hat—the same size. He fancied a black one with a large brim. "No sir," said the assistant, "I think not." "What do you mean?" demanded Bliss. "Not for you, sir," was the reply, "that is the kind of hat musicians wear." The Trollopian world, apparently, still lingers in London hat shops and even the warmest admirers of English composers have never visualized them "flying erratically about and becoming a nuisance and a danger." Some circles, it must be admitted, are a little doubtful about William Walton and Benjamin Britten. These circles have no doubt at all about Igor Stravinsky and Béla Bartók, but of course you never can tell where these foreign composers will fly next. A certain relief is felt that so many of them have flown to the United States.

Grumbles have been heard that the Boosey and Hawkes programs are not "contemporary" enough. Certainly they have provided a time-measure, a sort of musical clock, by which many composers whom we have long thought progressive now seem as definitely "dated" as their immediate predecessors. This is one result of hearing a whole program of modern works instead of single examples sandwiched between familiar classics. A new generation has succeeded the "young" composers of 30 years ago.

Undoubtedly the music most representative of its time has been that of Stravinsky—Concerto for two pianos—and Bartók—Divertimento for string orchestra and two string quartets. Both composers offer the listener fresh musical air and new highways to travel, highways remote from "trim, well-kept lawns." It would be a great mistake to imagine that their art is only "one man deep." There is no question of an attempt to supersede the generations of composers behind them. As someone has said, the older things are not superseded. They have been added to. That is all.

* * *

Aldous Huxley may be right in doubting whether we can infer from fifteenth-century Italian painting the society described by Machiavelli. Neither can we infer from the motets of the fifteenth-century English composer, John Dunstable, what his fellow countrymen had for breakfast. But we can and do infer from fifteenth-century works of art their relation to those which preceded and followed them. These works throw more than a little light upon the actual character—so far as its aesthetic outlook is concerned—of the age in which they were produced. And as art is in life, how can it be "almost completely irrelevant to life"?

These programs of contemporary music are invaluable, especially under present conditions. Nearly every work voices some measure of defiance of the ready-made conventional phrase, the deadweight of the past, not to speak of those forces which would reduce all musical individuality to an amorphous mass of mediocrity in the service of the State.

## Schuman Symphony Honored

By Oscar Thompson

New York

For better or worse, the year-old Music Critics Circle of New York has chosen the Third Symphony of William Schuman for the first of its annual awards for new music heard the first time during the season. Other possible awards, each in a different classification, were forgone. No chamber music work was regarded as rising sufficiently high above its fellows to justify its being singled out for an honor similar to that bestowed on the Schuman opus in the orchestral category. No opera, no ballet, no oratorio or other choral work that was new in the music year of 1941-42 was viewed as requiring an award.

Only works heard in New York were considered; and because, even with the field so limited, the reviewers had not all heard the same works, two special concerts were given, one of orchestral music, one of chamber music, at which a series of recommended pieces were repeated so that all could have opportunity of passing judgment on the surviving compositions of a winnowing-out process.

* * *

These concerts were open to the public and were given without charge to those who attended, though not completely without cost to the critics. Just what their individual assessments will be for the printing of programs and for various unforeseen details may remain a military secret, which, if divulged, might give aid and comfort to the enemy. Possibly among the enemy may be listed some of the composers, particularly in the chamber music class, since it is possible that their hopes were raised high by the inclusion of their works in the list of compositions recommended and performed at the first of the two special concerts, only to be ignominiously dashed thereafter by the announcement that in this category no award would be made.

Various groups of instrumentalists donated their services at this concert, the requirements ranging from pairs through trios, quartets, quintets, etc., to the chamber orchestra of the Farbman String Symphony, conducted by Harry Farbman. The composers represented, each by one work, were seven.

No particular good would be done by enumerating retrospectivly the works that the reviewers swept out of mind with almost no discussion when they met for their balloting two days later. The writer of this article thought he had put behind him most compositions of the kind at the old Modern Music Festivals in Baden-Baden, Venice, Donaueschingen, and other gathering places of the ultra-modernists in the years that immediately followed the first World War. But there are Americans still writing them.

* * *

With Leon Barzin in his accustomed place as conductor, the National Orchestral Association played the five recommended works that were brought back for rehearing at the second of the two concerts for the critics. Besides the Schuman Symphony, these were David Diamond's Symphony No. 1, Aaron Copland's "Statements," Henry Cowell's "Tales of Our Countryside" and Courtland Palmer's Piano Concerto.

Mr. Palmer participated as the pianist of his work and Mr. Cowell used elbows, forearms and fists, as well as fingers, as the keyboard member of the ensemble when the "Tales" were told. Both were applauded lengthily and recalled repeatedly by the audience, which seemed particularly to relish the tunefulness of their compositions. Mr. Palmer's Concerto, though heard in New York for the first time in the course of the season, dates back in time, as well as spirit and idiom, at least a quarter of a century. But many listeners obviously found it more "musical" than the brand-new works.

Mr. Schuman's Symphony was at a disadvantage, so far as performance was concerned. So much unfamiliar music had been heaped on the able but as yet not thoroughly professional players of the training orchestra that in places its courageous willingness had to be accepted instead of finished achievement. The conductor warned his listeners that the Schuman performance was really a rehearsal. There were several stops and fresh starts when details went awry. Those who had heard the performance by the Boston Symphony under Serge Koussevitzky which served to introduce the symphony to Carnegie Hall early in the season were better off than their colleagues who had been listening to some other concert on that day. Still, the work made an impression so much stronger than that of any of its rivals that when the balloting was taken it was far ahead of the one that stood second, Copland's "Statements."

The critics then decided to recognize the particular merits of five works which, while not new, were heard again in the last season. They gave citations to Roy Harris' Symphony No. 3, Copland's "Quiet City," and Charles Griffes' "Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan" in the orchestral class; and George Gershwin's opera "Porgy and Bess" and Copland's ballet "Billy the Kid" in that of the theater.

## Artists' Record Of War

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Chicago

An exhibition called "American Artists' Record of War and Defense" is now being circulated about the country under the auspices of the Government. It has already been shown in the National Gallery of Art at Washington and the Art Institute of Chicago. Unfortunately it fails to measure up to its opportunity.

Some may feel that its lack of dramatic appeal is due to want of good subject matter: that what is going on in America cannot compare with the dramatic possibilities of bombings, fires, sea fights, and so on. So far as sea fights are concerned, we are already engaged in them on the Seven Seas, and an increasing number of our close relatives are coming under fire. But even with direct combat and the obvious horrors of war omitted, America is teeming with portentous and inspiring evidences of the war effort. But the artists whose work appears in this exhibition are preoccupied mainly with color patterns and routine "effects."

The movie photographers, the photographic magazines, the commercial artists are finding subject matter of great significance, and they are exploiting it nobly. Beside their dramatic efforts how puny appear the majority of the works in this show. One or two have artistic merit, but the war motif must be searched for if it is to be found. Here the artists are paying the price for their indifference of the last 20 years to subject matter, and their feeling that it is something that the artist can get along without.

## The Royal Irish Academy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Dublin

One looks in vain for any echo of the war in this year's exhibition of the Royal Irish Academy. No Irish artist has been stirred to give expression to reaction of any kind to the momentous struggle that is going on all around us. Portraits predominate, including those of three bishops, the purple of whose robes is inclined to be overwhelming, particularly as the hanging committee has hung the three together.

The veterans of the Academy and other established members have adhered to their study of country life. This is especially true of the president, Dermod O'Brien, who is represented by two pictures, one of a wheat field and the other of oats in process of harvesting. Sean Keating shows turf ready to be loaded into boats, and a beautifully colored field of barley. Maurice MacGonigal contributes a lovely work, "Milking Time," and in the landscape section he shows a beautiful study of a mother and child, set against a landscape background.

Paul Henry has abandoned his favorite views of mountains seen from below and has forsaken his bright blue coloring for more subdued but not less harmonious tints. Jack Yeats exhibits two small landscapes and four large works that are characteristically rich in color. Sean O'Sullivan, in "Dunquin Interior," shows a realistic, excellently conceived picture. Grace Henry has a fine study of water and houses in "Ennistymon," in pearl and ivory, and Charles Lamb and Letitia Hamilton exhibit western scenes.

In the romantic tradition are Lady Glenavy's three pictures, of which "The Prodigal Son" is the most serious work. Laurence Campbell's "Place de l'Alma" is a brilliant study of light and, with Fergus O'Ryan's "Cole's Lane, Dublin," has been purchased for the National Gallery by the Haverty Trust. William Conor contributes a clever study in "Before the Curtain Rises," and M. C. Hutson's "June Flowers" is outstanding among some finely painted flower pieces.

Possibly because the Water Color Society is holding its annual exhibition simultaneously at another gallery the water color section in the R. H. A. is not outstanding. There are, however, some attractive contributions by Nano Reid, Stanislaus Nevin, Dorothy Blackham, Bea Orpen, and Doris Blair. Some fine drawings have been lent by Sean O'Sullivan, Sean Keating, Laurence Campbell, and Christopher Campbell. Richard Pearsall exhibits an impressive etching of "St. Martin's Bridge, Toledo," and H. V. McGoldrick shows a series of lovely designs for stained glass windows.

In the sculpture section there is a memorial exhibition of 14 works by Oliver Sheppard, a sculptor who won fame several years ago with "Cuchullain," set up in the General Post Office in Dublin as a memorial to those who took part in the 1916 Rising. Jerome Connor, the Irish-American sculptor, shows a striking group from his "Lusitania Memorial," which, incidentally, has never been set up at Cobh where the site has, for several years, been marked by a foundation stone. Mr. Connor is also represented by some charming smaller figures. Laurence Campbell's exhibits are all on a small scale. Seamus Murphy, a young Cork man, has a finely executed bust in bronze. Marshall Hutson shows a brilliant portrait of Mr. Eamonn O'Neill, T. D., Deputy Speaker of the Dail.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# Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, May 23, 1942

*A Tuesday and Saturday Page*

## Summer—the War—and Children This Combination Adds Up To Camp for Over a Million

By Grace Ernestine Ray

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Norman, Oklahoma

Although 600,000 British children who attended evacuee schools in the country last year were largely without laboratory apparatus and mechanical equipment, this handicap was offset by their education in farm life and nature, according to reports from Britain. This fact piles up evidence that the great outdoors is one of the most valuable settings for youth education.

An experiment conducted in the New York City school system showed that one month of supervised camp training was worth many months in the schoolroom to some types of children, because they relax outdoors, and the surroundings inspire interest in botany, zoology, geology, forest service, handicraft, agriculture, and other subjects in which nature is an informal laboratory. Mental attitude has much to do with learning, and, since young people in camp are contented and happy, they are receptive to training not only in nature studies, but in citizenship, democracy, self-reliance, and physical education.

"Let's go camping, Dad!" has always been a popular plea among city children.

Young people welcome trips away from paving, sidewalks, summer heat, and brick buildings. Today almost every child in America may have a chance to go camping, and figures of the American Camping Association show that about 1,300,000 children annually take advantage of the opportunity to attend camps. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., etc., provide for the great "middle classes," while civic clubs, churches, lodges, fraternities, etc., conduct welfare camps for underprivileged children. In addition, there are hundreds of private camps, many of which are within reach of the average family purse.

**Every State**

Every state now has camps for boys and girls, but northern states abounding in mountains and lakes are most popular. Take Michigan as an example. It has the American Legion's Children's Billet at Columbiaville; the Bay Cliff Health Camp at Big Bay for underprivileged children; and the James E. West Boy Scout and Dan Beard Camps at Owasippe, as well as the Blackhawk at Buchanan and the Charles Howel Reservation at Brighton for Scouts. Girl Scout camps include Metamora at Metamora, Kepayshowink at Clare, Greilick at Traverse City, and Clear Lake Forest at Shingleton. These are in addition to the privately owned camps.

There are 4,563 camps for boys and girls, according to lists compiled by Dr. Ross L. Allen, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, secretary of the American Camping Association. Of these, 4,460 are in the United States, 91 are in Canada, and 12 are in the U. S. possessions. New York State, in which the first camp was founded in 1885, now leads all states with 550 camps. Other leading states are Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, California, and Ohio. Minnesota attracts campers, as do all the Rocky Mountain states. Coastline states and all mountainous regions have a big quota; e. g., the Great Smokies, Alleghenies, Green Mountains, Black Hills, Bighorns, Sierras, Ozarks, Arbuckles, and Osage Hills of Oklahoma. But every state has its charm, and even the warm Southern states have young campers in summer.

**For Every Type of Child**

There's a camp for every type of child—ranging from 3 to 19 years of age. There are summer school camps, ranch camps, music camps, nature study camps, farm camps sailing camps, work camps, religious camps; but the majority are general camps offering a rounded program of mental and outdoor training—and all-around fun.

The latest idea for education in camps is the "Camptivity" system, introduced by Dr. L. B. Sharp, New York educator. Under this plan, which is used in the best camps from coast to coast, the mass handling of youngsters is eliminated. A decentralized system is used, under which there is a counselor for every group of six or eight children. The counselor lives in the cabin or tent with the group and guides them by example and kindly advice.

Boys and girls are not fitted into a rigid 24-hour program as in the old-style regimented camp and in some schoolrooms. Democracy is practiced. Young people have a voice concerning their study routine, the food, recreation, etc. Campers learn to work together as a group and consider rights and privileges of others.

So well-integrated is the program that it is difficult for campers to distinguish between work and play. The child is almost unconscious of the learning process at work in him. For example, while making a sailboat, the child learns handicraft and mechanics. Swimming, boating and canoeing give him physical education and teach him to take care of himself. Every supervised hike and fishing trip can be profitable as well as intriguing; children yearn to find out new things and to have new experiences.

**Activities That Teach**

Horseback riding is not mere recreation—young riders learn correct equitation, and the care of horses and use of equipment. Preparing and selecting camp food, packing picnic lunches, choosing campsites, and making camp—all these involve both fun and work. Molding clay, studying Indian lore, making jelly from wild berries are other things campers enjoy. One group organized an outdoor theater, and another filmed a 'wild west movie, complete with a heroine named Nell. On rainy days the campers work with handicraft, making such things as platter boats, shepherd's pipes, bridles, braided quirts, beaded belts and purses, flower books, photograph albums, mounted insect collections, and rock collections. They paint pictures and learn group singing. They devise new games, training themselves as social leaders.

Many eastern camps, as well as western, sponsor "wilderness" horseback pack trips. On these expeditions children sometimes see wild game such as moose, elk, deer, bear, mountain sheep, and mountain goats. They catch fish with their hands in high mountain streams; they see "pink snow" formed by algae; they inspect silver mines, and chromium and magnesium mines.

One time at a camp on a sheep ranch, the children arrived in lambing time. At farm and ranch camps youngsters go buggy riding, drive wagons, herd cattle, help with milking and haying, get into the watermelon patch. Boys learn the use of ax, saw, rope, knife, and frying pan. They learn to build Diamond-O pack frames and tie diamond-hitch knots. They scale high peaks and win honors in mountaineers' clubs.

Many camps, both eastern and western, have conducted sightseeing jaunts in station wagons into national parks. Camps near the Canadian and Mexican borders sponsored auto drives across international boundaries so that children might taste of foreign travel.

**To Suit Every Purse**

Rates at camps range from as low as $5 weekly at some Boy and Girl Scout camps to as high as $300 for the season at private camps, although some private camps are as low as $150 for the season. Camps are conducted without charge by civic groups of most cities for underprivileged children.

Conducting camps is a business involving many millions in the United States. Camps spend annually about $48,000,000, according to a survey by Camping Magazine. Estimates were based on figures from 57 representative organizational and private camps, and they include money spent on everything from soup to saddles.

The camping system takes care of many kinds of problems for children. The problems seem to fade away in mountains, wilderness, or wide open spaces. For example, a boy who could not read at the age of 13 went to an eastern camp and absorbed natural history as he studied rabbits, caught mud turtles, fished, and soaked up woodlore. He seemed to awake mentally, and when he went back to school he settled down and studied, and lifted himself out of the "retarded" class. A nervous child who had been fussy about his food went to a western camp and ate five steak sandwiches on his first picnic. A little girl who could never get along with other children went to camp and was brought out of herself and was "taken in" by the other girls as they hiked and swam in groups. It's almost impossible to be an "introvert" in a summer camp where there's plenty of fun and food and fascinating friends.

Courtesy Camp Idlewild, in New Hampshire

**Comradeship is one of the joys of camp. These young fellows are evidently enthralled by a story which is being told by the camp counselor. Story telling is a skill that camp counselors, as well as leaders of any other youth and children's groups, do well to have. This camp on beautiful Lake Winnepesaukee is an example of one of the hundreds of private camps in every part of the United States.**

Courtesy of Camp Sangamon, in Vermont

**Water, boat, and shoreline, with all that these mean in the intimate days at camp. As our children look back they remember the happy summer days in and on the water. Most camps are situated where good swimming and canoeing are to be had. This is another private camp.**

## 'Thorndyke Junior'

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

When a major size desk dictionary written especially for children came out seven years ago it made quite a sensation in educational circles. The "Thorndyke Century Junior" and later by a few years the "Thorndyke Century Senior" (for older high school students) provided youngsters with dictionaries written in language they could understand, with definitions that sounded like real explanations and answers to their questions, and with pictures that meant something to them. E. L. Thorndyke harnessed his years of research to the job of making of those dictionaries. Both were reviewed on this Page.

The "Thorndyke Century Junior Dictionary" has now been issued in a new and even more up to date edition. The new book includes several teaching improvements for helping children to learn and remember meanings, spellings, and pronunciations of words. It comprises 32,294 entries; 50,242 meanings, 23,110 contextual sentences and phrases; 1,878 teaching pictures.

Thousands of entry words have been added to this new book, many of which have recently come into general use, such as "air raid" and "nylon." Hundreds of new teaching sentences and pictures are included also. The carefully written sentences achieve an understanding by using the word in a context familiar to children. Pictures have been drawn by expert artists to show meanings difficult to explain by words alone or to do away with long complicated explanations.

"The Thorndyke Junior Dictionary," by E. L. Thorndyke, Teachers College, Columbia University, is published by Scott Foresman and Co., Chicago, $1.48.

## The Firm of 'Home and Company'

**The Family Forum**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

There are many kinds of businesses in the world, and most important of all is the business of making a home. When it is a successful business it is made with, by, and for the family. Of course dad and mother are the partners who head the firm of Home and Company, but every person in the home contributes of his or her labor and love. The children especially should be shown that their co-operation is necessary and valuable. They have their part to do both in keeping a loving and serene atmosphere of goodwill between the workers in the business and in performing certain tasks suited to their abilities.

There is a large amount of hard work connected with any business, and it is good for the children to have specific duties as their share of this one; but their co-operation will be more willing and happier if the work is made interesting. We all like adventure and joy mixed with our work; in fact, the best way to work efficiently and intensely is to work joyfully. One way the parents may dignify ordinary work and please smaller children is to create different departments in the firm of Happy Home and Company, and let the children act as managers.

* * *

"Bobby, you are promoted to be Coat Department Manager," said a mother who understood that children like to pretend they are someone else. "Your job will be to see that all coats and hats are brushed and put away in their proper places. Try to take care of all the people in your department and help them to hang up their things. Be sure that all rubbers and overshoes are in their places and waiting clean and shining for a rainy day. Every night please bring in a report of your department to the heads of the business, mother and dad. Any good ideas you may offer as to keeping things neater and cleaner will be appreciated by the firm."

Betty, the younger sister, was given the title of Paper Department Manager. It was her duty to see that all newspapers were piled neatly in a specified place. She also took charge of saving scrap paper, wrapping paper and advertisements so that paper should not be wasted. Of course no paper was scattered around, because the manager put it all into boxes.

Even an only child may like to divide his tasks into different departments and imagine himself several managers in one; or dad, mother and he might share the responsibilities and titles and have business conferences about the work. New ideas and better methods will come from this wise co-operation in running the home business.

* * *

Where there are several children, this plan of department managers has worked out happily with plenty of managers and departments to be managed. There may be the Animal Department (taking charge of a pet), the Toy Department (keeping a weather eye on games and toys), the Book Department, which includes intelligent care of all books in the home, and a Floorwalker who walks through the house several times a day to see that floors and stairs are free and clear from obstructions. This might also be called the Department of Safety. Other departments are organized as needs arise.

**A Saturday Column**

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# Teddy Williams Now a Seaman, Second Class, in Uncle Sam's Naval Air Corps

## Young Red Sox Slugger To Become Combat Pilot

By Ed Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Joining Uncle Sam's armed forces where the fighting is apt to be the toughest—as his pals always knew he would in due time—Ted Williams today was a seaman, second class, in the United States Navy. Fulfilling a secret ambition which he had nursed for several weeks, the young Red Sox slugger and American League batting champion late yesterday afternoon was examined rigorously and sworn in as an aviation cadet at the Squantum station.

When Williams will be called up remains a mystery. It might be in three or four weeks, or it might not be until the end of the season. He will, therefore, continue to play left field for the Red Sox.

**Visited Squantum**

On the invitation of Lieut. Robert "Whitey" Fuller of the Navy, a former Dartmouth collegian, Williams visited the Squantum air base on the morning of May 9. Among other things "The Kid" pulled on a pair of goggles, sat in the cockpit of a Navy plane and toyed with the pilot's stick; and it was then that he actually made up his mind that it would be Naval aviation for him. However, not until he had successfully passed the stiff examinations yesterday did any of his team mates or the public learn of the plans. Ted kept the affair to himself.

Williams surprised the Naval officers in the examinations by passing well above normal for a boy of his limited education. His only schooling was at Herbert Hoover High in San Diego. Ted's strong point was his vision. The same eyes which made him the top hitter in the big leagues a year ago will be highly valuable in aviation.

**Officer Material**

"The Kid" will make a great pilot, just as he has made himself a great hitter in baseball. You can be sure of that. In fact, almost everything Ted has put his hands on since he reached the majors has turned out to be a job well done. It is our guess that once he gets started on his about four-months training course, the tall Californian will roar through with flying colors. Unquestionably he is officer material.

Only early yesterday afternoon Williams told your reporter that fans throughout the West had been fine to him. He was referring, of course, to any feeling which might exist in regard to his draft status. Remember how it has changed from 3-A, to 1-A, then back to 3-A? Williams expected all spring to take a constant "riding" from the grandstand and bleachers. But all that is behind him now. He is in the Navy, and within a few months will be fighting for the people who cheered him and booed him.

**Cronin May Play**

When the day comes for Williams' departure from Fenway Park, Manager Joe Cronin will probably go through with the plans that he started at Sarasota in March—at a time when he thought Ted might not be available at all in 1942. That is, move Jim Tabor to left field and take over third base himself. The manager has not kept in playing shape to date, but he no doubt will go back to work from this day on.

The latest development at Fenway could not have come at a better time—on the occasion of the Army and Navy relief funds show. If Williams thinks that he has been cheered before, he had better stuff cotton in his ears this week end. Because the fans are going to make more noise than they ever did in the past. A majority of them have been behind him all the time; but the cheering will be 100 per cent now.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox close their short stay at Fenway with a double-header tomorrow with the Athletics . . . On Monday and Tuesday the locals play a two-game series at Yankee Stadium, where a couple of wins would do the most good . . . A week from Tuesday they open a series with the four western teams at Fens . . . The Braves beat the Phils last night at Shibe Park, 10-7, by scoring four runs in the ninth inning . . . Ernie Lombardi had five for five at the plate, including his sixth homer . . . The Braves come home Monday for a series with the New York Giants.

Jeanne Cline, Western junior golf champion, is a sports writing cub on a Pinehurst, N. C. paper.

### American League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 22 | 9 | .710 |
| Cleveland | 22 | 11 | .667 |
| Boston | 17 | 14 | .548 |
| Detroit | 20 | 18 | .526 |
| Philadelphia | 15 | 22 | .405 |
| St. Louis | 14 | 21 | .400 |
| Washington | 13 | 20 | .394 |
| Chicago | 13 | 21 | .382 |

**Results May 22**

Chicago 7, Detroit 4.
St. Louis vs. Cleveland, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

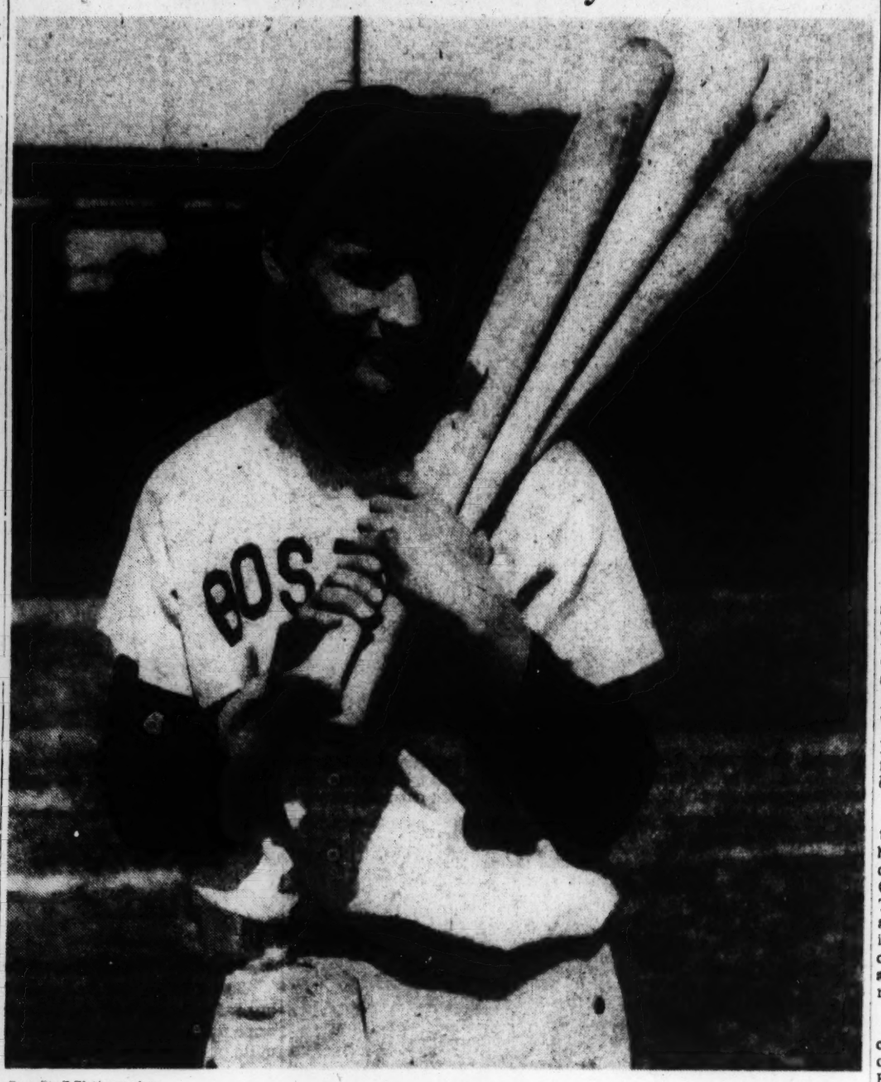
### National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 25 | 10 | .714 |
| Boston | 20 | 15 | .571 |
| St. Louis | 18 | 15 | .545 |
| Pittsburgh | 18 | 18 | .500 |
| New York | 17 | 19 | .472 |
| Cincinnati | 15 | 18 | .455 |
| Chicago | 15 | 19 | .441 |
| Philadelphia | 11 | 25 | .306 |

**Results May 22**

Boston 10, Philadelphia 7.
New York 5, Brooklyn 1.
Only games scheduled.

## *On Deck for the Navy Now*



By a Staff Photographer

**Teddy Williams**

**Many times this colorful star has stood in the batter's circle waiting to hit for the Red Sox. Having enlisted in the Navy he is now on deck to bat for a bigger and better team.**

## Collegians Head For IC4A Meet Next Week End

With all tune-up competition completed, except for a few dual meets today, the pick of 35 colleges now head for the sixty-sixth annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. Track and field championships next Friday and Saturday (May 29-30) at Triborough Stadium.

The dual meets involving IC4A entries today were Harvard vs. Yale at New Haven, Fordham vs. Georgetown at Washington (with Leslie MacMitchell and Bill Hulse of NYU running special races to help dedicate the Hoyas' new cinder track), Manhattan vs. Temple at Philadelphia, Pitt vs. Army at West Point, and Michigan State vs. Marquette at Milwaukee.

The best performances to date among the IC4A eligibles are as follows:

100 Yards—Norwood Ewell, Penn State, 0:09.7.
220 Yards—Ewell, 20.9.
400 Yards—John Campbell, Fordham, 0:49.1. (Al. Diebolt, Colgate, ran 46.9 on the anchor leg of the mile relay.)
880 Yards—Lynn Radcliffe, Syracuse, 1:53.3.. (Radcliffe ran 1:50.9 in a relay.)
One Mile—Bob Nichols, R. I. State, 4:16.9.
Two Miles—LeRoy Schwarzkopf, Yale, 9:22.4.
120-Yard High Hurdles—Walter Hall, Tufts, 14.4.
220-Yard Low Hurdles—Austin Kellam, Princeton, 23.9.
Shotput—Al Blozis, Georgetown, 54 feet 11 inches.
Discus—Blozis, 173 feet 10 inches.
Javelin—Ralph J. White, Army, 213 feet 7½ inches.
Hammer—Edmund Styrna, New Hampshire, 177 feet 3½inches.
High Jump—Jim Milne, Michigan State, 6 feet 4¾ inches.
Pole Vault—Richmond Moreom, New Hampshire, 13 feet 6 inches.
Broad Jump—Ewell, 24 feet 8½ inches.
One Mile Relay—Colgate, 3:16.6.

## Gehringer Back On Active List As Pinch Hitter

DETROIT (AP)—Charlie Gehringer, retired to inactive list last winter after 17 years as second baseman of the Detroit Tigers, is an active player again after spending the first month of the 1942 season on the coaching lines.

Restoration of Gehringer to the active list brings the Tigers to the 25-player limit.

General manager Jack Zeller said Gehringer would continue as a coach but now would be available as a pinch hitter. Gehringer holds a lifetime batting mark of .321 but hit only .220 last season.

## Yesterday's Stars

*By the Associated Press*

**Ernie Lombardi and Clyde Klutiz, Braves**—Former had perfect night with home run and four singles in five times at bat and latter's pinch single with bases loaded topped ninth inning rally that beat Phils.

**Wally Moses and Bob Kennedy, White Sox** — Former hit two doubles and latter three singles in 15-hit attack which defeated Tigers.

**Mel Ott, Giants**—Led his team to victory over Dodgers with two-run homer.

Pat Mullin, Tiger outfielder, is lost to big league baseball for the war's duration. He has decided on the Air Corps.

## Chess — by F. R. Chevalier

May 23, 1942
*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Problem No. 2455**
By Perez Bowater

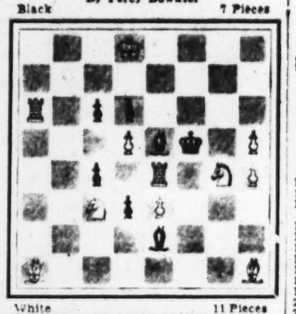
Black — 4 Pieces



White — 6 Pieces
6/8/4Kk2/1B1pp3/3Bk2K/4KtR2/6b1/8/
White to play and mate in two
(Specially contributed to the Informal composing Tourney by the gifted California composer.)

**Problem No. 2456**
By Perez Bowater

Black — 7 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces
3K4/8/R3pp4/3Pbk1P/2p1RIK(P/2KtpP3/-4b3/B4B
White to play and mate in three
(Mr. Bowater's problems invariably have a pleasant sparkle!)

**Solutions to Problems**

No. 2453. R-KB4
No. 2454. 1. BxKP threatens
2. Q-B3ch
1. . . . B-Kt3
2. B-B6 Kt-Kt2
1. . . . .
2. Q-R3ch R-Q8
3. RxPch

End-Game No. 615. White wins: 1 K-B, B-K8; 2 K-Kt2, B-Q7; 3 K-R2, B-K8; 4 K-R, B-B6ch; 5 K-Kt, B-Q7; 6 K-Kt2, B-K8; 7 K-B, B-B6; 8 K-Q, and wins.

**Steiner Exhibitions**

Herman Steiner, who traveled from the Pacific coast to compete in the National Championship, has been giving simultaneous exhibitions in various New York clubs, the Manhattan, Bronx-Empire City, and Marshall.

**Championship Game**

Here is how the third-prize winner won a quick victory.

**Queen's Pawn Game**

| Denker White | Cherney Black | Denker White | Cherney Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 12 Q-R5 | P-Kt3(d) |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-K3 | 13 Q-B3 | KtxP |
| 3 P-K3 | P-QKt3 | 14 Q-B6 | Kt-Kt5(e) |
| 4 B-Q3 | B-Kt2 | 15 R-Kt3ch | B-B3 |
| 5 QKt-Q2 | P-B4 | 16 BxBch | QxB |
| 6 Castles | PxP(a) | 17 QxBPch | K-Q |
| 7 PxP | P-Q4 | 18 KtxPch | K-B |
| 8 Kt-K5 | Kt-B3 | 19 KtxB | Q-Q3 |
| 9 Kt(Q3)-B3 | Q-B2(b) | 20 Q-Kt6ch | K-B2 |
| 10 Kt-Kt5! | KtxKt | 21 QxKt | QRxKt |
| 11 PxKt | Kt-Q2(c) | 22 Q-Kt3 | Resigns |

(a) This doesn't work out well, and probably Black should develop somewhat more before simplifying in the center.
(b) The sequel makes this a blunder. Better 9 . . . B-K2, and if 10 Kt-Kt5, Castles. White's control of his K5 gives him a certain pull, but Black would be in no immediate danger.
(c) If 11 . . . QxKP: 12 B-Kt5ch, K-K2 and White stands much better. 13 Q-B3 might then follow.
(d) Not 13 . . . KtxP: 13 KtxKP! (e) If 14 . . . R-KKt: 15 KtxKP, etc.

**Another Championship Game**
**Vienna Opening**

| Levy White | Steiner Black | Levy White | Steiner Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 24 R-KKt | P-Kt4 |
| 2 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 25 KR-K | K-Kt2 |
| 3 P-B4 | P-Q4 | 26 P-KR4 | P-KR3 |
| 4 PxQP | P-QR3 | 27 P-R5 | KR-Q |
| 5 P-Q4 | B-QKt5 | 28 Q-Q3 | Kt-K1 |
| 6 B-Kt5ch | P-B3 | 29 QxQ | |
| 7 Q-Kt3ch | K-B | 30 P-Kt3 | Kt-B4 |
| 8 PxP | PxP | 31 Kt-K4 | |
| 9 B-Q3 | QxP | 32 P-B4 | R-Q8 |
| 10 R-Q | B-Kt5 | 33 Kt-B6 | RxBr |
| 11 Kt-B3 | Q-Q3 | 34 Kt-Q7 | R-K |
| 12 Castles QR | | 35 KtxB | PxKt |
| | QKt-Q2 | 36 BxP | RxR |
| 13 P-KR3 | R-K | 37 RxR | K-B2 |
| 14 Q-B2 | BxKt | 38 R-B5 | Kt-Q5 |
| 15 PxB | Q-B2 | 39 K-Kt2 | R-B7 |
| 16 Q-Q4 | B-B3 | 40 K-B3 | Kt-K7 |
| 17 Kt-K4 | B-K4 | 41 RxBP | P-Kt5 |
| 18 Q-B4 | Kt-Q4 | 42 K-Q3 | K-B4 |
| 19 QR-K | R-QKt1 | 43 B-K | R-B6ch |
| 20 Kt-B3 | Q-Q3 | 44 K-Q2 | P-Kt6 |
| 21 B-Kt4 | QKt-Q2 | 45 R-B2 | P-Kt7 |
| 22 BxKt | KtxB | 46 R-KKt8 | Kt-Kt4 |
| 23 R-K3 | P-B3 | Resigns | |

## Around The Hub

**Crews May Quit**

With the calling off of this spring's Poughkeepsie regatta, today's Harvard-Yale crew race on the placid waters of the Housatonic River at Derby, Conn., is the East's only big-time regatta, and the general impression seems to be that after this 90th race is written into the record books both crews will quit for the duration.

Ogden Miller, Yale's athletic head, has declared that the Blue crew might not be able to operate next season due to transportation facilities. If Yale shuts down, it is logical to assume that Harvard will do likewise, for without a contest against the Elis any Crimson season is pointless.

Today was the second time the two crews met at Derby as in 1918 the war forced these rivals to leave the bustling Thames at New London, and reduce the distance to two miles instead of the traditional four.

* * *

The revived New England League is due to open its second season tomorrow. Games will be played in three of the seven cities—Quincy at Lynn, defending champion Pawtucket at Woonsocket, and Fitchburg at Worcester. Manchester, N. H., will be idle. Fitchburg is a new member, and there is a possibility that Nashua, N. H., may join later. New Bedford and Fall River have dropped out.

* * *

The recent story to the effect that Ted Williams was soon to have his draft classification changed back to 1A, released in Cleveland, was cleared up with Ted's enlistment in the Navy. It appears he asked his own board in Minneapolis for the 1A classification in order to be able to enlist as an aviation cadet. At Williams' request the affair was kept secret.

* * *

Tomorrow is the day Dizzy Dean comes out of retirement in Chicago to pitch again. In Wrigley Field he will face the great Negro star, Satchel Paige, with Bob Feller and John Grodzicki, former Pittsburgh hurler, as his supporting cast. The game, pitting Dean's all-star team of former major and minor leaguers against Paige's all-Negro aggregation of Kansas City Monarchs, will be played for the benefit of the Navy Relief Fund.

* * *

By defeating the Phils last night while the Giants were taking the Dodgers, the Braves moved to within five games of the National League lead. The locals, too, are a full game up on the third-place Cardinals, who have been coming fast in recent days. The winning pitcher at Phillie was Lou Tost and it was his third triumph.

* * *

**Briefs**: The minor leagues are not concerned half as much by the lack of bus transportation for themselves as they are for the lack of transportation for their fans . . . Today was the day the 15th annual interscholastic tennis tournament was to have been held at Belmont . . . The United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association is getting ready to hold the Massachusetts State singles tennis championships, held last year at Longwood . . . The national roller skating championships in dancing, figure skating, and speed skating divisions, will take place at the Twin City Arena, Elizabeth, N. J., June 24-27 . . . On May 31 the N. E. A. A. A. U. will hold a track meet, with open events for men and women, at Blunt Park, Springfield.

## Hayworth Dropped

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Ray Hayworth, third of the veteran catchers tried by the St. Louis Browns in recent seasons, has been given his unconditional release, bringing the club's roster down to 25 men, the limit allowed after May 25. Frank Grube and George Susce are the other old-time catchers who have been with the Browns.

## Mistaken Identity Mistake

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Umpire Red Jones and Umpire John Parks look a bit alike to Southern League baseball fans—and apparently a lot alike to slugging Les Fleming, Cleveland first baseman who last season was slamming out hits for the Nashville Vols.

He walloped a long one in a game with Memphis, slicing the ball over left field fence.

"Honest," recalls Jones, "it was foul by this far (indicating with outstretched arms) but Fleming thought it was fair and charged around to where I was standing at third. He started pawing the ground and raising cain.

"So I tell him: 'Now, Les, you're the fellow these folks came out here to see. . . . You're the big hero of the league and they want to see you hit some more. . . . They didn't pay to see me umpire, and I don't want to throw you out. . . . Just go back up there to the plate . . . the ball was foul.'

"About a week later my partner and I moved to Nashville for a series. Fleming came up to me and said: 'Red, old boy, am I glad to see you! Man, you can umpire for my money. Do you know what that Parks did to me the other night at Memphis? He robbed me of a home run that went out of the park at least 10 feet fair. I never saw such a robber in all my life. It's good to get somebody around here who can see!"

## En Garde!

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—Lee Lenkoff, Northwestern's Big Ten fencing champion, didn't take up the sport until he entered college. He says he became interested after reading so many novels in which the heroes handled their blades so well.

## Major Leaders

*By the Associated Press*

**National League**

Batting, Lamanno, Cincinnati, .381; Lombardi, Boston, .346.
Runs—Ott, New York, 31; Musial, St. Louis, 26.
Runs Batted In—Mize and Marshall, New York, and F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 29.
Hits—Fernandez, Boston, 45; Brown, St. Louis, Litwhiler, Philadelphia, and Elliott, Pittsburgh, 41.
Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, 12; Fernandez, Boston, and Joost, Cincinnati, 11.
Triples—M. McCormick, Cincinnati, Litwhiler, Philadelphia, and Slaughter, St. Louis, 3.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, F. McCormick, Cincinnati, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 7.
Stolen Bases—Reiser, Brooklyn, 6; Fernandez and Miller, Boston, and Merullo, Chicago, 5.
Pitching—French, Brooklyn, 3-0; Davis and Head, Brooklyn, 5-1.

**American League**

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .411; Spence, Washington .395.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 36; Heath, Cleveland, 23.
Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 37; York, Detroit, and Johnson, Philadelphia, 31.
Hits—Spence, Washington, 31; McCosky, Detroit, 44.
Doubles—Kolloway, Chicago, 12; Blair, Philadelphia, and Fleming, Cleveland, 11.
Triples—Spence, Washington, 7; Heath, Cleveland, 6.
Home Runs—Williams, Boston, and York, Detroit, 9.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, and Kuhel, Chicago, 8.
Pitching—Bonham, New York, 6-0; Dean and Heving, Cleveland, 3-0.

With proper care the athletic equipment of Ohio State University is enough to last for three seasons.

## PGA Championship Starts Monday at Atlantic City

By A. Linde Fowler
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The one and only national golf championship of 1942 to which pros are eligible will be that of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, starting Monday at the Seaview Country Club, Atlantic City, N. J. It will have a true touch of the war atmosphere in that the defending champion, Victor Ghezzi, is in the service and can only defend his title through the operation of a furlough; which also will hold true of others expected in the qualifying rounds, and probably will mark the last championship appearance of still others who expect shortly to be called to the colors.

An added glamour to the championship is that Walter Hagen, the "Great Haig," showman incomparable of the professional ranks, winner of five P. G. A. titles, two national opens and of four British opens, has signified his intention of competing. Whether he appears at the first tee when his name is called for the first qualifying round is anybody's guess; but if he does, it may be set down as an assured fact that he will get a "hand" from the gallery, and that he will be followed by more spectators than many others of the present lay tournament leaders.

**Chances Small**

The chances of Hagen qualifying for match play this year, if he does start, must be conceded as small, seeing that only 32 can make the grade, instead of the more modern 64. Two years ago he made it all right, and one of his victims in match play was the present holder of the title, Ghezzi, whom he defeated 2 and 1 in the second round of match play.

It was in the third round that the veteran went down before Harold McSpaden, erstwhile of Winchester, but he went down with colors flying, and with typical Hagen sportsmanship. He and McSpaden were having a battle royal and it was at the 31st hole that Hagen, strolling along nonchalantly, swinging his club, and probably conversing with some friend in the gallery, accidentally touched McSpaden's ball. He acknowledged his error immediately, conceded the hole, and eventually was defeated 1 up.

At last accounts, there had been 113 entries for the P. G. A. championship and it is a foregone conclusion that the favorite will be Byron Nelson, winner this year of the Masters' tournament at Augusta, Ga., the "Big 8" at the Charles River Country Club in Newton, Mass., and never worse than 11th in all of the tournaments on the last "winter circuit" and the events of early spring. On top of that record he was a P. G. A. finalist in 1939, beaten by Henry Picard's birdie on the first extra hole of the final at Pomonok, New York; that he won the title in 1940, at Hershey, by a thrilling 1-up margin over Sam Snead, and that he was beaten by Vic Ghezzi at Cherry Valley, Denver, Colo. at the 38th, or second extra hole, last year, missing a yard putt after the two had had a coin tossed to determine which was away on the putt that meant so much.

The game has gone ahead so fast, and comparative unknowns have come ahead so fast the last few years that it is akin to time wasted to try to forecast what may happen at Seaview next week until after the qualifying rounds and their 32 who make the match play grade. It is a singular fact that only one winner of the Vardon Trophy, since it was inaugurated in 1937, has won the P. G. A. title. That trophy, based upon points won in various tournaments, was won by Harry Cooper in 1937, by Sam Snead in 1938, Byron Nelson in 1939, by Ben Hogan in 1940 and 1941. Of the four, the only one who has won either the P. G. A. or the national open title is Nelson, winner of the P. G. A. in 1940 and of the national open in 1939.

**Trend of the Times**

The P. G. A. at the Cherry Valley Club in Denver last year was typical of the trend of the times and what progress has been made in the professional ranks without any fanfare. Sam Snead, for example, had to go 23 holes in the first round before he got the better of Earl Martin of Inglewide, Calif. Henry Picard, winner of the title in 1939, lost in the first round to Phil Greenwaldt of Menominee, Wis., who in the second round was an easy victim to Snead.

Snead was a favorite about that time, having won the qualifying medal with two rounds of 69 and having survived that 23-hole first round match, also a brilliant victory over Mike Turnesa in the third round, after being three down in the morning; but in the quarterfinals the Virginia hill-billy had nothing but a drive, and was beaten 6 and 4 by Lloyd Mangrum.

**Four Left**

When it came to the semifinals there left Nelson; the veteran Gene Sarazen, winner of two P. G. A.'s two national opens, and one British open; Vic Ghezzi, and Lloyd Mangrum, all recognized stars, showing how hard it is for any newcomer to break into the stellar ranks except sporadically. It was Nelson who had disposed of Hogan, in a thrilling match that saw the winner 136 medal for the 36 holes and Hogan 137. It was Nelson, also, who disposed of Ralph Guldahl, winner of two national opens.

Vic Ghezzi was the man who fooled the experts, for he never before had been past the third round of the P. G. A., and this time he did it in grand style, especially in the semifinal against Mangrum, for both were out in 32 in the morning and Ghezzi came back in 36, for a 68 and a lead of three up, all of which he lost in the last eight holes of the afternoon, but won the 36th with a par, before he won his second-extra against Nelson in the final.

## Penn's Ed Beetem to End College Career in I. C. 4A

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA—The greatest weightman in Pennsylvania's 67-year history of track and field competition, Edward W. Beetem, will throw the discus and put the shot for the last time as a collegian next Friday and Saturday in New York, in the I. C. 4 A. championship games.

Holder of more records than any athlete since Barney Barlinger, who also was an outstanding field event participant a decade ago, Beetem has been a veritable one-man track team since his sophomore year.

Tallest and heaviest athlete in Pennsylvania history—he is six-feet, eight-inches tall and weighs 267 pounds—Beetem has scored a total of 176 points in competition since his sophomore year. He turned in 57 points his first year; 58 his second and 61 this season.

**Shot Put Records**

Some idea of his performances may be gained by the fact that he holds the Dartmouth dual meet record in the shot put with 51 feet, 9½ inches; the Cornell dual meet record of 51 feet, 9⅝ inches; and the Yale dual meet record of 50 feet, 8¼ inches. He also holds the shot put record in the Heptagonal association with 51 feet, 1⅞ inches.

Beetem also has starred as a discus thrower. He holds the Cornell meet record with 153 feet ⅛ inches, and the Yale meet record of 151 feet 6⅛ inches. The mark made in the Cornell meet is also the Pennsylvania record. He also holds the Red and Blue record in the shot put.

In indoor intercollegiate competition, Beetem has scored 14 points in three seasons and in the outdoor title meet, he has registered six points in two seasons. His best performance in the shot put was made indoors in the National A. A. U. championships in 1940, when he threw the 16 pound missile 52 feet, 9⅜ inches.

**His Misfortune**

Beetem's misfortune as an athlete was to be in college the same years as Al Blozis, Georgetown's great weightman. Had it not been for the presence of Al, Beetem would today be acclaimed as one of the greatest weightmen in eastern collegiate history.

His height and weight has militated against his entering the service of his country. He has offered himself to several branches of the service but all have turned him down with the remark, "You're too big."

Lawson Robertson, who has coached the big fellow since he entered Penn in 1939, has entered him and a dozen or more others in the I. C. 4 A. championships but the number who will actually compete may be cut down to seven or eight.

**Scoring Hopes**

In addition to Beetem, Pennsylvania's scoring hopes will rest on Dave Mercer, hurdler; Charles Robertson, son of the coach, broad jumper; Gene Sullivan, half miler; Stan Kaufman, sprinter; Paxson Gifford, furlong sprinter; and Bill Frick, discus thrower.

Jack Welsh, who did 13 feet 3 inches in the Relay Carnival, but who has been unable to reach that height since because of injuries, may not compete.

## Minor Leagues

**Results May 22**

*By the Associated Press*

**American Association**

Toledo 7, Minneapolis 1.
Louisville 5, Kansas City 3.
Milwaukee 7, Indianapolis 3.
St. Paul at Columbus, postponed.

**International League**

Rochester 3, Montreal 1.
Newark 6, Syracuse 4.
Jersey City at Baltimore, postponed.
Buffalo at Toronto, postponed.

**Pacific Coast League**

Sacramento 2, Hollywood 0.
San Diego 4, Oakland 0.
Other games postponed.

**Eastern League**

All games postponed.

**Texas League**

Beaumont 8-3, Shreveport 4-2.
San Antonio 3-4, Houston 1-3.
Oklahoma City 5, Dallas 3.
Fort Worth 5, Tulsa 4.

**Southern Association**

Atlanta 9-10, New Orleans 3-3.
All others postponed.

## Balls Were Valuable

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. (AP)—Old baseball rules provide that when a ball was lost a team was given five minutes to find it before a new ball could be brought into play.


RESTAURANTS

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BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2 Games, 1st Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 6231

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 125,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 329,460 |
| 1942 volume to date | 42,632,883 |
| 1941 volume to date | 51,313,109 |

## Stock Price Trends Mixed; Trading Light

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Scattered stocks gave a fairly good account of themselves in today's market but many leaders were unable to attract buying attention.

The list exhibited considerable hesitancy at the opening and, near the final hour, fractional gains and losses were pretty well divided. Dealings were negligible throughout.

Further waning of the peace theme in the wake of Washington warnings of a long hard war, brokers said, had much to do with dimming the speculative and investment picture. Conflicting claims from the Russian-Nazi battle fronts also served to promote conservatism among potential buyers.

Among stocks in front at intervals were du Pont, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, American Can, Woolworth, Chesapeake & Ohio, Pepsi-Cola, U. S. Steel, and Standard Oil (N. J.).

Backward were Bethlehem, American Telephone, Southern Railway, Sears Roebuck, Goodrich, Texas Co., and Republic Steel.

Holders of rails noted reports the Government soon would institute freight priorities as a means of expediting shipments of war materials. The Association of American Railroads, at a meeting in Chicago next week, is expected to consider the proposal of the Office of Defense Transportation that carriers convert the bulk of passenger travel luxury equipment into coaches.

Financial analysts studied the summary of the Federal Reserve Board disclosing a further jump in industrial production during April and a continuance of the move so far in May. The Board's index was up from 172 per cent of the 1935-39 average in March to 174 per cent in the succeeding month.

### Bonds in Slow Rise

Bonds continued the previous day's slow upturn in a quiet session today.

The recently depressed second grade rails edged up fractionally over a wide front. Utility and industrial loans were steady.

On the improved side were Pennsylvania general 4½s, Northern Pacific 6s, N. Y. Central 5s, Texas Corp. 3s., Reading 4½s and Commonwealth Edison 3½s. Cuba Railroad 6s advanced about 2½.

Bonds in slightly lower territory included Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s and Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s..

Prices were slightly irregular in the foreign group. U. S. Governments were steady.

## Dividend Declarations

**Accumulated**

| Company | Rate | Pe-riod | Pay-able | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C Indiana Gas pf | $9.75 | .. July | 1 | June 21 |
| Mangel Stra $5 pf | $1.25 | .. June | 15 | June 3 |
| Strawbridge & Clothier cum pf | $1.25 | .. July | 1 | June 15 |
| **Interim** | | | | |
| Carreras A&B | 12½% | .. June | 25 | May 26 |
| Lorillard Co | 25c | .. July | 1 | June 15 |
| **Irregular** | | | | |
| Burgess Battery | 15c | .. June | 8 | May 28 |
| Colt Pat F Arms | $1 | .. June | 30 | June 10 |
| Gen Pire Extinq | 15c | .. June | 15 | May 29 |
| Kansas Okla & Gulf Ry pf C | $1.50 | .. June | 1 | May 23 |
| Mass Inv 2d Pfd | 10c | .. June | 20 | May 29 |
| So Phosphate Corp | 10c | .. June | 30 | June 16 |
| **Reduced** | | | | |
| Clark Cont Co | 25c | .. June | 12 | June 2 |
| Hall Lamp Co | 10c | .. June | 10 | June 1 |
| New Hav Water | $1.50 | S July | 1 | June 15 |
| Pioneer Gold M | 8c | .. July | 2 | May 30 |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Allegheny & West Ry (gtd) | $3 | S July | 1 | June 20 |
| Amalgam Sugar | 10c | Q July | 1 | June 16 |
| Amer Export L | 50c | .. June | 15 | June 1 |
| Do pf | $1.25 | Q Aug. | 15 | Aug. 8 |
| American Felt | $1 | .. June | 13 | June 8 |
| Do 6 pf | $1.50 | Q July | 1 | June 15 |
| Amer Hardware | 25c | Q July | 1 | June 12 |
| Amer Stpg Co | 12½c | .. June | 30 | June 20 |
| Birmin Gas pr pf | 87½ | Q June | 1 | May 20 |
| Chambersburg Eng | 50c | .. June | 10 | May 28 |
| Clearfield & M Ry | $1.50 | S July | 1 | June 30 |
| Consol Paper | 25c | .. June | 1 | May 21 |
| Dayton & Mich RR pf | $1 | Q July | 7 | June 16 |
| Eagle Picher Leal | 10c | .. July | 1 | June 15 |
| Gen Elec Co | 30c | .. July | 25 | June 26 |
| Gen Refractories | 25c | .. June | 29 | June 3 |
| Hammond Inst Co | 10c | .. June | 10 | June 1 |
| Do | 10c | .. Sep. | 10 | Sept. 1 |
| Do pf | 75c | Q May | 15 | May 1 |
| Harrisburg T (Pa) pf | $1.25 | S June | 1 | May 20 |
| Indus Credit C of Lynn 7% pf | 87½c | Q June | 1 | May 18 |
| Do | 25c | Q June | 1 | May 18 |
| Joslyn Mfg & Sup | 75c | Q June | 15 | June 1 |
| Do 6% pf | $1.50 | Q June | 15 | June 1 |
| Kalam Veg Parch | 15c | Q June | 15 | June 4 |
| Kan City Pow & Lt 6 pf B | $1.50 | Q July | 1 | June 13 |
| Kan Okla & Gulf Ry A and B pf | $2 | S June | 1 | May 23 |
| Lorillard (P) 7% pf | $1.75 | Q July | 1 | June 15 |
| McGraw-Hill Pub | 15c | .. July | 1 | June 17 |
| Messer Oil Corp | 20c | .. June | 10 | June 3 |
| Meyer (H H) Packing 6½% pf | $1.62½ | Q June | 1 | May 20 |
| Miss Val Tr Co (St Louis) | 37½c | Q Aug. | 1 | July 21 |
| Do | 37½c | Q Nov. | 2 | Oct. 22 |
| Monig Co Tr (NY) | 55 | S July | 1 | June 15 |
| Montg Ward | 50c | .. July | 15 | June 12 |
| Do $7 A | $1.75 | Q July | 1 | June 12 |
| Muskogee Co | 25c | .. June | 15 | June 1 |
| Nash-Kelvinator | 12½c | .. June | 26 | June 3 |
| Northn Okla Gas | 35c | S May | 20 | May 21 |
| Northw Natl Bank of St Louis | 80c | S May | 25 | May 14 |
| Okla G&E 6% pf | $1.50 | Q June | 15 | May 29 |
| Do 7% pf | $1.75 | Q June | 15 | May 29 |
| Pacolet Mfg Co | 40c | S June | 1 | May 25 |
| Do pf A and B | $3.50 | S June | 30 | June 20 |
| Penn Telephone Corp $2.50 pf | 62½c | Q July | 1 | June 15 |
| Pet Co (Ark) | 20c | .. June | 20 | June 10 |
| Pollock Paper & Box pf | $1.75 | Q June | 15 | June 15 |
| Do pf | $1.75 | Sep. | 15 | Sep. 15 |
| Do pf | $1.75 | Q Dec. | 15 | Dec. 15 |
| Power Corp of Canada Ltd. | 15c | .. June | 30 | June 10 |
| Do 6% 1st pf | $1.50 | Q July | 15 | June 20 |
| Do 6% non-cum ptc pf | 75c | Q July | 15 | June 20 |
| Pub Serv Okla pf | $1.25 | Q July | 1 | June 20 |
| Pure Oil 5% pf | $1.25 | Q July | 1 | June 10 |
| do 6% pf | $1.50 | Q July | 1 | June 10 |
| Quaker Oats | $1 | Q June | 25 | June 2 |
| do pf | $1.50 | Q Aug. | 31 | Aug. 1 |
| Scoville Mfg. Co. | 50c | .. July | 1 | June 15 |
| Scranton Lace | 25c | .. June | 30 | June 10 |
| Sloss-Sheff S&Ir | $1.50 | .. June | 20 | June 10 |
| do pf | $1.50 | Q June | 20 | June 10 |
| So Por Rico Sug pf | $2 | Q July | 1 | June 18 |
| Strawbridge & Clo pf | $1.25 | Q July | 1 | June 15 |
| Swift & Co | 30c | Q July | 1 | June 1 |
| Thompson Prod | 25c | .. June | 15 | June 4 |
| Do pf | $1.25 | Q July | 1 | June 4 |
| United Carr Fast | 30c | Q June | 15 | June 5 |
| Weston (Geo), Ltd | 20c | Q July | 1 | June 12 |
| Westmoreland, Inc | 25c | Q July | 1 | June 16 |
| Westmoreland Coal | $1 | .. July | 1 | June 16 |

### Hudson Motor Busy

DETROIT (AP)—A. E. Barit, President of Hudson Motor Car Company, reported at the annual meeting of stockholders that all of the firm's war contracts "either were up to or substantially ahead of schedule." Regular deliveries are being made on all war contracts previously reported, Mr. Barit said. These, he added, are "increasing month by month."

| —1942— High | Low | Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49⅞ | 37 | Abbott 1.60a | 3 | 38½ | 38 | 38½ | M'y21 |
| 48¾ | 43 | Acme Stl (4) | 2 | 43 | 43 | 43 | M'y21 |
| 7½ | 5½ | Adams Ex.60g | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 20½ | 19 | Adams-Mil (1) | 2 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | M'y15 |
| 11¾ | 10 | Addressog ½e | 2 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | M'y21 |
| 38¼ | 29½ | Air Reduct 1a | 5 | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 1¾ | Alaska Juneau | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Alleghany Cp | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'y22 |
| 5⅞ | 3½ | Alleg pf xw | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6 | 3½ | All'gpf$30ww | 5 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 17 | 9½ | Alleg pr pf | 1 | 10¼ | 10½ | 10¼ | M'y19 |
| 22¾ | 16¼ | Alleg L $ ½e | 2 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 5½ | 3⅝ | Allen Ind (1) | 4 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 49 | 118½ | Al Ch&Dye 6a | 2 | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ | M'y22 |
| 12½ | 10⅞ | Allied Kid (1) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | M'y 1 |
| 14¼ | 11⅞ | Allied Mi ½e | 5 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | M'y22 |
| 6¼ | 4 | Allied St .30e | 15 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 81 | 65½ | Allied St pf 5 | 1 | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ | M'y22 |
| 30⅛ | 22 | Allis-CM ½e | 2 | 23⅜ | 23⅛ | 23¼ | — ⅛ |
| 18¾ | 14¼ | Alpha P C ½e | 2 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | — ¼ |
| 1½ | ⅠⅠ | Amal Leather | 1 | ⅠⅠ | ⅠⅠ | ⅠⅠ | M'y22 |
| 18⅞ | 15⅝ | Amal Lpf1½g | 3 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | Apr11 |
| 56 | 43 | Amerada Pet 2 | 4 | 48 | 47¾ | 48 | |
| 23⅛ | 19 | Am A Ch 1.20 | 3 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | M'y22 |
| 48¾ | 25¼ | Am Airl 1½g | 3 | 30⅝ | 30¼ | 30⅝ | + ¼ |
| 7¾ | 5⅞ | Am Bk N .20e | 4 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | M'y22 |
| 5¼ | 3⅝ | Am Bosch ½e | 3 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | M'y20 |
| 33 | 23 | Am Br Sh ½e | 1 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | M'y22 |
| 17 | 9½ | Am Cable & R | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | — ⅛ |
| 65¼ | 56⅛ | Am Can (4) | 4 | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | + ¼ |
| 58 | 56 | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 161 | 161 | 161 | M'y20 |
| 35 | 20 | Am Car & Fdy | 3 | 20½ | 20½ | 20⅜ | M'y22 |
| 73¾ | 55½ | Am C-Fpf1¾e | 4 | 58 | 58 | 58 | + ⅛ |
| 20½ | 16⅛ | Am Ch&C 1e | 4 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16¼ | M'y21 |
| 110 | 105½ | Am Ch&C pf 5 | 1 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | M'y21 |
| 95 | 69 | Am Chicle(4a) | 1 | 80 | 80 | 80 | M'y21 |
| 5⅜ | 4⅛ | Am Colortype | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| 9¾ | 7½ | Am Comm Al | 3 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 22¾ | 15¼ | Am Cry Su 1e | 2 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | M'y22 |
| 7⅛ | 5⅜ | Am Ecaus Til | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | M'y16 |
| 6 | 3½ | Am Europ .40g | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | M'y28 |
| 19¼ | 16¾ | Am Exp't ½e | 2 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | + ½ |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Am & For Pow | 1 | ⅠⅠ | ⅠⅠ | ⅠⅠ | + ⅛ |
| 24½ | 16¼ | AFP$6pf .60k | 2 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | M'y22 |
| 28 | 18⅞ | AFP$7pf .70k | 4 | 23¾ | 23½ | 23½ | M'y22 |
| 2⅝ | 1½ | Am & F P 2pf | | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | M'y22 |
| 32 | 26 | Am-Hw SS¾e | 1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | — ¼ |
| 31½ | 21¼ | Am Hide&Lea | 6 | 23⅛ | 21¼ | 23⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 35½ | 33½ | Am HL pf (3) | 2 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | M'y14 |
| 46½ | 36⅞ | Am Hm P 2.40 | 4 | 44 | 43 | 43 | —1 |
| 13¾ | 11⅜ | Am Ice | 1 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | |
| 30 | 25 | Am Ice pf | 3 | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 4 | 2¾ | Am Internat'l | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | M'y21 |
| 7 | 6 | Am Inv III .80 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | M'y 9 |
| 10¼ | 6⅜ | Am Locom'tive | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 89½ | 70 | Am L pf 1¾k | 1 | 70 | 70 | 70 | |
| 11½ | 9½ | Am M&F .40e | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | M'y21 |
| 5¼ | 4 | Am M & Met | 3 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | M'y22 |
| 23¾ | 16 | Am Metal (1) | 1 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | M'y22 |
| ⅠⅠ | ⅛ | Am Pow & Lt | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 21⅝ | 15⅛ | APL 6pf 1?sk | 4 | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | M'y22 |
| 22 | 12½ | APL5pf 1.56k | 2 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | M'y22 |
| 47⅜ | 33¼ | Am R&S .15e | 4 | 43⅜ | 41¼ | 41¼ | — ⅛ |
| 12 | 9⅝ | Am Ro M ½e | 2 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| 5½ | 5¼ | Am Saf R ¼e | 5 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 7¾ | Am Seat (1g) | 3 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | M'y21 |
| 43 | 35½ | Am Smelt (2) | 4 | 36 | 36 | 36 | — ⅛ |
| 147 | 134 | Am S&R pf 7 | 1 | 133 | 133 | 133 | M'y20 |
| 34¼ | 29 | Am Snf 1.60e | 2 | 31½ | 30½ | 31½ | M'y21 |
| 20⅞ | 16½ | Am Stl Fdr 1e | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | + ¼ |
| 12 | 9⅜ | Am Stores ¼e | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | M'y22 |
| 8¾ | 7½ | Am Stov 1.20 | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | M'y22 |
| 21¼ | 15 | Am Sugar (2e) | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | M'y15 |
| 97⅛ | 78¾ | Am Sug pf 7 | 2 | 90 | 88 | 88 | M'y20 |
| 21½ | 17¼ | Am Sm Tob 1 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | M'y19 |
| 134¾ | 101¼ | Am Tel&Tel 9 | 7 | 116 | 115⅞ | 116 | |
| 49¾ | 33½ | Am Tob 1¾e | 5 | 40 | 39¼ | 39½ | M'y22 |
| 50¾ | 34⅞ | Am To B 1¾e | 5 | 40¾ | 40⅜ | 40⅝ | |
| 128 | 120 | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 129 | 129 | 129 | M'y22 |
| 5 | 3¾ | Am Type Fdrs | 7 | 4⅜ | 4 | 4 | M'y21 |
| 27 | 22 | Am Viscose 1e | 13 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | M'y22 |
| 116½ | 108¼ | Am Visc pf(5) | 4 | 110¾ | 110 | 110¼ | + ¾ |
| 3¼ | 1⅞ | Am Water Wks | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 70¼ | 41¼ | Am WW 1pf 6 | 1 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | M'y20 |
| 5⅝ | 3¾ | Am Woolen | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 76¾ | 56 | Am Wool pf 2k | 3 | 58⅛ | 57 | 57 | M'y22 |
| 5⅞ | 3½ | Am Zinc L&S | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 50 | 43½ | Am Z ppf2½sk | 1 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | M'y13 |
| 28⅝ | 22⅜ | Anaconda ½e | 10 | 23¾ | 23½ | 23½ | — ¼ |
| 17 | 12⅜ | Anchor H .15e | 2 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ | M'y21 |
| 10 | 7¾ | Andes Cop ¼e | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | M'y20 |
| 1⅜ | 1 | A P W Paper | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | M'y22 |
| 35 | 27⅜ | Arch-D M ½e | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | M'y12 |
| 111⅝ | 108⅛ | Arm Del pf 7 | 1 | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | M'y22 |
| 41⅜ | 23¾ | Armour Ill | 6 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | |
| 67⅛ | 53¾ | Arm I pr pf 3k | 1 | 53 | 53 | 53 | M'y22 |
| 66 | 53 | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 56 | 55¾ | 55¾ | Apr25 |
| 26⅛ | 21 | Armstr' C ½e | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 7¼ | 5⅞ | Arnold C (3ae) | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| ⁴ | 2⅝ | Art'l'm .77½g | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | M'y18 |
| 6¾ | 4¼ | Assd Dry Gds | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4¾ | 5 M'y22 |
| 77½ | 61½ | Assd DG1pf 6 | 1 | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | M'y18 |
| 83 | 55½ | As DG2pf5¼k | 4 | 56½ | 55½ | 55½ | M'y21 |
| 25½ | 20 | Associates 4 2 | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | M'y21 |
| 39 | 27½ | Atch T&SF 2e | 2 | 34¼ | 34 | 34 | — ¼ |
| 70 | 60½ | At T&SF pf 5 | 3 | 63¾ | 63½ | 63¾ | —1½ |
| 26 | 20¼ | Atl Cst L 1g | 5 | 20⅞ | 20½ | 20⅞ | M'y21 |
| 34 | 17 | Atl G&WI 3g | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | M'y21 |
| 45½ | 33 | At G&WI pf5g | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | M'y21 |
| 23½ | 14¾ | Atl Refin .40e | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| 109¼ | 100 | Atl Refin pf 4 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | M'y21 |
| 7 | 6⅜ | Atlas Cp ¼ae | 12 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | M'y21 |
| 50¼ | 46¾ | Atlas Cp pf 3 | 1 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | M'y 7 |
| 70 | 44 | Atlas Pw 1½e | 2 | 44 | 43 | 44 | — ½ |
| 9⅛ | 6¼ | Atlas T'k .30g | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'y21 |
| 2⅝ | 1¼ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | M'y21 |
| 4½ | 2⅞ | Aviat Cp .10e | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| **B** | | | | | | | |
| 14¾ | 10½ | Bald Loco ct | 2 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | M'y22 |
| 4½ | 2¾ | Balt & Ohio | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 7½ | 4¾ | Balt & Ohio pf | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 6½ | 4 | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | — ¼ |
| 9⅞ | 6⅜ | Barber Asphalt | 1 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| 6 | 4½ | Barker Br (1g) | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | M'y 4 |
| 11½ | 8¾ | Barnsdall .60 | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 12½ | Bath Ir W ½e | 2 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | — ¼ |
| 19½ | 15½ | Bayuk Cig ¾e | 3 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | M'y21 |
| 24¾ | 20 | Beat Cream 1a | 1 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ½ |
| 104½ | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | Apr25 |
| 106 | 102¾ | Beat Cr pf (5) | 1 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | Apr15 |
| 110¾ | 64 | Beech-Nut 4a | 2 | 75 | 75 | 75 | M'y22 |
| 7⅜ | 6⅜ | Beld-Hem .80 | 2 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | M'y22 |
| 16½ | 9¾ | Bell Airc (2g) | 5 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | M'y22 |
| 39⅞ | 28¼ | Bendix Av (2e) | 2 | 29 | 28¾ | 29 | + ⅜ |
| 14 | 9⅞ | Benf Ind .40e | 2 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | |
| 52 | 46½ | Ben In pf 2½ | 1 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | M'y 6 |
| 24¼ | 17⅜ | Best Co 1.60a | 1 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 66⅞ | 50⅞ | BethSteel 3e | 16 | 51½ | 51 | 51¼ | — ¼ |
| 121 | 108½ | Beth Stl pf 7 | 1 | 109 | 109 | 109 | + ½ |
| 22½ | 18¾ | Bigelow-S 1e | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | M'y21 |
| 19¾ | 14¾ | Black-Dk 1.60 | 4 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | M'y22 |
| 7⅜ | 5⅜ | Blaw-Kn .15e | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 14½ | 11¾ | Bliss&Lau ¼e | 4 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11¾ | Apr30 |
| 21¼ | 13¾ | Boeing Airpl | 6 | 13¾ | 13⅜ | 13¾ | + ⅜ |
| 31¾ | 25 | Bohn A&B (2) | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | — ⅜ |
| 17¼ | 13¼ | Bond Str 1.60 | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | M'y22 |
| 20⅝ | 18⅜ | Borden (.60e) | 10 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 24 | 24¼ | Borg-War .40e | 6 | 23¼ | 22¾ | 23¼ | + ¼ |
| 2⅛ | 1¼ | Boston&Maine | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | M'y15 |
| 30 | 25 | Bower R B (3) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | +1½ |
| 18½ | 15 | Brewing C ¼e | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | M'y22 |
| 4⅜ | 2⅜ | Bridgep't Br 1 | 4 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | M'y21 |
| 17 | 9½ | Briggs Mf 1.50 | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 18⅞ | 15¼ | Briggs Mf ¼e | 2 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| 29½ | 26 | Briggs&St (3) | 2 | 27⅞ | 27½ | 27½ | M'y20 |
| 43 | 30 | Bristol 1.10e | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | + ¼ |
| ½ | ⅛ | Bkly & Q Tran | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Apr16 |
| 1¼ | 1 | Bkly-Man Tran | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | M'y22 |
| 9¾ | 7 | Bkl U Gas ¼ae | 5 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | M'y21 |
| 66 | 53 | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 56 | 55¾ | 55¾ | Apr25 |
| 26⅛ | 21 | Armstr' C ½e | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 7¼ | 5⅞ | Arnold C (3ae) | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| ⁴ | 2⅝ | Art'l'm .77½g | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | M'y18 |
| 6¾ | 4¼ | Assd Dry Gds | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4¾ | 5 M'y22 |
| 77½ | 61½ | Assd DG1pf 6 | 1 | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | M'y18 |
| 83 | 55½ | As DG2pf5¼k | 4 | 56½ | 55½ | 55½ | M'y21 |
| 25½ | 20 | Associates 4 2 | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | M'y21 |
| 39 | 27½ | Atch T&SF 2e | 2 | 34¼ | 34 | 34 | — ¼ |
| 70 | 60½ | At T&SF pf 5 | 3 | 63¾ | 63½ | 63¾ | —1½ |
| 26 | 20¼ | Atl Cst L 1g | 5 | 20⅞ | 20½ | 20⅞ | M'y21 |
| 34 | 17 | Atl G&WI 3g | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | M'y21 |
| 45½ | 33 | At G&WI pf5g | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | M'y21 |
| 23½ | 14¾ | Atl Refin .40e | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| 109¼ | 100 | Atl Refin pf 4 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | M'y21 |
| 7 | 6⅜ | Atlas Cp ¼ae | 12 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | M'y21 |
| 50¼ | 46¾ | Atlas Cp pf 3 | 1 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | M'y 7 |
| 70 | 44 | Atlas Pw 1½e | 2 | 44 | 43 | 44 | — ½ |
| 9⅛ | 6¼ | Atlas T'k .30g | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'y21 |
| 2⅝ | 1¼ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | M'y21 |
| 4½ | 2⅞ | Aviat Cp .10e | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| **B** | | | | | | | |
| 14¾ | 10½ | Bald Loco ct | 2 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | M'y22 |
| 4½ | 2¾ | Balt & Ohio | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 7½ | 4¾ | Balt & Ohio pf | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 6½ | 4 | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | — ¼ |
| 9⅞ | 6⅜ | Barber Asphalt | 1 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| 6 | 4½ | Barker Br (1g) | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | M'y 4 |
| 11½ | 8¾ | Barnsdall .60 | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 12½ | Bath Ir W ½e | 2 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | — ¼ |
| 19½ | 15½ | Bayuk Cig ¾e | 3 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | M'y21 |
| 24¾ | 20 | Beat Cream 1a | 1 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ½ |
| 104½ | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | Apr25 |
| 106 | 102¾ | Beat Cr pf (5) | 1 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | Apr15 |
| 110¾ | 64 | Beech-Nut 4a | 2 | 75 | 75 | 75 | M'y22 |
| 7⅜ | 6⅜ | Beld-Hem .80 | 2 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | M'y22 |
| 16½ | 9¾ | Bell Airc (2g) | 5 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | M'y22 |
| 39⅞ | 28¼ | Bendix Av (2e) | 2 | 29 | 28¾ | 29 | + ⅜ |
| 14 | 9⅞ | Benf Ind .40e | 2 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | |
| 52 | 46½ | Ben In pf 2½ | 1 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | M'y 6 |
| 24¼ | 17⅜ | Best Co 1.60a | 1 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 66⅞ | 50⅞ | BethSteel 3e | 16 | 51½ | 51 | 51¼ | — ¼ |
| 121 | 108½ | Beth Stl pf 7 | 1 | 109 | 109 | 109 | + ½ |
| 22½ | 18¾ | Bigelow-S 1e | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | M'y21 |
| 19¾ | 14¾ | Black-Dk 1.60 | 4 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | M'y22 |
| 7⅜ | 5⅜ | Blaw-Kn .15e | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 14½ | 11¾ | Bliss&Lau ¼e | 4 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11¾ | Apr30 |
| 21¼ | 13¾ | Boeing Airpl | 6 | 13¾ | 13⅜ | 13¾ | + ⅜ |
| 31¾ | 25 | Bohn A&B (2) | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | — ⅜ |
| 17¼ | 13¼ | Bond Str 1.60 | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | M'y22 |
| 20⅝ | 18⅜ | Borden (.60e) | 10 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 24 | 24¼ | Borg-War .40e | 6 | 23¼ | 22¾ | 23¼ | + ¼ |
| 2⅛ | 1¼ | Boston&Maine | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | M'y15 |
| 30 | 25 | Bower R B (3) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | +1½ |
| 18½ | 15 | Brewing C ¼e | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | M'y22 |
| 4⅜ | 2⅜ | Bridgep't Br 1 | 4 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | M'y21 |
| 18⅞ | 15¼ | Briggs Mf ¼e | 2 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| 29½ | 26 | Briggs&St (3) | 2 | 27⅞ | 27½ | 27½ | M'y20 |
| 43 | 30 | Bristol 1.10e | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | + ¼ |
| ½ | ⅛ | Bkly & Q Tran | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Apr16 |
| 1¼ | 1 | Bkly-Man Tran | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | M'y22 |
| 9¾ | 7 | Bkl U Gas ¼ae | 5 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | M'y21 |
| 66 | 53 | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 56 | 55¾ | 55¾ | Apr25 |
| 26⅛ | 21 | Armstr' C ½e | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 7¼ | 5⅞ | Arnold C (3ae) | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| ⁴ | 2⅝ | Art'l'm .77½g | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | M'y18 |
| 6¾ | 4¼ | Assd Dry Gds | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4¾ | 5 M'y22 |
| 77½ | 61½ | Assd DG1pf 6 | 1 | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | M'y18 |
| 83 | 55½ | As DG2pf5¼k | 4 | 56½ | 55½ | 55½ | M'y21 |
| 25½ | 20 | Associates 4 2 | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | M'y21 |
| 39 | 27½ | Atch T&SF 2e | 2 | 34¼ | 34 | 34 | — ¼ |
| 70 | 60½ | At T&SF pf 5 | 3 | 63¾ | 63½ | 63¾ | —1½ |
| 26 | 20¼ | Atl Cst L 1g | 5 | 20⅞ | 20½ | 20⅞ | M'y21 |
| 34 | 17 | Atl G&WI 3g | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | M'y21 |
| 45½ | 33 | At G&WI pf5g | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | M'y21 |
| 23½ | 14¾ | Atl Refin .40e | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| 109¼ | 100 | Atl Refin pf 4 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | M'y21 |
| 7 | 6⅜ | Atlas Cp ¼ae | 12 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | M'y21 |
| 50¼ | 46¾ | Atlas Cp pf 3 | 1 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | M'y 7 |
| 70 | 44 | Atlas Pw 1½e | 2 | 44 | 43 | 44 | — ½ |
| 9⅛ | 6¼ | Atlas T'k .30g | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'y21 |
| 2⅝ | 1¼ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | M'y21 |
| 4½ | 2⅞ | Aviat Cp .10e | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| **B** | | | | | | | |
| 14¾ | 10½ | Bald Loco ct | 2 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | M'y22 |
| 4½ | 2¾ | Balt & Ohio | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 7½ | 4¾ | Balt & Ohio pf | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 6½ | 4 | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | — ¼ |

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Arms Output Gains Boost FRB Index

WASHINGTON (AP)—Continued advances in armament production in April and the first half of May have been reported by the Federal Reserve Board.

The board attributed an increase in its index of industrial production to the fact that gains in arms manufacture exceeded decline in civilian output.

The board noted that in the case of retail trade, however, business slackened "somewhat" in April, although retail trade had been gaining sharply in the first quarter of the year.

The board said that "expansion of industrial production in April was reflected in an advance in the board's seasonally adjusted index from 172 to 174 per cent of the 1935-39 average. This increase followed upon a period of relative stability during the first quarter of the year, when growing war production was offset by decreased civilian output."

The board noted unevenness in the production trend of different industries, saying:

"In general, output of machinery, chemicals, and armament of all kinds has continued to expand at a rapid rate. There have also been substantial increases in output of electrical steel, nonferrous metals, glass containers, wood pulp and coal.

"On the other hand, output of many products for civilian use such as automobiles, tires and tubes, wool textiles, electrical appliances, alcoholic beverages, petroleum and petroleum products has been sharply reduced either by direct order or by shortages of material or transportation facilities."

In the case of furniture, cotton and rayon textiles, manufactured foods, paper products, and tobacco products, the board said output "has been maintained in large volume."

## Treasury Receipts $15,797,000,000 Since January 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Treasury summary of its war business showed that receipts from taxes, war bonds, and other sources from Jan. 1 to May 15 reached a total of $15,797,000,000.

This sum, it was shown, exceeded by $270,000,000 all expenditures of the Treasury and government corporations. The spending figure included $12,192,000,000 for war activities.

The money taken in by the Treasury, the statement said, included $5,860,000,000 from taxes, with the remainder coming from borrowings. One of the borrowing factors was the sale during this period of $3,117,000,000 worth of war savings bonds and stamps.

The Treasury said this figure on war savings "indicated the wide spread popularity of this class of security."

The tax figure showed receipts of $3,905,000,000 from income taxes (mostly in March when annual returns were filed), $1,553,000,000 from tobacco, liquors and other miscellaneous internal revenue, and $402,000,000 from other sources. Borrowing from the general public brought in $9,200,000,000, while that from government trust funds such as the old age reserve fund, brought in another $737,000,000.

The Treasury statement added: "The cost of the war is expected to increase from the present rate of $3,500,000,000 a month to more than $5,000,000,000 a month by the end of the calendar year 1942."

## Meatless Days Viewed Possible

OMAHA (AP)—Told that there is a "high possibility of meatless days in the next six months," the newly-organized National Livestock Advisory Council sought methods for closer co-operation between the livestock industry and Federal Government in future meat regulations.

"We must start with the premise that the Government needs beef," E. A. Kelloway, Secretary of the Omaha Livestock Exchange, told the Council. "If we succeed we can forestall the high possibility of meatless days in the next six months."

Dr. T. W. Schultz, economist from Iowa State College, declared present price freezing orders would tend to move the prices of poorer grades of cattle closer to prime classes.

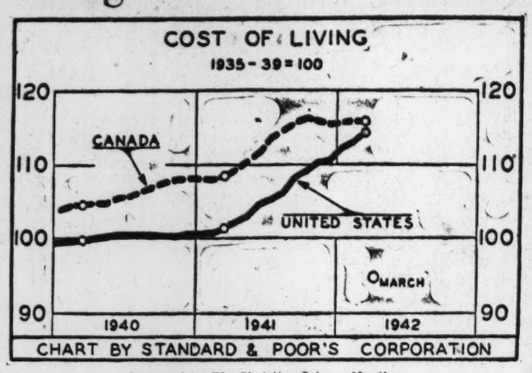
Council members, who include leaders of the industry, cattlemen and college faculty members, agreed that present regulations were "unintentionally unfair," but hoped that closer connections in the future between the industry and Government would be helpful to all.

## U. S. Rubber Co. Leases Experimental Plantation

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Rubber Co. has leased an experimental plantation for the culture of rubber-yielding plants near Yuma, Ariz., and has established a field laboratory there, it was announced.

Dr. John McGavack, in charge of the company's wild rubber research, said the company already had studied thousands of plants and determined by X-ray whether their properties could be converted into useful rubber.

## Canadian Plan to Stabilize Living Costs Shown Workable




*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

Canada has demonstrated after several months of operation that her plan to stabilize living costs is workable, according to Standard & Poor's Corporation. Essential difference between the Canadian and American plans is that wages are frozen in the Dominion, whereas lack of similar freezing here threatens our price ceilings.

## A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Almost all legislation for the limitation of consumption of goods in wartime Britain has been approved with very little opposition. In fact, public opinion often moved faster than the legislature, and the press appeared to be forcing Parliament toward greater sacrifice and austerity. It therefore appears all the more surprising that Sir William Beveridge's proposals for the rationing of coal, gas, and electricity should have raised such a storm of protests from some sections of the community.

Many reasons are put forward for their rejection, the chief of which appear to be a "commonsense" rejection of unnecessary complication of the country's wartime existence and a feeling that the rationing of such commodities as coal gas and electricity cannot be effectively and economically achieved.

Sir William has faced up to the many difficulties involved. There is to be a ration per person and per family of the three common forms of fuel, with the needs of each household assessed on the basis of present needs, not on past consumption. In addition, the main arguments in favor of his principle stand. For if the choice is between increased production and decreased consumption, then the latter is the course to be followed, provided it does not lead to gross unfairness of distribution, too great personal hardship, or a big increase in the administrative personnel. (It has been stated that 15,000 new clerks will be required.)

**Solution Difficult**

The fundamental issue in many people's thought is, however, not that of hardship, but whether the problem is to be settled by reduced fuel supplies to Britain's households or by bringing back 20,000 to 30,000 miners from the armed forces to hew coal.

It is no exaggeration to say that the coalmining industry has been one of the outstanding failures of this country's economic policy in this war, just as it was the blackest spot on its unemployment charts for so many years before Sept. 3, 1939.

At the end of 1940, there was a small surplus of coal, but this was only a transitory situation which could not have been expected to last long once industrial preparations for total war were taken in hand. That surplus has long since become a shortage, which must be met by some comprehensive scheme if the demands of the war industry and of the population are to be satisfied.

In 1937, 250,000,000 tons of coal were raised in this country. Of this amount, 175,000,000 tons were used in Britain itself. There appears to have been an assumption that for the duration of the war demand would be exceeded by supply. As a result, miners under 30 years were recruited for the armed forces and aid was given to some of the poorer pits to close down.

During the present year, however, the Secretary of Mines has pointed out that "well over 4,000,000 tons a week"—that is, more than 200,000,000 tons of coal—must be raised. At the outbreak of war, 765,000 persons were employed in the coal industry, but since then about 14 per cent of them have been called to the colors.

Under these circumstances, it is obvious that if the problem is to be solved by increased output either the 30,000 to 40,000 miners must return to the pits or there must be an extra output of one hundredweight per man per shift. (At present it is between 20 and 30 cwts per man per shift.)

**No Easy Task**

Much might be said about the responsibilities of the main parties in the industry in this matter. The workers have in some cases been accused of absenteeism, while the employers have long shown an excessive individualism which has prevented the introduction of many necessary changes. The Mines Department has no easy task, but it is clear that it must bear a large part of the responsibility for what has happened.

Among the suggested improvements are a greater integration of production, better distribution through pooling operations, the standardization of grades of coal, stricter apportionment of supplies, and an equalization of transportation costs. In fact, many experts go much further. They advise the nationalization of the coal industry.

This was a recommendation put forward by the head of the Sankey Commission after the last World War, but shelved for political reasons. The present suggestions come from people concerned less with political solutions than with plans which they consider essential on general economic and technical grounds for dealing with this issue.

Whatever the final arrangement, there remains the need for giving the coal industry "a wartime organization in which every other consideration can be subordinated to that of producing coal for the nation's war industries." And whatever the wartime changes, Sir William Beveridge's fuel-rationing scheme is also welcome—though probably with some alterations in details.

It is the best method yet suggested for safeguarding supplies for the coming winter and for making the war sacrifice in fuel fall more justly on rich and poor alike. Such an equitable distribution is preferable to uncertainties of supplies and local shortages, as happened last winter.

## U. S. to Continue To Seek Rubber From Farm Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Gillette (D) of Iowa said the Senate Agriculture Subcommittee would continue its effort to obtain production of synthetic rubber from surplus agricultural products despite an announcement by Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) of a new process producing raw materials for synthetic rubber and aviation gasoline simultaneously.

Commenting on a statement by W. S. Farish, President of Standard Oil, that the new method would increase by 2½ to 3 times the potential capacity of plants now under construction for turning out butadiene, a synthetic rubber raw material, Senator Gillette said:

"I'm pleased to learn of the possibilities of a new process to speed up production of synthetic rubber from petroleum sources. The need for rubber is so dire that it will be necessary to tap all sources of supply of synthetic rubber, both from petroleum sources and from agricultural sources.

"It is encouraging to learn of any expansion, but bear in mind that the process alluded to by Mr. Farish is in the formation state and seems not to be definitely determined.

"No time should be lost in exploring every avenue of approach. The processes for converting agricultural supplies are not in the experimental state but have been proven over and over again.

"I hope there is no delay in taking immediate steps for the utilization of great grain surpluses."

## Swedish Currency Converted to Gold

NEW YORK (CBS)—The Stockholm radio reports that a considerable conversion of currency to gold marked the May 15 report of the Bank of Sweden, with the result that the gold reserve has increased by no less than 85,000,000 to the new record of 1,265,000,000 kroner.

At the same time, the holdings of foreign currency decreased to 557,000,000 (kroner). The results of this displacement has thus meant an increase of the gold and currency reserves by 15,400,000 to the considerable sum of 1,823,000,000 kroner, the radio said.

At the same time last year, the gold and currency reserves amounted to 1,540,000,000 or 320,000,000 less than today. The note reserves exceed 1,150,000,000 which is 625,000,000 more than it was last year.

## Hog Market Is Stabilized At $14 Mark

*Wide World-Associated Press*

CHICAGO, May 23 — Two months of temporary ceilings on dressed pork, now superseded by permanent maximums, have stabilized the live hog market at an average of about $14 a hundred pounds, livestock men pointed out today.

During the past week average quotations moved above that level, reaching peaks on Friday, but traders do not believe swine can bring much above $14 as ceilings are in effect. The market has pivoted about this figure in recent weeks, with any tendency to go too far above the line followed by quick recessions.

**Supplies Increase**

Slaughter supplies of live hogs in the May to September period are expected to total 15 to 20 per cent greater than last year, but livestock men believe demand should match supply and prevent any sharp price break. Domestic consumer, lend-lease and military buying combine to give the market strong support.

There is a possibility that in autumn, when the movement of the 1942 record spring pig crop gets underway, there will be some tendency for quotations to sag, traders believe. However, that is several months away and the demand for pork and lard could have expanded even more by that time.

Wholesale pork cuts, after some difficulty in finding their level, have remained unchanged on the Chicago market for more than a month. All cuts are at ceilings. In the memory of most livestock men, this is the longest period on record without price changes.

**Shipments Rise**

There has been a pick-up in hog shipments in recent weeks. Producers apparently held back hogs during the weeks when temporary ceilings were being worked out, presumably in hope that prices would go higher. As it became obvious, however, that ceilings on pork and lard were reflected on live hogs, shipments expanded.

Hogs gained about 10 cents this week, finishing at their highs. Although cattle receipts increased, the market was active and stronger. Common steers were fully 25 cents higher and strictly good grades steady. With supplies sharply curtailed, fat lambs gained 75 cents to $1 and fat sheep were strong to 25 cents higher.

## Wholesale Prices Show Little Change Under OPA Control

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — In the first week during which wholesale markets were governed by the Office of Price Administration General Maximum Price Regulation, the average level of wholesale prices showed little change, the United States Department of Labor reported. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 price series for the week ended May 16 stood at 98.5 per cent of its 1926 average. This compared with 98.6 in the previous week and was more than 1 per cent above its highest level during March, 1942, the base period stipulated in the regulation.

While part of this increase since March reflects higher prices for farm products and for certain foods not subject to price ceilings, the report points out that indexes for many other commodity groups which are under control remained above their March levels. These groups include hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities.

The department said that while the regulation went into effect for transactions at whosesale on May 11, it is possible that prices of some commodities as reported during the week failed to show the full adjustments which are required.

| (1926=100) Commodity grps | May 16 1942 | May 9 1942 | May 9 1942 | P.C. Changes to May 16 '42 from May 17 1941 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All commod'ties | 98.5 | 98.6 | — 0.1 | +16.4 |
| Farm products | 104.3 | 104.0 | + 0.3 | +36.7 |
| Foods | 98.2 | 99.3 | — 1.1 | +23.2 |
| Hides & leather | 119.8 | 120.2 | — 0.3 | +12.9 |
| Textile products | 97.3 | 97.3 | | +18.1 |
| Fuel & light mtls | 78.8 | 78.7 | + 0.1 | + 4.2 |
| Metal & products* | 104.0 | 103.9 | +0.1 | + 6.0 |
| Bldg materials | 110.1 | 110.0 | + 0.1 | + 9.9 |
| Chem & allied | 97.3 | 97.3 | | +16.2 |
| Housefurnish'gs | 104.6 | 104.6 | | +13.3 |
| Miscellaneous | 90.2 | 89.9 | + 0.3 | +13.6 |
| Raw materials | 98.9 | 99.5 | — 0.6 | +34.7 |
| Semimnfd articls | 92.8 | 92.6 | + 0.2 | + 7.4 |
| Manufact prods | *99.3 | 99.3 | | +13.9 |
| Com other than farm products | *97.2 | 97.4 | —0.2 | +12.4 |
| Com other than farm and foods | *95.9 | 95.8 | + 0.1 | + 9.9 |

*Preliminary

## Department Store Sales In Week Up 5 Per Cent

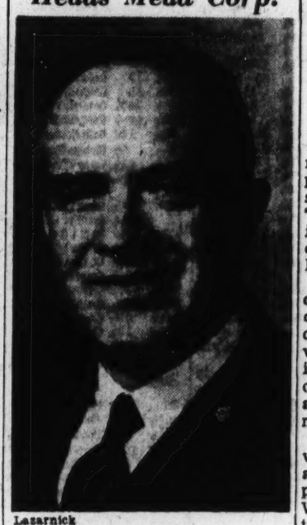
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended May 16 were 5 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended May 9, sales were 6 per cent more than a year ago, and in the four weeks ended May 16 they averaged 8 per cent more than in the similar period last year.

**10 Furnaces for Bethlehem**

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Rust Furnace Company announced the firm had been awarded contracts in excess of $1,000,000 to design and construct 10 large continuous slab and billet reheating furnaces for Bethlehem Steel Company, to be installed on the West Coast and in Maryland.

## Heads Mead Corp.



Lazarnick

**Sydney Ferguson**

Elected President of the Mead Corp., succeeding George H. Mead, who becomes chairman of the board. Mr. Mead served as president for the past 30 years, while Mr. Ferguson was a vice-president.

## Retail Dollar Sales in First Dip Below '41

NEW YORK (AP)—For the first time in 1942, Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., reported retail sales failed to maintain this week an increase over 1941.

The statistical agency said:

Like retail sales, wholesale trade in dollars averaged slightly below that of a year ago, reflecting a substantial decline in physical volume; industry felt the let-down in new orders principally in a drop in backlogs; but production held to the record peaks set last month.

Even though price ceilings on retail goods went into effect Monday, the agency said, sales turnover at mid-week failed to suggest any rush to buy.

For the whole country the retail trade decline below last year's dollar volume was no more than 1 to 4 per cent, but since prices were higher this reflected a substantial drop in unit sales.

Regions reporting mild percentage increases above 1941 were: Easts, 1 to 5; South, 3 to 6; Pacific Coast, 2 or 3. New England trade held unchanged. Percentage decreases appeared in Middle West and South, 1 to 4, and Northwest, 2 to 7.

## States to Attempt To Adopt Uniform Truck Regulations

WASHINGTON (AP)—A committee of governors has pledged states to a modification of truck laws which hamper the war effort, and created machinery for solving similar problems.

After a meeting with federal officials, Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, chairman of the committee, told the press that the states will attempt to adopt, in not more than 10 days, a uniform standard of truck regulations requested by the Government.

"We believe we can get all the states to do this in 10 days," he told reporters, "but if we don't we will join in requesting the President to issue a proclamation to place the proposal into effect."

Governor Stassen said his group, which included Governors O'Conor of Maryland, Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Broughton of North Carolina and Lehman of New York, believed that all of the Governors could use their emergency powers to adopt the regulation without waiting for legislative action.

Governor Stassen said states which have more liberal regulations would not be asked to change, but other states would be asked, in the case of war material trucking, to permit on their highways trucks up to a maximum width of 96 inches, height of 12½ feet, maximum length of 35 feet, maximum rear axle weight of 18,000 pounds, maximum combination truck-trailer lengths of 45 feet, and corresponding regulations to cover other trucking problems.

## U. S. to Buy Dry Milk For the United Nations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has announced that beginning May 27, it would buy substantial quantities of dry whole milk weekly on an offer and acceptance basis for shipment to the United Nations under the lend-lease program.

Purchases will be made in carload lots.

Current needs of Great Britain and Russia are for more concentrated milk that can be packed into the leased shipping space, the Department said.

Dry whole milk was said to be closely comparable to fresh milk when reconstituted with water and chilled. On the average, eight pounds of fluid whole milk can be reduced to one pound of the dried product.

Heretofore, dairy products made available to Great Britain and Russia have been confined to cheese, evaporated milk, butter and dry skim milk.

## U. S. Housing Program Hit By Shortages

WASHINGTON (AP) — Complete revision of the defense housing program, with emphasis placed on simplification and construction of "duration dormitories," appeared in prospect as a direct consequence of serious shortages in construction lumber.

Only an "irreducible minimum" of public housing will be carried on, War Production Board officials indicated after a conference with officials of the national housing agency on effects of WPB orders last week diverting virtually all construction lumber to military requirements for 60 days.

In all probability, they said, privately-financed defense housing already under way would be completed, provided the NHA and WPB find it absolutely essential to the war program. There was considerable uncertainty, however, as to the fate of more recently authorized housing on which work has not yet begun.

Inevitable curtailment of the defense housing program has led to serious consideration and discussion of plans for billeting war workers in private homes, if necessary. Whether, in this event, Congress would be asked to enact a billeting law or whether the Government would seek voluntary cooperation in such a program has not been decided.

In emphasizing construction of temporary dormitories, housing officials admitted they faced a problem in caring for defense workers with families. Efforts would be made, they explained, to urge such workers to leave their families at home when taking war jobs elsewhere, since only a minimum number of family dwellings are contemplated in the simplified program.

Dormitories will take care of single men and men with wives, they pointed out, but are unsuitable for families with children.

Earlier, WPB announced it would invoke an emergency clause in its lumber freeze order and allocate supplies to essential housing projects.

## Commodity Futures

**Chicago Board of Trade**

| Wheat | Open Today | Close Yesterday | Close Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | 1.20⅛ | 1.20 | .97⅜ |
| Sept. | 1.22⅝ | 1.22½ | .99⅛ |
| Dec. | 1.23⅝ | 1.23⅝ | .. |
| Corn | | | |
| July | .87⅛ | .86⅞ | .73⅝ |
| Sept. | .89⅜ | .89⅛ | .75⅛ |
| Dec. | .91⅜ | .91⅛ | .. |
| Oats | | | |
| July | .52 | .51⅝ | .35½ |
| Sept. | .53¼ | .52 | .35⅝ |
| Soybeans | | | |
| July old | 1.77⅞ | 1.77 | 1.36⅛ |
| new | | 1.78⅝ | |
| Oct. | 1.71⅞ | 1.77⅛ | 1.37⅛ |
| Rye | | | |
| July | .70 | .69⅝ | .57⅜ |
| Sept. | .72⅛ | .72⅝ | .59⅛ |
| Dec. | .76⅛ | .76 | .. |
| Lard | | | |
| July | .. | 12.55 | 9.90 |
| Sept. | .. | 12.72 | 10.07 |

**Wool**

**Grease**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | | | | 97.0b | 97.0 |
| October | | | | 96.9b | 96.5 |
| December | | | | 96.5b | 96.0 |
| | **Tops** | | | | |
| July | 122.6 | 123.0 | 122.6 | 122.8b | 122.6 |
| October | 134.5 | 134.8 | 134.3 | 134.7b | 134.5 |
| December | 126.3 | 126.8 | 126.3 | 126.5b | 125.2 |
| March | | | | 126.4b | 126.0 |

b—Bid.

**Chicago Mercantile Exchange**

**Butter**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Nov. | 38.45 | 38.45 | 38.40 | 38.40 | 38.50 |
| †June | | 36.80a | 37.75a | .. | 37.35 |
| | **Eggs** | | | | |
| †Oct. | 34.20 | 34.20 | 34.10 | 34.20 | 34.20 |
| | **Potatoes** | | | | |
| Nov. | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.90 |

*S. S. †F. s. ‡R. s. a-Asked b-Bid

**Cotton**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 19.19 | 19.25 | 19.12 | 19.22 | 19.18 |
| October | 19.39 | 19.47 | 19.35 | 19.41 | 19.40 |
| December | 19.53 | 19.60 | 19.48 | 19.56 | 19.56 |
| March | 19.67 | 19.75 | 19.65 | 19.72 | 19.70 |
| May | 19.78 | 19.84 | 19.75 | 19.83 | 19.74 |

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

**R. F. Sedgley Reports Gains**

NEW YORK—At the annual meeting of R. F. Sedgley, Inc., Philadelphia firearms manufacturers, Eugene J. Hynes, president, told stockholders that the gains reported for 1941 were being continued so far in 1942, pointing out that net sales during the first quarter more than doubled those of the same period of 1941. Income after all charges, but before taxes for the first quarter of 1942 amounted to $60,682, and after reserving $31,875 for taxes, net income was $28,807, or 14 cents per share, compared with $11,089, or 6½ cents per share for the same period last year.

## Dividend Meetings

A list of the companies which will hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

**Monday, May 25**

Atlantic Refining Co. (Pfd. "A") (10 a. m.)
Bridgeport Brass Co (5½% Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (3 p. m.)
Consolidated Edison Co of N. Y., Inc. ($5 Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.)
Foster Wheeler Corp. ($7 Pfd.) (3:30 p. m.)
Hall (W. F.) Printing Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Holland Furnace Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Myers (F. E.) & Bros. Co (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Waldorf System, Inc. (Com.) (1 p. m.)

**Tuesday, May 26**

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Arnold Constable Corp. (Com.) (4 p. m.)
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. (5% Non-Cum. Pfd.) (12 m.)
Carpenter Steel Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Electric Power & Light Corp. ($7 & $5 Pfd.) (3:15 p. m.)
General Precision Equipment Corp. (Com.) (4 p. m.)
International Business Machine Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
National Lead Co. (Com. & 6% Pfd. "B") (10 a. m.)
Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp (5% Pfd. & Com.) (2:15 p. m.)
Reading Co (2nd Pfd.) (12 m.)
Remington Rand, Inc. ($4.50 Pfd. & Com.) (9:15 a. m.)
Rubercid Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Schenley Distillers Corp (5½% Pfd.) (3 p. m.)
Texas Co (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc. (Com.) (1:30 p. m.)

**Wednesday, May 27**

American Bank Note Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (12:30 p. m.)
American-Hawaiian S. S. Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)
American Power & Light Co. ($6 & $5 Pfd.) (11:30 a. m.)
American Tobacco Co. (6% Pfd.) (4:15 p. m.)
Black & Decker Mfg. Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)
Great Western Sugar Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)
Heime (Geo. W.) Co. (Com. & Pfd.) (11 a. m.)
Hercules Powder Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Indianapolis Power & Light Corp. (5½% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.)
Ingersoll-Rand Co. (6% Pfd.) (12 m.)
International Minerals & Chemical Corp. (4% Pfd.)
International Salt Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
International Silver Co. (7% Pfd.) (10:15 a. m.)
Lone Star Cement Corp. (Com.) (9 a. m.)
Macy (R. H.) & Co., Inc. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 a. m.)

**Thursday, May 28**

Abbott Laboratories, Inc. (4% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)
American Home Products Corp. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Anaconda Copper Mining Co. (Com.) (11:30 a. m.)
Andes Copper Mining Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Case (J. I.) Co. (7% Pfd.) (1 p. m.)
Clinch, Peabody & Co., Inc. (S. F. 7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)
Commercial Credit Co. (4¼% Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)
Commercial Investment Trust Co. ($4.25 Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (4 p. m.)
Engineers Public Service Co. ($6, $5.50 & $5 Pfd.) (12 m.)
General Railway Signal Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (2 P. M.)
General Telephone Corp. ($2.50 Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)
Gillette Safety Razor Co. ($5 Pfd.) (3:30 p. m.)
Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
McCrory Stores Corp. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)
National Cylinder Gas Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
National Dairy Products Corp. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
National Malleable & Steel Castings Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
Rayonier, Inc. ($2 Pfd.) (2 p. m.)

**Friday, May 29**

Commonwealth & Southern Corp. ($6 Pfd.)

## U. S. Retail Prices Show Little Change

WASHINGTON (AP)—Retail prices showed little change during the week ended May 19, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today.

Food prices declined slightly, but this was offset by increases in other items.

The bureau's index of retail prices in 32 cities was 104.4 per cent of the 1935-39 average, as compared with 104.5 the week before.

## Treasury Offers $1,000,000,000 Bill Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced today that it would offer for sale $1,000,000,000 of 91-day Treasury bills, dated May 27 and maturing August 26.

Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches up to 2 p. m. (EWT) Monday, May 25.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:00 a. m.

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1,000 | | High | Low | 11:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Alleghany 5s 49 Mod | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | 69⅝ |
| 5 | Alleghany Inc 5s 50 | 45½ | 45 | 45 |
| 6 | Allis Chalm cv 4s 52 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 10 | Am & For P 5s 2030 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 3 | Am T & T 3s 56 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 2 | AT&SF 4s 95 | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 10 | AT&SF 4½s C-A 62 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 6 | A C Line cit 4s 52 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 1 | A C Line 5s 45 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 1 | B&O 1st mtg 4s st | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ |
| 1 | B&O 95 st A | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 29 | B&O 95 st C | 31 | 30⅝ | 31 |
| 8 | B&O 20002 st D | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 | B&O 96 st P | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ |
| 19 | B&O cv 90 st | 30⅝ | 30½ | 30⅝ |
| 2 | BO 4s 48 | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| 1 | BangAroo cn 4s 81 | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 10 | Beth Stl 3s 60 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 16 | Bost&Me 4½s 70 | 33¼ | 32 | 32 |
| 1 | Bost&Me 4s 60 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 1 | Bkly Un Gas 5s 45 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 10 | Bur CR&Nos 34 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ |
| 1 | Cal Ore Pow 4s 60 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 | Can Nat 5s 69 J17 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| 14 | Can Pac 5s 54 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2 | Can Pac 4½s 46 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| 8 | Can Pac 4½s 60 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 10 | Can Pac 4s perp | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 3 | Celanese 3s 55 | 98¾ | 98 | 98¾ |
| 1 | Cen of Ga 5s 59 C | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 2 | Cen of2Ga cn 5s 45 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 18 | Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 8 | Cen Pac 5s 60 | 82⅞ | 82¾ | 82⅞ |
| 13 | Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| 18 | C&O 3½s 96 D | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 2 | C&O rfg 3½s 96E | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 7 | Chi&Alton 3s 49 | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ |
| 1 | CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| 2 | CB&Q2¾s Ill 49 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 2 | ChGtW inc 4½s 2038 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 11 | CMStP&Pac 5s 75 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 1 | CM&StP 4½s 89F | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 52 | CM&StP 4½s 89C | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | 47⅝ |
| 11 | CM&StP 4½s 89E | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ |
| 10 | Chi&NW 4¾s 49 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 2 | Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 18 | Chi&NW 4½s 2037C | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 1 | CRI&P 4½s 52A | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 16 | CRI&P 4s 88 | 23⅞ | 23¾ | 23⅞ |
| 87 | CRI&P rfg 4s 34 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 1 | CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 1 | Childs Co 5s 43 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 5 | CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ |
| 1 | Comwith Ed cv 3½s 58 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 4 | Conn R&L 4½s '51 | 109⅞ | 109⅞ | 109⅞ |
| 10 | Con Edis 3½s 58 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 | Con Oil cv 2½s 51 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 | Consol'n Coal 5s 60 | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 5 | Consum Pow 3¼s 70 | 110 | 109⅞ | 110 |
| 1 | Consum P 3¼s 66 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 12 | Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 10 | Cuba R R 4s 42 | 33½ | 33¼ | 33½ |
| 5 | Cuba RR 4s 46 Rct | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 6 | RDel & Hud rfg 4s '43 | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 58⅝ |
| 1 | D & R G 4½s '36 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| 7 | D & R G 4s '36 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 7 | D Main & Pd 4s '38ct | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 2 | Det Ed 4s '65 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 2 | Duquesne Lt 3½s 65 | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| 20 | Erie 4½s 2015 | 48⅛ | 48 | 48⅛ |
| 1 | Fla E Cst5s '74 ct | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 1 | Gt Nor 5s '73 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 8 | Gulf M&Oh inc 2015 | 51½ | 51⅛ | 51½ |
| 5 | Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 39 | Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| 2 | Ill Bell Tel 3½s 81 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 8 | Ill Cen rfg 4s 55 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ |
| 4 | Ill Cen 4½s 66 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 15 | IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 5 | Int Gt Nor 1st 6 52 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| 6 | Int Paper 6s 55 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 8 | Int T&T 5s 55 | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 58⅝ |
| 3 | KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 4 | K C South 5s 50 | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| 3 | K C South 3s 50 | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| 1 | K C Term 4s 60 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 6 | Koppers Co 3½s 61 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 8 | Lac Gas 5½s 60 D | 80½ | 80 | 80½ |
| 4 | L S & M S 3½s 97 | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| 2 | Leh Val NY 4½s 50 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 1 | Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | 40⅜ |
| 3 | Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| 2 | Lizgett & M 7s 44 | 112¾ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 5 | Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s 45 | 106⅝ | 106⅜ | 106⅝ |
| 3 | Loui&N 4½s 2003 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 1 | Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 3 | Maine Cen 4½s 60 | 50½ | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| 4 | MilSparta&NW 4s 47 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 10 | MSP&SSM gtl 4s 38 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 5 | MSP&SSM cn 4s 38 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 6 | Mo-Ill 5s 39 | 97 | 94⅝ | 97 |
| 15 | M- K-Tex 5s 62A | 35¾ | 35¼ | 35¾ |
| 10 | M-K-Tex a] 5s 67 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| 6 | M-K-T 4½s 78 | 31⅞ | 31¾ | 31⅞ |
| 14 | M-K-T 1st 4s 90 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 2 | Mo Pac 5 65 A | 29½ | 29½ | 29⅞ |
| 11 | Mo Pac 5s 77 F | 29½ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 15 | Mo Pac 5s 81 I | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29¾ |
| 3 | Mor&Essex 4½s 55 | 35 | 35 | 35 |

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:00 a. m.

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 11:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 37 | 36½ | 37 |
| 10 | Nat Dairy 3¼s 60 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 2 | Natl Steel 3s 65 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 | N O Pac 3s 52A | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 2 | N Ori Term 4s 53 | 74¾ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 10 | No Tex&NM 3½s 84 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 2 | No Tex &

# Maximum Tax on Long-Term Capital Gains Raised to 25 P. C.

## Babson Says SEC No Enemy Of Utilities

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—Due to the war, we have lost sight of many activities of the New Deal. Among these is the "death sentence" provision of the Holding Company Act. In its recent annual report to Congress, the SEC stated that there would be no moratorium on the "death sentence" because of the war. Hence, utility holding companies may continue to be liquidated. Among the most orderly of such break-ups is that which has been taking place for some time in the North American system. This was one of the first great holding companies to bow to the SEC. Stockholders will undoubtedly receive far more in liquidation than the currently quoted price for this stock.

**Holding Company Troubles**

The gross income of most utility holding companies is better than ever. They are really suffering from high earnings which spell higher taxes. Hence, gross is up; but net is off. Operating units of holding companies have in many instances during the past year been called upon by the Government to expand their systems and build up their generating capacity for the expanding war program. This has entailed considerable new construction at high costs. Holding companies have, hence, been obliged to go to the banks to provide funds for their subsidiary companies.

The majority of the utility holding companies have become reconciled to the Holding Company Act and are willing to break up. It must be remembered, however, that there are outstanding in the hands of the public huge amounts of bonds which must be taken care of in some way.

**Tax Situation Eased By Utilities**

There is many a city throughout the country in which property owners think they pay almost no municipal tax due to city-owned utilities. However, while the property owners in these localities may not get much of a tax bill from the municipal authorities, they are paying taxes just the same. Such taxes are buried in the bills they receive for electric power, gas and other municipal services through the relatively high rates they are paying therefore. In the majority of instances it would probably be cheaper for most such cities to buy their juice from outside private utilities, have it delivered to a central switchboard, and distributed over city- and town-owned lines.

To aid utility holding and operating companies now suffering from high taxes, I believe that legislation should be passed to allow these companies rate increases to cover their tax bill. A customer might get a $6 utility bill a month with a separate item thereon of $2 for taxes. In this way the Government could use the utilities as tax collectors in a fair and above-board manner. If the utility companies would voluntarily change their methods of billing or if they were provided with rate increases to take care of a portion of their taxes, both investors and consumers would be treated more fairly. Today the utilities are being treated like a tax collector who might be compelled to pay all taxes out of his own pocket instead of being permitted to collect them!

One thing more. I hear much complaint that the SEC is hurting investors by forcing the holding companies to dissolve. Let me say from personal experience that the SEC is working hard to protect all legitimate investors. If the stockholders of the utility companies will follow cheerfully the suggestions of the Commission as to swapping securities and purchasing operating companies' shares, they need suffer no shrinkage in any actual values they ever had.

I am decidedly bullish on most utility operating companies' preferreds and some holding company preferreds. Ordinarily, I do not like preferred stocks. Today, however, all the stocks of well-managed utility operating companies seem to have discounted the worst.

I have already referred to the remarks of Edward Eicher, former Chairman of the SEC, that war conditions would not be allowed to delay the execution of the "death sentence" of the Holding Company Act. Recently, however, Edmund Burke, Jr., a distinguished member of the Commission, told the New York Savings Bank Conference it is unlikely that the SEC will require or even permit widespread sales by holding companies which will harm legitimate investors. From the very first I have had confidence in the SEC and believe that those who cheerfully follow their instructions will get on O K, provided they subscribe to their proportional interest in the properties that have been separated.

For a while I was troubled by the possible effect of inflation on the utilities. Ordinarily, they and the railroads would be the worst sufferers. Yet the New Deal crowd now is rendering the utilities a real protection against inflation. Washington is making a serious effort to help the utilities keep down costs. Hence, the utility cloud is really developing a silver lining.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | June 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | June 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | June 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | June 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | June 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | June 10 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | June 15 |
| Elliot Savings Bank | June 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | June 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | June 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | June 18 |

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

| | |
|---|---|
| Somerville Savings Bank | June 1 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | June 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | June 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | June 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | June 20 |

*Heads United-Carr*

Blackstone

**Arthur W. Kimbell**

Vice-President and General Manager of the United-Carr Fastener Corporation, elected President of the company, to succeed Sinclair Weeks, who has been elected Chairman of the Board.

## Kimbell to Head United-Carr; Weeks Elected Chairman

Arthur W. Kimbell, Vice-President and General Manager of the United-Carr Fastener Corporation of Cambridge, Mass., for the past 14 years, has been elevated to the presidency of the company. Sinclair Weeks, the retiring President, was named chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Kimbell has been associated with the concern since its formation in 1929. Prior to that he was president of the Cinch Manufacturing Corporation of Chicago, a subsidiary of the United-Carr Fastener. Mr. Kimbell is a director of the Sullivan Machinery Co.

In assuming the position as chairman of the board, Mr. Weeks also retains the position as treasurer of the corporation.

Other elections included the following:

As vice-presidents, C. Loring Hall, manager of the Detroit office of the corporation; Lester W. Tarr, General Manager of The Ucinite Division of United-Carr Fastener Corp.; George S. Maynard, General Sales Director, and Daniel J. Rogers, Assistant General Manager. As assistant vice-presidents, Warren C. Anderson, the corporation's Washington representative; Walter I. Jones, whose chief responsibility is in patents and experimental work, and Raymond O. Chaffee, Chief Engineer. C. Loring Hall was also elected a Director of the Corporation to fill the vacany created by the resignation of Aubrey S. Boynton.

Continuing officers include Preston Upham, Vice-President, Aubrey S. Boynton, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, and Alvin F. Lundberg, Comptroller and Assistant Secretary.

## Missouri Utilities Plan New Issues

PHILADELPHIA, (AP) — The Missouri Edison Company and the East Missiouri Power Company have filed a registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering the proposed sale of $854,000 of three and three-quarters per cent first mortgage bonds, series "A", due 1967, to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Missouri Edison proposed to issue $636,000 of the bonds and East Missouri $218,000 of the bonds. Proceeds from the sale will be used to redeem $636,700 of Missouri Edison five and one-half per cent first mortgage gold bonds, 1927 series, due 1947, and $218,000 of East Missouri five per cent first mortgage bonds, series "A", due 1956.

A declaration was filed by the Associated Electric Company covering the proposed acquisition from the NY PA NJ utilities company of the entire common stock of 115,000 shares, $1 par value, and 1,572 shares of $2.80 cumulative preferred stock, no par value, of Keystone Public Service Company.

Associated will give in return $1,832,500 of six per cent secured consolidated refunding gold bonds, due 1961 of the Metropolitan Edison Corporation.

## Capital Gains Tax Is Raised By Committee

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee has agreed to overhaul the capital gains and losses tax structure and raised the maximum effective rate on long-term gains from 15 to 25 per cent.

The complex revisions, advocated by the Treasury Department to simplify computations, were made after a day-long discussion of proposals for a pay-as-you-go individual tax collection program through regular pay roll deductions.

**Long Term and Short Term**

Members said that while there was strong sentiment for such a "withholding tax," many problems remained to be ironed out, especially the question of whether casual and domestic labor should be exempted from the scheme.

Principal provisions of the tentatively-approved capital gains and losses amendments:

1. Holding periods would be simplified to short term of less than 15 months and long term of more than 15 months. The three present periods are less than 18 and 24 and more than 24.

2. Maximum rate on statutory net long term capital gains would be increased from 30 per cent to 50 per cent. But since only 50 per cent of such gains are taxable, the effective rate would be 25 per cent.

3. Short term gains would continue to be considered as normal income and fully taxable at the individual normal and surtax rates.

4. Statutory amounts of loss, either long or short term, would be allowed as an offset against statutory gains, no matter whether long or short term.

**Banks Treated Like Others**

5. Statutory losses of either kind could be carried forward for five years against future gains and $1,000 of such losses could be offset against other income each year for five years.

6. For corporations, the same practices would be followed, except that banks and insurance company losses would not be allowed as a deduction from other income; but a five-year carry forward period against future gains would be permitted.

7. For banks—Net capital losses attributable to sales or exchanges of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness would be allowed in full against other income, with the capital loss measured by the difference between purchase and sale price. Losses from other capital assets and all gains would be treated the same for banks as for other corporations.

8. Life insurance companies—Net capital gains and losses from assets purchased after the effective date of these changes would be treated in the same way as capital gains and losses of banks.

## Big Utility Plans Recapitalization

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Engineers Public Service Company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a plan of recapitalization of its subsidiary, the Puget Sound Power & Light Company in the State of Washington.

The plan as filed and announced in New York by D. C. Barnes, Engineers' President, will facilitate the holding company's compliance with an SEC order directing it to dispose of the subsidiary by July 23 under the Holding Company Act.

An integral part of the plan involves the refunding of three issues of bonds through the issue of $46,500,000 three and one half per cent first mortgage bonds, Series A, due 1972; $8,000,000 three per cent debentures due 1951; 275,000 shares of five per cent preferred stock, par value $50; 482,318 shares of common stock, par value $50.

The plan also provides that holders of outstanding prior preference stock will receive 2½ shares of the new preferred for each share of the prior preference; holders of existing preferred stock will receive 1 3-5 shares of the new common stock; and holders of existing common shares will receive one share of new common for each 22 shares of old common.

## Bank Clearings Up 17½ P. C. Past Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 24 leading cities during the past week were substantially higher than in any of the past nine weeks, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

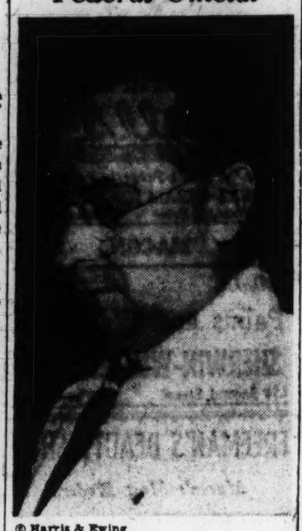
The total for the group of cities was $7,532,525,000, an increase of 17.5 per cent from the comparable week of 1941 and 14.9 per cent ahead of the total reported a week ago.

New York transactions were up 15 per cent from 1941 at $3,901,496,000 while the aggregate for the remainder of the cities rose 20.3 per cent to $3,631,029,000.

**Hides Rationing Looms**

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board reported that it proposed shortly to ration domestic cattle hides and calf skins among tanners. Because of the shipping outlook and the curtailment of imports from Australia and South America, Government control will be imposed to reserve a larger proportion of domestic hides for military purposes.

*Federal Official*



© Harris & Ewing

**Francis P. Brassor**

Named chief of the administrative services of the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Brassor is now secretary and chief of the administrative division of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Civil Service Commission said that Mr. Brassor would be on the staff of the executive director and chief examiner, Lawson A. Moyer, and would supervise the commission's personnel office, the budget office and the newly-created office services division.

## National Banks Deposits Decline In First Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP) — Deposits of national banks declined slightly in the first three months of this year.

Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, said deposits of all national banks totaled $39,477,493,000. This was $77,279,000 less than on Dec. 31, but $3,190,012,000 more than on April 4 of last year.

Officials said the decline was too small to be significant, although bank deposits have been rising rapidly in recent years. They suggested that the small decline may have been due to withdrawal by some people of bank deposits to invest funds in war bonds.

Loans and discounts of the banks amounted on April 4 to $11,569,311,000, a decline of $182,481,000 since Dec. 31, but an increase of $1,141,845,000 over a year ago.

Total assets of the banks were $43,496,537,000, compared with $43,538,234,000 on Dec. 31, and $40,193,021,000 on April 4, 1941.

## Safety Razor Sales By Manufacturers, Jobbers Prohibited

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board today prohibited sale and delivery of all safety razors now in the hands of manufacturers and jobbers, and ordered them made available to the armed services.

Retail stores are not affected by the "freeze," which becomes effective at 2:01 a. m. Eastern War Time, Saturday.

WPB discosed that razor manufacturers, denied the use of copper, thus far have been unable to supply the Army and Navy with razors made of substitute materials.

Officials said that the Army would need about 700,000 razors a month during the next two months and that the only means of meeting this demand was diversion of all except retail stocks.

Meanwhile, manufacturers expect to develop a "war razor" with plastic handle and guard, capped with steel or zinc. No rationing of razors is contemplated, a WPB spokesman explained, since the production of plastic razors, when it gets under way, is expected to take care of civilian as well as military requirements.

## Intrastate Rail Rate Increase in Illinois

CHICAGO (AP)—Railroad freight rate inreases ranging from three to six per cent were authorized by the Illinois Commerce Commission for intrastate shipments.

With some minor exceptions, the new rates are the same as those permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission for interstate freight since last March. The exceptions include agricultural limestone, sand, and coal shipped to the East St. Louis and Alton districts. Coal shipments to these points will cost three per cent more instead of five per cent, the increase for other coal shipments

## Buick-Built Engines Used in Ford Bombers

DETROIT (AP)—As an example of the close collaboration of various units of the automotive industry in the mass production of war material, it was disclosed with approval of the War Department that when Ford bombers leave the assembly lines of the Willow Run plant they are powered by Buick-built aircraft engines.

No indication of output volume has been made by either Ford or Buick. Buick announced recently, however, that it is a year ahead of production schedules and shipping engines in trainload lots to several plane manufacturers, including Ford.

## Public Prepares to Accept Tax, Savings Deductions From Pay

By G. R. Ericson

*Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor*

It is plain that the days of sacrifice are upon us. For months the shadow of a mountainous tax bill has been darkening the landscape of the most free and most prosperous people on the face of the globe. Now that its full implications are dawning upon a more or less unregimented people, the conviction grows that the public will take it in stride.

Americans realize that as there is no easy way to victory, neither is there an easy way to pay for it. They have grown up economically and understand that inflation which boosts everything but the amount of goods available is but an "endless spiral" where income keeps chasing costs up to the point of disaster. The industrialists, the C. I. O., the A. F. of L., the New Dealers, the man on the street, all agree the time to stop inflation is now. They don't agree on how to do it.

The industrialists, largest and juiciest of game for the gunning tax gatherer, would like to see more of the small incomes caught in the tax net; the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. argue that further tax increases should fall more heavily on the brackets above the $2,500 level and oppose lower exemptions, sales taxes and ceilings on wages; the New Dealers in pursuit of certain social objectives are not realistically pursuing the tax dollars where increased income has made them more plentiful; instead of siphoning them off, as Mr. Leon Henderson says is necessary, they are applying the screws harder on the old tax victims while ostensibly bringing in new taxpayers who, however, are taxed lightly in comparison; finally, the man in the street, and the woman, some 40,000,000 of them, including the white-collar and the middle-class workers, the small businessman, the teacher and farmer, these would like to subscribe to their share of sacrifice. But tax laws which press down inexorably without adjustment on those who have had little or no increased income from the war effort do not appear equitable to this group.

**All Must Share in War Cost**

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau finally came around to the conclusion that everyone who made out an income tax return should pay something to the Government and he suggested $5. This arbitrary assessment seems like a last-minute conversion and lacks the merit of a levy based on ability to pay. If this is an attempt to make everyone share in the inflation fight, it would only bring in about $110,000,000. The recent award of $150,000,000 wage increase to shipyard workers more than offsets it, though the raise is to be paid in the form of war bonds. That the pay increase is merited does not alter the fact that the action is inflationary, since it will induce other demands for higher wage scales. The doubling of the monthly pay of soldiers and sailors will have precisely the same effect unless the increases are somehow impounded.

Probably most Americans approve of such higher pay scales. They must face the fact, nevertheless, of the danger that comes from scattering inflation seeds in the form of a hundred million dollars here and several hundred million there. Right-thinking people everywhere will support wage advances wherever these offset higher living costs. But beyond that, the public as it sees the facts, will set its face like flint against any use of the war effort to enable one group to better its position at the expense of another during the emergency.

**Forced Savings a Possibility**

One characteristic deeply rooted in the American concept of living which should receive a strong impetus from the war is the habit of saving. Today, most factors are combining to force upon the individual the desirability of laying aside a part of his income for contingencies and the uncertain future. The drive to buy War Bonds has reached a new tempo. The public is made aware that if it does not subscribe liberally for this form of security, that is, to the tune of $12 billion a year, the inevitable consequence will be forced savings.

The President prefers voluntary savings but he does not say that forced savings will not eventually be necessary. With a war effort which may require $27 billion this year and possibly $70 billion next, there can be no uncertainty as to how such stupendous sums are to be met. Whatever isn't paid for by taxes must be gotten by borrowing. During the First World War, when the national income ran to around $60 billion, the public subscribed to about $22 billion in a little over two years, or at the rate of $11 billion a year. Today, with income about $105 billion, the Treasury is asking for $12 billion, or only a little more than 25 years ago. In other words, with income almost twice as much, Americans are urged to buy a little over 11 per cent of the total against 19 per cent subscribed in the last war. Of course, taxes are higher now. But even so, this should presage a demand for heavier savings next year.

**Higher Savings Possible**

That higher savings are possible is indicated by the estimated inflation gap variously estimated at $17 billion to $20 billion. Mr. Henderson is reported to have told the House Ways and Means Committee that 90 per cent of this excess purchasing power is represented by higher wages. If this estimate is correct, then the siphoning process earlier mentioned should logically be applied to this increased buying power.

A formula devised specifically to apply on the increase in wages when these are compared with the previous year would not only reach the inflationary gap but would be equitable since it would tax the incomes or wages boosted by the war and would not disproportionately alter the standard of living. Part of this levy could be reserved for the individual's credit to be repaid him after the war. This involuntary saving going hand in hand with voluntary thrift in the form of War Savings Bond purchases will form a substantial backlog for every worker in the postwar period. If deductions from salary for tax payments are advisable, forced savings during a war period to help stave off inflation need not be lamented. We already have forced savings in the Social Security tax.

Social Security tax. But people find deductions more palatable when there is no hint in them of the element of coercion.

## Those Who Have Tires Are Warned Summer Use Tougher Than Winter

NEW YORK (AP)—The motorist who carefully saved his tires through the winter and plans (if he gets gasoline) to tear out on a vacation and a lot of week ends this summer had better watch out, the Rubber Manufacturers Association warned.

Summer driving is twice as hard on tires as winter travel.

"The sad fact is that you get only half the mileage from your tires in summer that you do in winter," the rubber makers said.

"Every mile you drive in July will wear out your tires as much as two miles of driving in January.

"This is because heat is a natural enemy of rubber. A 'hot' tire causes the tread to wear faster and also develops internal heat that decreases the strength of the cords."

On a hot day it's even worse.

At 100 degrees a tire tread wears out five times as fast as at 40 degrees; at 90 degrees it wears out twice as fast as at 60 degrees.

The flexing of the tire while rolling, the rubber men pointed out, develops internal heat of as much as 285 degrees, and in the case of truck tires, as high as 350 degrees during the summer.

That heat weakens tire cords, and from June to September there are 20 per cent more tire failures than the average for the rest of the year.

One way to combat that internal heat, the tire men said, was to keep tires inflated properly. An underinflated tire flexes more than normal and increases the heat.

The association passed on to motorists a recommendation from tire manufacturers that tires be inflated two pounds more than previous recommendations, with a minimum of 28 pounds for any 4-ply tire and of 32 pounds for any 6-ply tire.

After you've defeated that problem, you still have to contend with this: The fact that roads are dryer in summer than in winter tends to make them more abrasive, causing tires to wear more.

## England Pays More For Australian Wool

SYDNEY (CP)—Prime Minister Curtin announced that the British Government had agreed to pay an additional 15 per cent for Australia's wool, beginning with the 1942 clip.

The Prime Minister said the decision, brought about by discussions initiated in London by Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian External Affairs Minister, was much appreciated in the Commonwealth.

"This agreement is evidence of the strong bonds between the peoples of Britain and Australia," he said. "In that light it is a valuable contribution by the United Kingdom to Australia's war effort."

Britain has taken Australia's entire wool clip since the start of the war. Australia sought the increase in price because of changes in economic factors since 1939.

## Business Distress Agency Is Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation authorizing the creation of a "War Distress Finance Corporation" to deal with business distress and financial hardship cases attributable to the war was introduced today by Senator Claude Pepper (D), of Florida, for himself and Senator Sheridan Downey (D), of California.

The new agency would be a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with a capital of $500,000,000.

The new corporation would be authorized to refinance obligations on homes or businesses, or other obligations which were in default as a result of the war program. It also would make loans or advances for the conversion, or alteration, of any business which because of the war became impossible or impracticable to operate.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line per one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.*

**APARTMENTS FURNISHED**

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

HUNTER HOUSE—Garden, sun porch, badminton, ping pong; food that pleases. 667 So. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles. FE. 2389.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

YOUNG women to learn nursing in sanatorium for students of Christian Science; compensation while learning. THE GLENMONT HOME, Inc., 72 Woodland Ave., Columbus, O.

**GENEALOGY**

ANCESTORS are very INTERESTING PEOPLE
Florence MacLea Zerbe, Genealogist
9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

**PECANS**

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, 10 pounds big, beautiful, medium shell Pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.95. West of Rockies $2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C-S., Camilla, Ga.

## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.*

**REAL ESTATE**

CUSTOM owner built, 1-yr.-old, 7-room Cape Cod house; garage attached; 2 tile baths, tile kitchen, tile floor in playroom; circulating hot-water heat; beautifully landscaped; near Arnold Arboretum and Faulkner Hospital, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Call for appointment any evening. Arn. 3502.

FOR SALE—Milford, N. H., 5-acre farm, one mile out, 8-room modern house; good condition; $8000. Box A-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—3-story, 10-room brick house, lot 22x100, on main thoroughfare; adaptable for professional man desiring office in home; modern steel kitchen; tile bath; oil burner. Box P-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS. — Bungalow in unique location; large living room, 2 bedrooms, insulated, air conditioned; economical, convenient; terrace with awning, exclusive; natural rock garden, pool; ideal winter or summer. Lasell 0895.

RENTALS
SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston, Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 1297 Beacon St., Brookline. Asp. 1500
REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING
LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
680 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2045 GILES Cambridge, Mass.

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

BOSTON, 81 CHARLES ST.
Delightful one-room apartments with dinette and kitchenette; all modern improvements, tiled kitchen and bath, fireplaces; all new and modernized. Apply Aspinwall 0233.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 Rooms
halls; elevator; restricted tenancy $24-$75. Dept. KEN. 0319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

BOSTON—Except. attractive 3-rm. apts. with kit. $35; elev. serv.; avail. July 1. 348 Commonwealth Ave. Apply Supt. on prem., Com. 4504.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1-4 Rooms
Wood Fireplaces; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40-$75. Call GILES, KIR. 2345.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Lower apartment, 6 rooms, modern impr., conv. loc. to trains and buses; adults. Lasell 0768.

5 Rooms With Modern Bath
All large size; good outlook; 2nd floor. Rent may be paid in part by services. Ample space for gardening. 15 minutes' walk from center of quiet community in Milford, Mass. Available June 1. Mature couple preferred. Write or apply to Mr. ALBERT A. OLEASON, 60 State St., Boston. Room 420. HUB. 3235.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—3-room unfurn. suite; insulated; heat, light, cont. hot water, furn.; fireplace, kitchenette, 1 min. to trans. bus. women pref.; refs. required. FAR. 0790.

**APARTMENTS FURNISHED**

BOSTON, Hotel Hemenway—3 rooms; June 1st over Labor Day; grand piano; frigidaire; light housekeeping; 2 ladies preferred. Box P-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C.—3 rooms, exquisitely furnished; grand piano; refreshingly delightful; midtown Manhattan; beautiful terrace optional; $150.00 monthly. Write Box R-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

**CAMPS AND COTTAGES**

SOUTH CONWAY, N. H., nr. Conway Lake—Furn. cottage; 4 rooms, bath, screened porch, fireplace. Nellie Farnsworth, Con. Conway, N. H.

**FOR RENT**

LARGE, ATTRACTIVE SPACE
IN NANTUCKET INN, NANTUCKET, MASS. Suitable for gift shop or lending library (could be shared by both) or other attractive business. MRS. KENNETH VEO
84 Kirkstall Road Newtonville, Mass.

**HOUSES FOR SALE**

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—3-family and garages. FINE INCOME; Price $8900. Call Arn. 1732.

SHARON, MASS.
8-room bungalow on ½-acre high, dry land, entirely landscaped; beautiful gardens, shrubbery and trees; very quiet location; hot-water heat; 2-car garage; excellent train service to Boston; owner moving to California, will sell completely furnished $8000, unfurnished $7000. Tel. Sharon 494

**HOUSES FURNISHED**

WABAN, MASS.—For rent, 7-room single, garage, near tranz.; available June 1 to Sept. 1, $80; ref. Call BIG. 0331.

**HOUSES TO LET**

7 ROOM HOUSE—Furnished, porches; half block from Compo Beach. Mrs. Flora Cocolli, 43 Wood Hill Ave., Springdale, Conn.

**SUMMER RENTALS**

BROOKLINE, Beacon St.—Attrac. furn. 7-rm. apt.; 1st floor; cool; restricted; ex. trans.; near Boston line. Call LONG. 6947.

COMPLETELY equipped bungalow on private estate; 4 rooms, bath, screened porch; electricity; view; reference required. Box 91, Francenia, N. H.

DELIGHTFUL, exclusive and restful summer home on 3-mile-long Highland Lake, Stoddard, N. H., for rent; $300 now to October; plenty of wood cut, ice in icehouse; stalls in barn for 3 horses and a cow; 4-car garage with quarters for chauffeur or handy man; rowboat and small motor; boathouse can also sleep a family of four; 3½ miles to village store and post office. Write MRS. RUTH NICHOLS, c/o The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOUTHERN VERMONT
Beautiful mountains; ideal climate for children; spacious house (8 baths); play house; ice house; garage; horse stalls; supplies delivered; hire horses—save gas for longer trips. Write Box 183, Lincoln, Mass.

WELLFLEET Bay Front—New 6-room cottage; electricity and gas furnished; $400. Harold Gardner, 118 Norfolk St., Wollaston, Mass.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

## Local Classified

*(Continued)*

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
INCREDIBLY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans, Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 60 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 0302.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE B. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

WANTED—Return load from Florida or en route.
WM. McDONALD & CO.
79 Dartmouth Street, Boston Com. 3388

**COUNTRY BOARD**

SEA PINES Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; homes connecting with trains stop at entrance; entertainment and recreation provided; protected private beach; gardens; golf within walking distance; riding horses; individual instruction in art; excellent cuisine. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention; meals optional. MRS. MARY O. MARTIN, 161 N. W. 26th Ave.; phone 4-1962.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanents; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Ho. 9-9484.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1899.

**PAYING GUESTS**

CHESLEY FARM LODGE, P. O. Dover, N. H. Phone 1497-13. Beautiful scenery, quiet, bathing, sand beach; fishing, boating; on a hill off the U. S. 4 highway; modern house.

MERRYMEETING-IN-MAINE
Century-old sea captain's home in the beautiful Camden Hills, near spring-fed lake, 2 miles from sea; daily boat trips and cruising on Penobscot Bay; excellent meals; innerspring beds, antique furnishings; New England charm; from $20 per week for room and meals; restricted. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, Elmh, Illinois.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Beautiful 30-acre campus available for summer club; modern conveniences; rest for adults and commuters; instructions and camping for young people; play groups for little children; season June 15 to September; reasonable rates. DATCROFT.

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Attractive rooms, meals optional. Shown by appointment. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Kenmore 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In attractive home; conveniently located; delicious food. Call Aspinwall 8243.

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—Large sunny room; 15 minutes Boston by train, 20 minutes by bus; private family; garage. Parkway 4735-R.

**ROOMS TO LET**

ATLANTA, GA.—Attractively furn. room with lav., adjoin. bath; private home; N. E. Sec.; at bus and car; reasonable. Ve. 1818.

Attractive Rooms—Boston
with and without private bath.
THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth Street

BOSTON—Light attractive room in quiet home; near The Christian Science Mother Church; kitchen priv.; reasonable. Com. 6649.

BOSTON, 409 Marlboro St., 3rd floor, Apartment 5—Newly renovated room; cool, central; reasonable; for 1 or 2. Call Com. 9008.

BOSTON, Com. Ave., nr. Mass.—2 front rooms on 4th floor; no cooking; bus, people preferred. Call Commonwealth 9456.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large airy room, twin beds; private home; light housekeeping; near trans.; June 1-Oct. 1. WO 4347.

BOSTON—Comfortable room overlooking the Fenway; quiet home; reasonable. 58 Fenway, S. 19; entrance on Hemenway St.

BOSTON, 265 Com. Avenue—Newly decorated, attractive rooms; single or double; private bath; sunny; 1st floor for professional.

FENWAY CLUB
ROOMS EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN
A refined and economical residence with complete housekeeping facilities. Conveniently located for Annual Meeting of The Christian Science Mother Church. Reservations are now being made. Please apply to resident manager, MRS. KIRKLAND, 1126 Boylston St. KEN. 1902.

PLUSHING, N. Y.—Private or semi-private bath; nr. church, subway and bus; residential section; refs. Fl. 9-2543 or Fl. 9-1289.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—1 large room with fireplace, kitchen privileges, near stores and transportation. Lasell 0322.

N. Y. C.—Columbia neighborhood; two delightful rooms, one private shower, other semi-priv. bath. AC. 2-8100 morns. for appointment.

N. Y. C.—Large front room, private bath; one or two persons. Phone ACad. 4-1792.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Suburban home, 2 baths; privilege of electric plate; large shaded yard; on bus line. OLebe 7692.

**SUMMER BOARD**

FIVE ISLANDS, MAINE—Rockcrest Cottage, small, quiet, shore home; scenic location; seashore and country; boating, fishing, bathing, horseback riding, farm vegetables and fresh sea food; $18 week, $3 day. Write HIGGINS, 230 Huntington Ave., Boston, until June 27. Ken. 5331.

ROOM and board at beautiful lake in Vermont; quiet, restful, good bathing and fishing; rate $20 single, $35 double. Address MRS. VIVA CALLAHAN, The Shack, West Barnet, Vt.

SMALL, quiet place; good food, good beds, good times; land and water sports; separate cottages; $23 and $30 per week inclusive. Write Box A-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WHEELER, "Champlain Shores," St. Albans, Vermont.

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

ADVERTISING MAN
Large N. E. manufacturer soon to have opening in Advertising Dept. Will consider only applications of men with more than five years' experience, now living in Metropolitan Boston. Give background, draft status, salary desired. All correspondence confidential. Our employees know about this advertisement. Write Box C-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN wanted for work on dairy farm located on Lake Champlain in northern Vermont; mechanized throughout; 500 acres; herd of 160 cows; man preferred interested in Christian Science, not subject to immediate draft, experienced in caring for milk cows; opportunity to do constructive work with good pay and excellent home conditions. R. D. LAWYER, care of Stillphen Farm, R. F. D., Swanton, Vermont.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER; adults; country; permanent, attrac., kindly home; moderate salary. Box H-13, Suite 1550, 500 5th Av., N.Y.C.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN
Preferably a widow with grown up family to do plain cooking for family of three in White Mt. home for July and August. Tel. KIR. 2344 (Cambridge, Mass.) evenings except Saturday and Sunday.

MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman who prefers good home rather than high wages. Write (Mrs.) Grace E. Morehouse, Southwick, Mass.

MUSIC teacher, Christian Scientist preferred, in small private school in Connecticut, July 1 to Sept. 1; rhythm orchestra, group singing, piano, music appreciation, theory. Write qualifications and experience. Box A-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**MUSICIANS WANTED**

WANTED—Substitute soloist and organist for the summer months; Christian Science church in suburban Boston. Box A-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

MAN, active, good appearance, desires position; many years retail men's wear experience; will consider other type of work. Write Box R-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION as tutor, reader or companion during summer is desired by student, 21, male, Protestant, experienced. Box 86, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

YOUNG MAN, 18, Christian Scientist, seeks employment during summer vacation; boarding house helper, garden work; experienced; moderate salary. NATON, 35 E. 30th St., N. Y. C.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper seeks responsible position anywhere; competent, reliable, knowledge stenography. Box C-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION to adults or elderly person; refs. Call Ken. 9034 or 24 Winchester St., Brookline, Mass.

Refined, educated widow, Christian Scientist, desires position companion, housekeeper, child care; driver's license. Christian Scientists preferred. Mary F. Harrington, 110 Herkimer St., Bridgeport, Conn.

**AGENTS WANTED**

FASCINATING WORK
Establish an independent business of your own with fast-selling Westmoreland Sterling; profits unusual; proven effective program backed by national advertising. Apply 3-4 P. M., Room 301, 378 Stuart St., Boston.

## Local Classified

(Continued)

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**GREENLEAF** GALLERY, 213 Friend St., Boston, near North Station
Original Paintings of New England Scenes

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**HOOVER MOTORS, INC.**
Motor Mart, Park Sq., Boston. HUB. 7100
Repairing and Service on All Makes

### BEAD RESTRINGING

CECILE'S BEAD REPAIR SHOPPE
Let experts restring your pearls, beads and novelties. 87 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; CO. 7-8371

### BOOKS WANTED

**CASH FOR BOOKS. EST. 1895**
Williams Book Store, 85 Wash. St.; CAP. 0662

### CORSETIERES

MRS. VAN BUSKIRK, formerly with Nu-Bone, invites you to see her at her fitting parlor, 145 Tremont Street, Boston. Smart-Form Foundation Garments. Lib. 2379 (Mass.).

### DOLL REPAIRING

DOLLS' HOSPITAL, Inc.
Antique dolls bought and sold.
Heads and Wigs, dolls' clothes.
37 TEMPLE PLACE Hancock 8423

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**FURS** NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired, Remodeled and Stored
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS.
12 West Street, Boston. Han. 8971

### HAIRDRESSING

WIGS, Toupees, Transformations, Curls, Hair Goods of all descriptions. Made by ROMAN. Permanents, Feather Cuts and our famous Aroma Oil Shampoo, 565 Boylston St., Boston (Copley Square). COM. 8146.

### JEWELERS

**DIAMOND RINGS and RING MOUNTINGS**
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West St., Boston, Lib. 2917

### JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks. diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

### LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works. Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at its office, 4th Floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, June 16, 1942, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of the construction of reinforced concrete pipe and clay pipe surface water drains with manholes, catch basins and tide gate chamber at easterly end of Commonwealth Airport, Boston. Charge for specifications is $2.00 which amount is refundible only to bidders. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $1,000 payable to the order of the Department of Public Works or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond for the faithful performance of the contract in such sum as may be fixed by the Department. The surety may be a surety company or securities satisfactory to the Department. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: HERMAN A. MacDONALD, Commissioner of Public Works. May 22, 1942.

### PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3912

### PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee. Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

### PIANOS FOR SALE

KNABE BABY GRAND PIANO
In excellent condition. Telephone Lon. 5244 evenings except Wednesday.

### PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0766

### RUG CLEANING

**COLONIAL CARPET CLEANING CO.**
83 Boylston St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 5600

**NEWTON'S RUG CLEANERS**
A-B-C CLEANERS, Inc. LAS. 2600 (Mass.)
PRESERVE your fine Upholstery, Carpeting; scientific cleaning lasts longer; inexpensive; guar. Clauss Service, 191-7 Av., N.Y.C. CHelsea 3-0839.

### RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

**KOCHIAN & CO.** 160 Boylston St., Boston Hub. 1618. Delivery Service
Rug Cleaning, Repairing, Storing. Reasonable Prices.

**ORIENTALS** Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing
Com 1885
Warren S. Bazirgan. 212-240a Newbury St., Boston

**RUGS** ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON. HAN. 4188

### TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 mo.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

### TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

**BOYLSTON** TYPEWRITER SERVICE, Little Bldg., Boston Hub. 3864
Expert Repairing, Renting, Typewriter Supplies.

### UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

### WATCH REPAIRING

**WATCH** Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed.
E. B. Horn Co., 429 Washington St., Boston Est. 1839

## Alabama

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### BIRMINGHAM

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*For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.*
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*There is One Near You*

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MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
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(Continued)

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Coral Gables

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THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
151 N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.

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WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
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We Deliver
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### FLORIDA

### TAMPA

(Continued)

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VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
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Capitol House, Swanson Street

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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Hobby Nobbing

### Hobby Odds 'n' Ends

By Irving Baachus

Americans are still going about their daily activities with a big song in their hearts. "Platterbugs" —more properly known as record collectors—purchased more than 110,000,000 phonograph discs last year. It was an all-time high.

"Button! Button! Who has the button?" Thousands of hobbyists answer that query with collections of five, ten and 15,000 buttons. Edna Crotty, former president of the National Button Society, vigorously promotes this hobby while three sisters campaign as lustily on behalf of spoons, hatpins and dolls, respectively.

Buttons rank high among popular collections. One of the world's most famous button fanciers was Louis XIV, who possessed a collection valued at $5,000,000. The monarch paid $14,000 for a single pair of gold links!

Perhaps you prefer menus? Hobbyists with gastronomical leanings might be fascinated by the pastime of O. A. Garson, Chicago. This collector owns numerous bills of fare and is especially attached to a New York menu of 1873 offering a variety of buffalo, black bear, saddle of antelope, haunch of venison, domestic goose, midland duck, mountain grouse, wild turkey and prairie chicken.

Postage stamp collecting, which has enriched Uncle Sam's coffers by some $11,000,000, is a hobby that never lacks for attention; but did you know that 1,000,000 collectors prefer the poster stamp which is generally printed for advertising and commemorative purposes? And everybody prefers the new brother to these items—are you buying plenty of War Stamps?

The hobby of Mrs Fred Hadley of Sioux City, Iowa, makes life richer for many persons. Each night Mrs. Hadley addresses a postcard of appreciation to some person whose efforts have been worthy of commendation. The hobby has attracted well-deserved praise, and recipients have been especially grateful.

### Hobby Show

The American Hobby Federation is sponsoring an Inventors' Exposition in New York City, starting June 1st. The show is aimed to help inventors show their work to the public, and to help the inventors get their ideas over to manufacturers and sponsors; also to encourage young inventors to continue on with their work. Unlike other inventors' shows, there is no charge whatsoever for space or for entry into the show. It will be free to the public, and free to the exhibitors. The entire project is strictly educational.

Wide World Features

**Know Them by Their Shoulder Markings**

**American soldiers are well identified. Besides insignia of rank and metal ornaments showing which service branch they are in—infantry, artillery, signal corps, etc.—they wear on their left shoulder the distinctive colored tabs of their army, corps, or division. Shown above are the more commonly seen symbols of headquarters units, the four armies and nine corps.**

### "If thine enemy hunger, feed him."

Los Angeles

The day before thirty-three hundred Japanese residing in South West Los Angeles were to be evacuated, the electricity and gas in their homes was disconnected, so cooking was not possible. The hour to meet for evacuation was six-thirty the next morning. No provision had been made to feed these people until the evening meal at the camp. The Methodist churches in that district called for volunteers to pack thirty-three hundred lunch boxes. At the start of the evacuation trip one was delivered to each Japanese. The officer in charge reported it was one of the most constructive acts of the Pacific Coast evacuation.

One clergyman was on hand before six-thirty so that a Japanese mother and four-day-old baby might have the comfort of making the trip in his automobile, instead of the busses or trucks furnished by the army. He said the courtesy and kindness exhibited by all the soldiers was outstanding.

### A Verse for Today

*He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver; nor he that loveth abundance with increase.*—ECCLES. 5:10

### How's Your Geography?

(Answers)

A. 12%.
B. Amsterdam.
C. New York.
D. Hargreaves.
E. 4,000.

## How's Your Geography?

By J. N. Clifford

**All readers have the opportunity of joining this geography class. Where do you stand in it? Test your "Geography I. Q." by choosing the best answers below. Each answer counts one point except the final question which counts five points, making a total of ten possible points. Look for the answers elsewhere on this page. Score yourself as follows: 9-10, Genius; 7-8, Superior; 5-6, Above Average; 3-4, Average; 0-2, Below Average.**

**A. Japan formerly produced over half of all the world's raw silk. About what per cent of the world's silk products does it manufacture?**
1. 12%. 2. 24%. 3. 36%. 4. 48%. 5. 60%.

**B. One of these cities was famous as the "diamond center" of the world:**
1. Kimberly.
2. Amsterdam.
3. New York.
4. Paris.

**C. One city makes well over half of all the clothing in the United States:**
1. Boston.
2. New York.
3. Chicago.
4. St. Louis.

**D. The spinning jenny was invented by:**
1. Greeley.
2. Hargreaves.
3. Singer.
4. Sever.

**E. In 1900, the United States produced how many automobiles?**
1. 100. 2. 2,000. 3. 4,000. 4. 10,000.

### Our War Effort

It is for us of the new world—of the younger democracies—to build up a new world of armed strength to redress the balance of the old—to build up a new democracy in which all men and all women have equal access to the spiritual as well as the material needs of a full life.

Dr. Walter Nash
Minister to the U. S. from New Zealand

Let us now resolve never to lose this value of our war experience too easily. When peace is again established let us not lapse again into bad old ways.

Dr. Leonard Carmichael
President of Tufts College

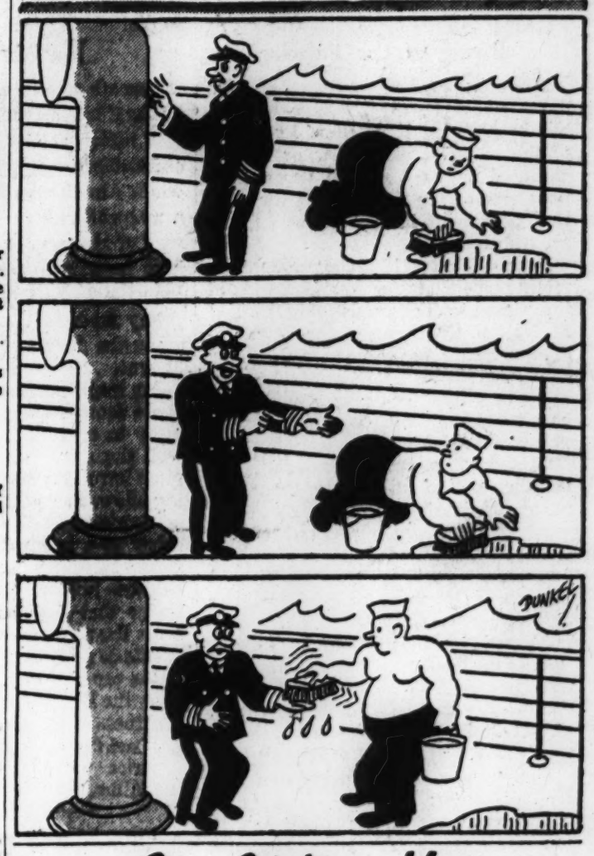
## Brevities

**St. Louis Star-Times:** If you'll line up with the crowd making the least noise, you'll be on the right side nine times out of ten.

**Santa Fe Magazine:** The reason for Hitler's sour look is because he wakes up on the wrong side of the channel every morning.

**Punch** ©: A gallery writer points out that many M.P.'s read their speeches. Thus of course setting their constituents an example.

## Just for Fun— —By Dunkel



## In Lighter Vein

**The Feminine Touch**

The technique of women porters in dealing with non-tippers seems to be more delicate than the men's. This example from Lancashire takes some beating.

A woman porter phoned for a taxi for a passenger, then took his luggage outside and loaded it on the cab when it arrived. The passenger got in and was about to drive off, leaving the porter with no tip, no "Thank you," not even her tuppence back. She stopped the driver.

"What's the matter?" demanded the fare irritably, looking out of the taxi window. "Forgotten something?"

"Ay, Ah have an' all, sir," was the reply. "Ah ne'er paid for t' taxi."—Answers.

**Exceptional**

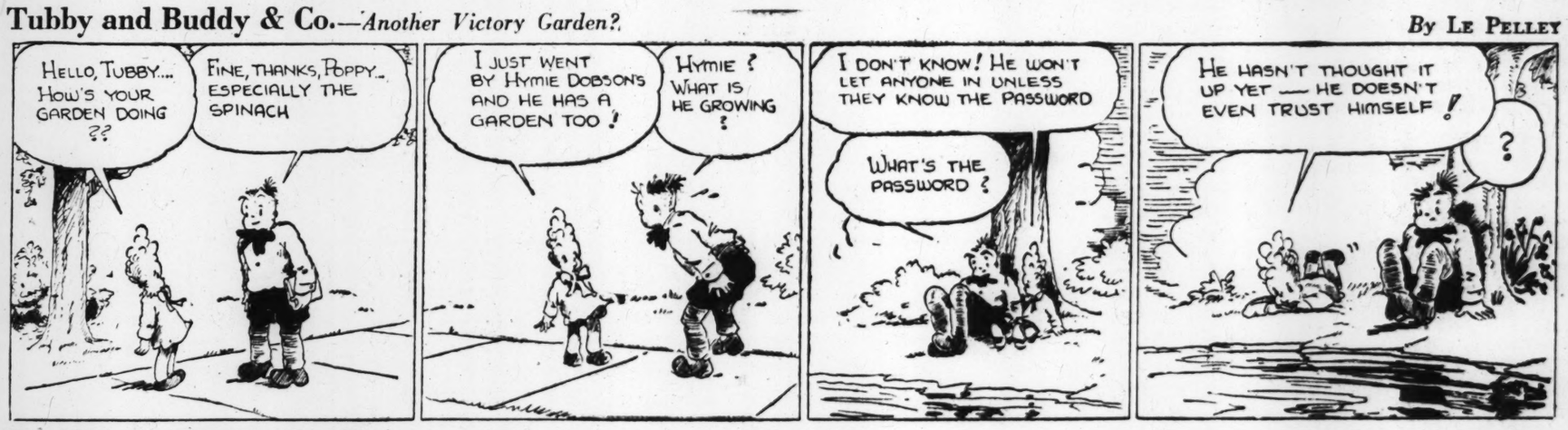
A little Scottish boy was up the other day before the examiners for the navy; the examination was viva voce, designed to discover signs of "general intelligence." They asked the boy what he knew about the battle of Flodden. He said "Nothing." "What!" they said. "Don't you know anything about that battle in which the English beat the Scotch?" "Well," he said, "I know it must have been verra exceptional."—London Telegraph.

**Not That Big!**

When Thomas Mann was visiting America for the first time, one of Hollywood's literati abased himself before the novelist, emphasizing that he was nothing, a mere hack, his work not to be mentioned in the same breath with that of the master. Mann listened with infinite patience and courtesy. But when the party was over, he turned to his host, an old friend, and said: "That man has no right to make himself so small. He is not that big."—Life.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Another Victory Garden?*

By Le Pelley


HELLO, TUBBY.... HOW'S YOUR GARDEN DOING ??
FINE, THANKS, POPPY.. ESPECIALLY THE SPINACH
I JUST WENT BY HYMIE DOBSON'S AND HE HAS A GARDEN TOO !
HYMIE ? WHAT IS HE GROWING ?
I DON'T KNOW! HE WON'T LET ANYONE IN UNLESS THEY KNOW THE PASSWORD
WHAT'S THE PASSWORD ?
HE HASN'T THOUGHT IT UP YET — HE DOESN'T EVEN TRUST HIMSELF !
?

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now I Know Why Mules Are Called Stubborn!*

By Rodgers

BUY BONDS
After seeing the way that tractor yanked the truck back on the road today, I thought Chester might be discouraged and give up his idea of becoming an Army mule!
But, no sir! Chester doesn't give up an idea that easily. "I've never heard of an army that didn't need mules and I refuse to believe this army is any different!" he told me!
So—if the Army isn't planning to use mules in this war, I guess it will just have to change its mind!
For I'm sure Chester will never change his!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Them's Harsh Words, Grandpa*

By The Hagers

Grandpa Bear ran through the trees Pursued by several angry bees.
"See here," I quacked. "What's all this row? Grandpa, what are you up to now?"
"The bees can't take a joke," said he. "But you're not joking," cried a bee.
"He says he'll tell the ration board That honey in our hive we hoard."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Down to the Fabric

There is no longer any room for doubt about it, the shortage of rubber in America is genuine. Every bit of the material that exists or can be gathered or made on the United Nations side of the war lines in the next two years will be needed, and more, for military uses.

Four officials of the Government directly responsible for administration of the rubber supply, including Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, have joined in declaring that "we cannot spare any rubber to make new tires for ordinary passenger cars," and that "all the synthetic rubber we get must go to the war effort."

"Actually," assert these officials, "the rubber shortage is far worse than most people realize." This is substantially what P. W. Litchfield, head of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and a leading authority on rubber, said in a public letter a few days ago. The appraisal is confirmed by a study just published by the Brookings Institution. In it, Charles L. Dearing concludes that unless American driving habits are drastically curtailed the supply of tires will be inadequate for essential needs by the middle of next year.

For the fact that America and the United Nations have any stockpile of rubber at all the thanks belong largely to Prof. William Y. Elliott of Harvard, now with the WPB, and to a few other individuals who foresaw the dire consequences of being cut off from the 95 per cent source of supply in the East Indies.

Not only that stockpile but also every tire on every automobile in the Nation becomes now part of a reserve on which the national safety may in part depend. Every ounce of rubber should be husbanded accordingly. If it should prove necessary later to ask anyone who owns more than five tires to sell the remainder to the Government or even to give up an automobile if it can be spared for more essential uses, this prospect should not impel anyone to use his car any less frugally.

The announcement by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey of a new process which may accomplish the production of huge quantities of butadiene (a raw material for synthetic rubber production) without cutting into the output of aviation grade gasoline but as an adjunct to it marks a very hopeful development. Creditable, too, is the insistence of western Senators that processes for making synthetic rubber out of alcohol obtained from grain should be given a fair trial. The choice of methods should ultimately be made on the basis of production cost and availability of materials.

But regardless of how enormously and how rapidly the manufacture of synthetic rubber may be expanded, the significant fact for civilians is that every pound of such foreseeable production, and a great deal more than can be foreseen, will be needed for military purposes.

Right now, according to Robert Newhall, Rubber Co-ordinator, the Army is doing without the rubber treads for tanks that would increase their efficiency 10 to 20 per cent. Can anyone grumble at not getting a new tire for "the old bus" when careful rationing and synthetic rubber production have first to make up this deficiency?

### That They May Serve

The Commissioner of Correction of an eastern State, discussing the use of prisoners or former prison inmates in the fighting forces of the United States, said recently he would rather have his son fighting alongside a one-time felon than beside a man addicted to drink.

"Chances are good the former prisoner would be patriotic and could be depended upon in an emergency, but the hard drinker—you couldn't depend on him," the Commissioner said.

At present a man whose record shows one conviction for felony is unacceptable in the Navy while the Army and Selective Service will accept such a one only after complete investigation.

With the need for manpower becoming more acute the fighting forces would do well to consider the reservoir of potential fighters in the prison population. James V. Bennett, Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons, has unofficially placed the figure at about 50,000 men between 18 and 35.

In Kentucky an emergency bill recently passed gives the Commissioner of Welfare power to parole men at his discretion. First-term prisoners serving up to ten years for minor felonies need not complete their terms but are eligible, under the bill, for parole into the Army at any time. Similar bills are pending in other States.

### Maritime Day

Beneath all the speech-making that marks this observance of Maritime Day in a nation at war runs an undertone of rededication to the cause which waits while America builds more ships. For a moment oratory resounds above the roar of rivet gun and steel plate. Men high in war councils look down from launching platforms into ranks of grimy faces that breathe into a tense scene the drama of American industry at war.

An inspiring response is written on those faces. It bespeaks the will of an army in overalls to build quickly and well the ships America and her allies must have to strike the enemy a crushing blow. It signifies the wakefulness of workers to the wiles of complacency at a moment when the sight of Navy salvagers swarming over the helpless hulk of the liner Normandie warns that such giant blunders must beset the cause of freedom no more.

This day reminds Americans that out of the crucible of war they are forging anew the keel and cable of old maritime greatness. Only give us the ships, they cry, and the sea that was the making of America will yet save both us and our Allies.

### Toward a Better Order

After United Nations victory—Balkan federation? Such federation may be a key to reorganization of Europe. Its prospect is discussed by refugees arriving in Cairo from Balkan states now under the Nazi yoke, according to a dispatch from the Egyptian capital by a staff correspondent of this newspaper.

Such reports are interesting because they indicate progress toward the first prerequisite of Balkan federation, namely, a desire for co-operation among the peoples directly involved. Discussion of federation by others, no matter how well-intentioned and theoretically sound, cannot accomplish its aim while cultural and historical traditions, plus suspicion and hatred, stand between the peoples of the proposed member nations.

It is understandable that nations which have only recently satisfied their aspirations by achieving nation-states should be reluctant to consider plans for international co-operation that may seem to set nationalism at a discount. It is understandable that territorial disputes, when constantly fanned by intrigue of great powers intent to divide and rule, should appear more important to small nations than the increased welfare and security they might obtain through subordinating these disputes to the common good.

For some time it has seemed that these influences would postpone for many years any development toward international government. But the war and the brutal treatment which small and larges states have received at the hands of conquerors are evidently preparing world thought to accept a better order.

### Cadena de las Américas

José Amérigo may be heard talking to a friend in his Venezuelan patio:

"Si, they have done it! And now the English I can per-fect. (Though it is pretty good already, yes?) All over Mexico and the South America, Manuel, they have put the stations. Seventy-six stations to make the pick-up of short-wave broadcasts from New York and give them to us on our own wave of long length.

"Señor Paley, I hear, is the man-with-the-idea. For ten years, he think of how it is he can bring me, José Amérigo, right close to his so-beautiful New York. Well, this day it is done. With a little finger I can turn it on to hear the grand programs.

"Is it not wonderful? Not only the cinema with Hollywood's concoctions we have, but now I can hear all the news. You hear, Manuelito, the *news* from Estados Unidos del Norte. And it is the truth about the news—not the lies of fascist countries. The music, the drama, we have also on the air, and would you believe it, even the sports—baseball—I think they call the Dodging.

"La Cadena de las Américas is called this new CBS network! Magnífico. And next (perhaps after the war) it will be the tele-vision of what I hear I see. The inventions they are wonderful, yes?

"But amigo, isn't that the Señora shouting from the ventana? Tomorrow I tell you of the latest 'What's cookin',' but Caramela, she thinks I talk too much. Perhaps we do. Adios, Manuel."

## Our Readers Say—

### What Are We Fighting For?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The thought keeps haunting many writers that we do not know why we are fighting this war, and that after we have won the war we will "pick up our marbles and come on home and be more nationalistic than ever, but very militaristic, too."

I believe the average American has always been striving for something approaching a brotherhood of peoples in the U. S. A. and now he is beginning to see that the ambition has to be broadened to include a lot more than the U. S. A. He hasn't any blueprint for such a brotherhood, but his hope for the future is none the less deep and real because it cannot be plotted and graphed.

What are we fighting for? We are fighting to establish and preserve the conditions of freedom under which the people of the earth, including ourselves, can work out and put into effect, without doubt gradually and painfully, a world society in which the individual can live, work, play, and enjoy life's satisfactions at peace with his neighbors. We have always enjoyed freedom in the United States, and we aim to continue enjoying it. We aim also to make freedom live in the rest of the world, so that this, our corner, will not again be threatened or contaminated. I believe the American people sense that this is the great broad issue of the fight. It is clear. The issues of no war have ever been clearer. And it is sufficient.

Superior, Wis. OSCAR COOLEY

### Enemy Aliens

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The few news items on "enemy aliens" you printed recently were of great interest to me. I hope you will have occasion to publish more material on the same subject in order that we may see what room there is left for improvement and on the other hand, what mistakes may be avoided.

I believe England has handled the problem with great fairness, after making some gross mistakes in the beginning; those mistakes were denounced by English public opinion and they were quickly remedied. France handled the problem badly, putting political refugees in prison camps, while leaving the real traitors undisturbed.

To decide whether an alien is "friendly" or "hostile" is a very difficult matter but it seems to me that the American definition of an "enemy alien" could be improved. Perhaps the F. B. I. or some judiciary agency could be entrusted with the re-examination of the "enemy aliens." For example, it seems odd to me that the American people should consider as their "enemies" Germans who have been outlawed and denaturalized by the Hitler horde that runs Germany at present. "ENEMY" ALIEN

West Los Angeles, Calif.

### Sacrificing the Redwoods

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read your fine article on the redwood trees of California. Destruction of those trees will be one of the greatest crimes in our history. They can never be replaced.

Is the Army in such drastic circumstances that our most magnificent trees should be sacrificed? Only in the very last extremity should it be considered. Readers should send word to Congress, also to the California Legislature, either to stop entirely the cutting of these trees or carefully restrict it.

Palatine, Ill. KATE K. MCKINNEY

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Got His Hands Full

STEADY, BOYS!
PRICE CONTROL OF PORK, BEEF, BANANAS, TOOTHPASTE, SHAVING CREAM, PACKAGED FOODS, ICE CREAM, CLOTHING, FURNITURE, HARDWARE, ETC, ETC, ETC, ETC, ETC—
LEON HENDERSON

## The Bookshelf

*Two Frenchmen in America*

SALSETTE DISCOVERS AMERICA, by Jules Romains (New York: Knopf. $2.50), is a delightful and encouraging book about salient aspects of American life. It consists largely of conversations between the author and a scholar from France. Both men are refugees. They exchange impressions—the author who had lived in America a year and his professor-friend who had just arrived. Of course, Albert Salsette may be Mr. Romains' literary invention and the gifted French writer may merely be talking to himself. If that is the case it is a good device, lending interest, brightness and spontaneity to the book.

Salsette is the chief talker and observer; Romains is guide, background, and a sort of radio announcer or question poser. Most of the observations are quite simple; most of the impressions come from superficial or ephemeral experiences. They center about such things as custom officials, food, electric refrigerators, ready-made suits, subways, the elevated, parkways, the lack of street cafés. The setting for most of them is New York City.

Some of the language is "highbrow"—you might imagine Plato talking to Socrates or Dean Landis to President Conant. However, the attitude is often that of a schoolboy and the conclusions those of a shrewd taxi-driver. It is a pleasant combination. The result is entertaining and heartening.

Two Frenchmen would be expected to say a good deal about women. These two do; what they say is bright, wholesome, decorous, and enlightening. They find American women beautiful and self-reliant; American men modest and loyal in their attitude toward American women.

The only objectionable passage in the book consists of words put in the mouth of a young American professor, who refers to an "improper" story, told him by a young woman student at the "Maison Française" of a New England University. The American professor goes on to assure Professor Salsette, who has a job there, that if he doesn't exchange such stories with the young ladies they will be very much disappointed. One wonders whether such a passage is more offensive to America or France. At least one reader regrets that at such a time as this such a writer as Jules Romains goes out of his way to perpetuate the legend that a mark of French conversation is "improper" language.

Salsette is impressed by the abounding manifestation, in America, of power and freedom, of industrial drive and beauty, of individual fortunes and service to the common people. He finds much courtesy, kindness, happiness, and self-assurance. He is pleased by the lack of servility and delighted at splendid highways, marvelous beaches, extraordinary conveniences, and an abundance of good cheap commodities. The hopeful, confident, cheerful attitude and general self-respect impress him. He feels that America has worked out an admirable type of culture. Jules Romains, who may also be Salsette, believes that this agreeable American way of life is bound to vanish. "It profits by a sort of suspended sentence," he thinks. Its disappearance "is but a matter of time."

But, says the author, "I confess it was impossible for me to see the face of the America of 1941, reflected . . . by Albert Salsette, without experiencing a rush of affection for that view of an all but consummated age in the outward image of this country." R. H. M.

## North . . South . . East . . West

*Russia—Yesterday and Today*

By Frank L. Perrin

That which, two years ago, could not have been predicted, has become a present and possibly a continuing reality. This is the close alliance among the English-speaking nations and their neighbor Russia. Social, political, economic, and racial differences have, in the emergencies of war, been put aside. Even from the short span since 1940 those barriers which then seemed to be necessary to protect democratic institutions and structures against the heirs of Lenin and Trotsky have been leveled in order to fortify a broader area and a wider frontier against occupation by a foe who would impose a fantastic order of slavery and subjugation upon the whole world.

This new alliance among the democracies and the Kremlin is as logical as that which binds the Allied Nations and China in the war waged by Japan. We of the Americas and the British Commonwealth make no pretense of yielding faith in Christianity and embracing Confucianism. Nor do we condone or approve the traditional cruelties and abuses of past or present Communistic regimes in imposing untold hardships in an effort to establish unequal and unworkable economic theories of government. In this new working alliance nothing vital or fundamental has been surrendered.

* * *

Tomorrow, and for years and generations to come, the people of the United States, and peoples elsewhere, both in the East and Middle East, including, it is hoped, the people of a Germany destined sometime to be free, will realize the debt owed to the Russia and the Russian people of today. Even while the issues of war remain undecided, and while the foes of civilization are rallying their forces in a determined effort to win the war they began, Russia stands, despite tremendous losses and tremendous cost, as a bulwark and an undefeated and apparently an undefeatable ally of Britain, China, and the Americas.

And Russia, committed to a common cause, is looked upon by the peoples of conquered and subjugated countries in Europe as one of the few great Nations able to aid in casting off Nazi chains. These victims of a former and regretted policy of appeasement in the Old World, and in the New World in a somewhat lesser degree, fear least of all the suggested possibility that the adoption of Russia in the family of democratic nations may lead to confusion and international embarrassments. A friend in need is a friend indeed. The impressed or volunteer fireman is not challenged when he is prepared to do his bit in the battle against incendiaries and looters.

We look backward, and only a little distance as it now appears, and recall that there were among the men chosen as spokesmen and leaders who violently and sincerely opposed legislation providing aid to Russia after the invasion of that country by the Nazi army. Caution was urged lest by some prearranged or compelled capitulation to Hitler the arms, ships and munitions provided under the proposed sale and lend-lease legislation might be turned against Britain and the United States. Russia's steadfastness and honesty were doubted. It was urged that Stalin was no more trustworthy than the Führer with whom he had not long before signed a compact.

There may exist a remnant of those doubters both in and out of Congress. But even they must admit that during the year, or eleven months, to be exact, of Russia's travail, her leaders and her people have earned the confidence of all free peoples. And so it is that it is now proposed by the officers and directors of Russian Relief, Inc., to fittingly observe, on June 22, the first anniversary of Russia's invasion by the Nazis. To this end it has been decided to celebrate "Aid-to-Russia Day" in every city in the United States, that we may encourage a friendly Nation, meantime acknowledging our obligation to continue our help in the interest of ourselves and of humanity.

* * *

This committee of Russian War Relief, it is announced, will ask all State Governors, and Mayors of all cities of 10,000 population and over to issue proclamations making June 22 "an official Aid-to-Russia Day," that public expression may be given to America's appreciation of and admiration for the courage and deeds of valor of a powerful ally.

But the mere designation of this day by those in authority only provides a fitting opportunity for the recognition of the significance of Russia's all-out sacrifice. Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, chairman of the committee, realizes this. He urges the necessity of bringing home to the American people the understanding of what Russia's steadfastness has already meant, and what it will mean, in determining, successfully and finally, the issues of this war. Those of us here on the home front, whether we have given much or little to the cause for which we work and pray, can volunteer cheerfully in this undertaking to express our thankful appreciation to our Russian friends and allies.

## The Wide Horizon

### Keeping Faith With Uncle Sam

By H. R. Cokeley

State Farm Debt and Tenure Specialist, Farm Security Administration

Five million strong, the Farm Security folks—men, women, boys, and girls—have swung into the Food for Freedom program. In addition, they will furnish nearly a million fighting men for far-flung battle lines.

These struggling low-income farmers, to whom the Government has made supervised loans at a time when credit could not be obtained elsewhere, already know what it is to toil, to skimp, to do without, but they are not hesitating to sacrifice even more while they repay the Government for all the special attention given them during the last six years.

Probably not until war broke out did the rest of the Nation come to recognize how dependent they are in a national crisis on this underprivileged group whom the Farm Security Administration has been trying to encourage. First of all, their production of food has made up part of the margin which gave the United States its surplus. Secondly, boys from those large low-income families, many of whom live in shanties in the coves and hollows of the Southern Appalachians and on the back roads of other less favored rural districts, comprise more than one-tenth of the armed forces of the U. S. A.

These FSA families are just as important in the food production program as on the firing line. To this food-production objective they have pledged and are now devoting fourteen hours per day of toil. It may be truthfully said that on a comparative basis no other class of people is furnishing more men for the army, while at the same time doing so much to feed the Nation.

Most of those in this vast army of FSA farm folks were drifting down the trail to relief at the time the Government extended financial credit and helpful supervision of farm and home activities. Had that drift continued, nearly 900,000 small farms would have been operated—if operated at all—on a low-production basis in this emergency.

* * *

The Dulins of Ritchie County, West Virginia, are representative of families aided by the FSA. About five years ago they moved to a steep pine-clad farm well back in the ridges, with the understanding they could live there indefinitely without rent. There was only the shell of a house and tumbledown outbuildings, and the family had no money for improvements, livestock, or tools.

In some way the head of the family heard about the FSA and paid the office a call. Through the aid of both the farm and home supervisors, Government funds were advanced for necessities. A yoke of oxen, some cows, seeds, fertilizer, and farm machinery were obtained as a result.

In the woods the Dulins went to work. It was like pioneering. Land was cleared and crops planted first; then attention was given to the buildings. However, only poles and a limited amount of rough lumber were available for repairs.

For four years the Dulins struggled along on the farm that offered few possibilities, but in this time they liquidated their loan. The FSA then stepped in again and helped them buy a farm of their own under the tenant purchase plan. The oldest son is now an Army volunteer. "Since the Government has been so swell to us," he told his dad, "I'd be a slacker to hold back."

To help the country more, the new Dulin farm has been stepped up to maximum food production so that the following will be available in 1942:

Twelve calves, six hogs, 70 chickens, 390 dozen eggs, 75 bushels of potatoes, 300 pounds of butterfat, and six head of yearling cattle.

The Dulins are also helping out in still another big way. They are keeping up repayments on their loan.

* * *

All FSA loans are interest-bearing and this income practically defrays the costs of administration, which amounts to about $70 per family per year.

In Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, 89 per cent of all matured payments on loans had been collected as of December 31, 1941, and much of even the small delinquency will yet be met. FSA experience in other States is believed to be similar.

Had the FSA or some other agency not assisted the 900,000 families, a high percentage of them would have been on relief at an annual cost to the Government of approximately $400 per family. Moreover, a large percentage of their farms would have been out of production.

In meeting the need for men and foodstuffs, the FSA families are doing their bit. They have kept faith with Uncle Sam.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# The Christian Science Monitor

## Weekly Magazine Section


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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, MAY 23, 1942

Perhaps there lives some dreamy boy, untaught
In schools, some graduate of the field or street,
Who shall become a master of the art,
An admiral sailing the high seas of thought.

LONGFELLOW

# Sabotage, Ltd.

By Roscoe Drummond

Wide World

FIRST THEY FOUND—in one of those giant bombers—vital cables severed and instrument wires deceptively cut. Then, in another, they found electrical and inter-phone systems put out of order. In some instances they discovered that hydraulic tubing had been crushed, and in others that pieces of rubber pipe cut from the interior of planes had been thrust into fuel tanks.

These were big, double-engined warcraft about to be released from the assembly lines of the Glenn L. Martin Company of Maryland, one of the largest manufacturers of military airplanes in the United States. They were planes destined for the use of American pilots and seasoned fighters of the RAF.

This sudden sequence of damage was not long in coming to light. The rigid scrutiny of every plane by both company and Government inspectors revealed each piece of tampering before the ship left the plant. Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the U. S. Department of Justice were immediately summoned, and in co-operation with the Army and factory officials they determined that over a span of 83 days 34 separate destructive acts had been committed on 24 bombers.

The saboteur had not only been at work, trying to send faulty planes into the air, trying to delay production, trying to destroy scarce materials; he had left his calling card. In an inconspicuous cranny of one of the damaged bombers was found a small, smudged, crudely printed sign which read, "B-26, Martin's Death Trap—Heil Hitler!"

Its author is today in jail, serving 15 years for violation of national defense statutes. He is a youth by the name of Michael William Etzel, whose parents were born in Germany, who has relatives in the Reich, and who prepared to do his part to see that American planes did not bomb the Axis. Confronted by the evidence amassed by the F. B. I., Etzel confessed and pleaded guilty to the charges against him.

* * *

There is no proof that he acted at any time on other than his own initiative. Even so, it was the first sabotage case investigated during the Survival War by the F. B. I. in which the motive was clearly to prevent the United States from furnishing aid to the countries resisting the Axis.

This—a few months before Pearl Harbor—was sabotage on a small scale. Its detection was an assurance, its occurrence a warning. Mass sabotage on a grand scale is accepted in Washington as one of the grave perils to the nation's total war effort. Not only have its beginnings been discerned; the logical development of events make it necessary that they be presumed to be inevitable. The accelerating assembly line of American industry is a primary military objective of the Axis because, if the wheels of the American arsenal are not sanded and slowed, Hitler and Hirohito know that the means of winning this war will be placed in the hands of the United Nations.

As far back as 1939—when Hitler struck openly and the United States began to prepare even feebly—the F. B. I. undertook the beginnings of what is proving to be the most enormous protection job in history. Its magnitude increases in direct ratio to the rapid conversion of American industry to war production.

The F. B. I. was determined that in World War II there would be no Black Toms, no Kingslands, no precious guns, shells, tanks, planes and food ruined by the bombs and monkey wrenches of foreign agents or foreign sympathizers, if it could possibly be prevented. Countersabotage has come a long way since the days of 1917. It has had to, for the saboteur has also moved ahead.

If the F. B. I.—and the Army and Navy Intelligence Services—were to issue a communiqué it might well read as follows:

1. There has, to this writing, been no successful foreign-directed sabotage anywhere in the United States either since the outbreak of the war in Europe or since Pearl Harbor.

2. There have been a few ominous examples of sabotage by American citizens actuated by Axis sympathies, without any established connection with an enemy government.

3. There have been many instances of minor carelessness and some instances of major irresponsibility which are profoundly disconcerting. In fact, there have already been several hundred convictions of individuals for acts of wanton carelessness and destruction, motivated by personal vengeance, grudges, or general irresponsibility. These have not actually impeded production and are growing fewer.

There are two specific instances which are more disturbing. Before Pearl Harbor, there was the illegally obtained secret war plan of the United States Army, published in the Chicago Tribune. Nobody has yet been punished. The venal or incompetent public officials have not been traced. There is no guarantee it won't happen again.

Since Pearl Harbor, there is the destructive fire—and repeated fires—aboard the Normandie while it was being remodeled for war. Neither the Navy, nor the F. B. I., nor a Senate investigating committee found sabotage. But such carelessness is foreboding. It is concretely as destructive as sabotage, though not as ominous. It is a warning which is not being overlooked.

4. Enemy aliens in the United States regarded as dangerous have been rounded up. Those who are potentially dangerous are being closely watched.

The planning and organization that make such a report possible began, of course, within the F. B. I. itself, studying and improving on the technique for counter-espionage and antisabotage work developed in the first World War, measuring advances in sabotage weapons and setting up defenses, training personnel for specialized duty, co-operating with such agencies as Scotland Yard, setting up what amounts to an international exchange for information regarding sabotage and saboteurs.

But the Bureau did not stop there. It was realized that the F. B. I. alone could not cope with protecting the vast, sprawling network of expanding defense industries throughout the nation. It made preparations for training other police agencies in counter-sabotage. It recognized that plant owners and employees would also have to co-operate, and it made ready to suggest to them what to do and how to do it.

* * *

Agents of the F. B. I., aware that the actual physical set-up of factories had a great deal to do with making sabotage easy or difficult, surveyed some 2,400 plants holding defense contracts, prior to the later assumption of that responsibility by the Army and Navy. The G-men studied the plants with minute care as to placing and guarding of gates; the location of protective fences; type, availability, and quality of fire-fighting equipment; flood-lighting to prevent undetected entrance at night; adequacy of measures taken to safeguard blueprints, drawings, secret parts.

They found some interesting things.

They found in one plant a safe large enough and strong enough to be used by a fair-sized bank. The company official proudly showing off the new safe to the F. B. I. agent-inspector found that he had not brought the combination with him. The G-man, who had been looking around, turned the dials confidently, and the door swung open. The look of blank amazement on the face of the company official gave way to one of acute embarrassment when the agent directed his attention to the molding over the safe door. The combination had been scratched there, for anyone to read.

They found that the fire protection system in another plant was based on a series of water buckets of questionable usefulness even had not most of them been empty. That's all changed now.

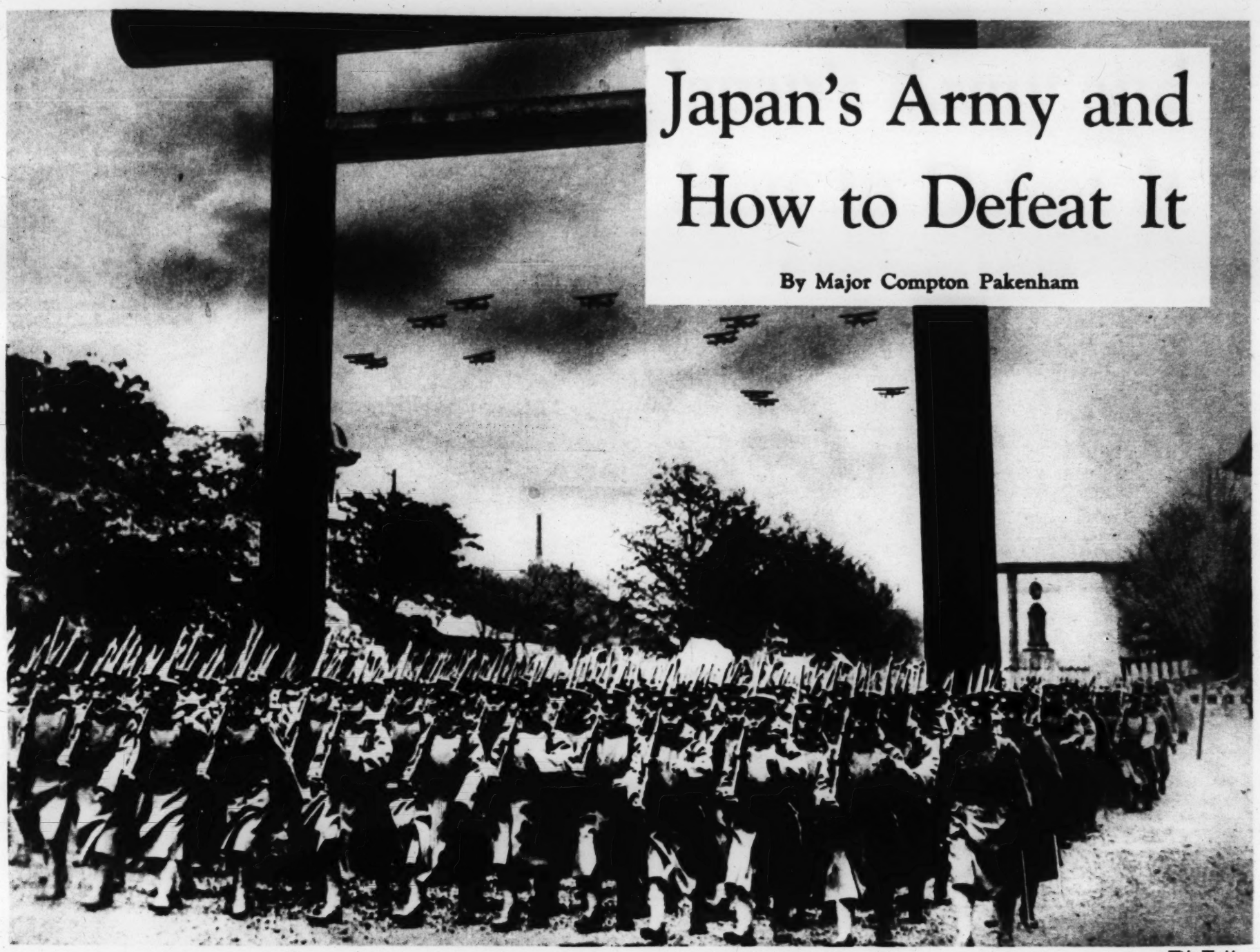
They found that the employees in a factory with defense contracts had discovered in the fluid used in the only two fire extinguishers the place boasted a perfect solvent for grease and oil. The workers had been using it to clean their hands at quitting time. No more, though.

They found, in surveying a concern

*(Continued on page 14)*

# Japan's Army and How to Defeat It

By Major Compton Pakenham



Wide World

TO UNDERSTAND any phase of Japanese activity, three essentials must be kept in mind. Without them, a foreigner is trying to solve an equation with the most important elements lacking. This applies particularly to the Army.

Whatever appearances may indicate, the heart of the individual and the nation remains a carefully protected inner core, as barbaric as feudal Japan. Though its ideals and feelings are closed to foreigners, the Army transcends the entire community in size, consideration, and importance—and considers itself responsible only to the Emperor. The religious and patriotic Emperor-cult is the power of cohesion, the symbol of union above private interests—the driving force of the nation.

As with all fighting forces, the Japanese Army should be considered in three parts, upwards: The soldiery, their immediate officers, and the command and staff. Downwards, that is to say: Large-scale planners and directors, leaders on the spot, and the liquid mass of fire power. Operating in its own sphere, each has distinct qualities—and weaknesses.

The combatant officer of today considers himself a *samurai* guided by the spirit of *bushido*—the Way of the Warrior—the principles of which have never been codified. All his recreations and reading must be of a military character. Only in groups or under military auspices should he have meals in company. His diet should be the same as his men. His dress must be plain, without trinkets or jewelry. He regards all breadwinning occupations with contempt and considers all mercenary motives despicable. Debt is a heinous crime. A high degree of self-control is expected and he must practice endurance so thoroughly as to be able to inflict upon himself bodily pain of the most horrible description. Association with foreigners and the acquiring of foreign learning beyond his specified curriculum is frowned on.

A narrow-minded fanatic and proud of it, regarding intrigue for mere promotion as disloyalty, the combatant officer's weakness is his cultivated rigidity of mind, whereas at heart he is a *samurai*, a medieval warrior, rather than a modern soldier. By excellent precedent, the *samurai* has responsibilities in the political domain. Above politics, parties and policies, paramount in the clouds over *Dai Nippon* stands the Emperor, to whom alone the officer considers himself responsible. Just as he is capable of assassinating political advisers of the throne who, in his opinion, have polluted the sacred stream of the imperial will—expiating in harakiri should imperial disfavor make the deed a crime—so he is apt to fly off the handle in the stress of battle.

The men this peculiar type leads are typical Japs—wiry little dynamos averaging 125 pounds each. The largest proportion come from farms. All can dig up some family military tradition, take readily to army life, are capable of prodigies of exertion on a minimum ration, have simple tastes and simple though violently strong emotions. Therein lies their weakness, one that leads to a lack of all feeling for discipline. Japanese officers will tell you that the stolid endurance with which their men suffer through exhaustive marches is attributable to the fact that the flag is carried at the head of the regiment. The Japanese soldier would be ashamed to show signs of flagging under the eyes of this incarnation of the imperial divinity.

There marches the warrior, again, rather than the soldier. Working up to an almost hysterical frenzy at the prospect of a fight, but one idea dominates the Jap private—to get in and slash. Both the Russian War and the "Chinese incident" furnish numerous examples of soldiery chafing under some tactical delay, unable to grasp they were part of a larger coordinated scheme, inopportunely taking the situation in hand and dragging their officers forward with them to an ill-timed and often disastrous assault.

Behind these active fighters, poring over maps and unfolding plans long in existence, are the command and staff—men who though well versed in the capabilities and peculiarities of the rank and file are detached from intimate association with them. The staff officer seldom returns to duty with troops, except, perhaps, to command. In one fundamental respect, the Japanese command and staff differs from those of other countries where it is accepted that the higher direction of war is divorced from the business of the soldier since it is bound up with economic and political considerations over which he has no control and have not to be decided by him.

From the *samurai* tradition, down through the modern precedent set by the *Genro*, the fighting man may engage in politics, revert to active command of an army, and return again to the councils of his Emperor. The Arakis and Tojos are only following in the footsteps of Yamagata, Ito, Oyama, and Katsura. A warrior-statesman is an accepted Japanese phenomenon.

The general staff benefits particularly from those prime Japanese characteristics, terrific power of concentration, and a delight in attention to detail. The first major operation of the Russian War was the crossing of the Yalu River, a difficult undertaking which was pulled off with half the casualties inflicted on the defenders of an excellent position. The secret came out later. For two years the Japs had surveys of the ground, with soundings of the Yalu and Aiho Rivers as of May 1, the date of the attack. On a replica in rural Japan, the troops had rehearsed, even using the identical bridges by which they crossed—designed on the spot and constructed at home.

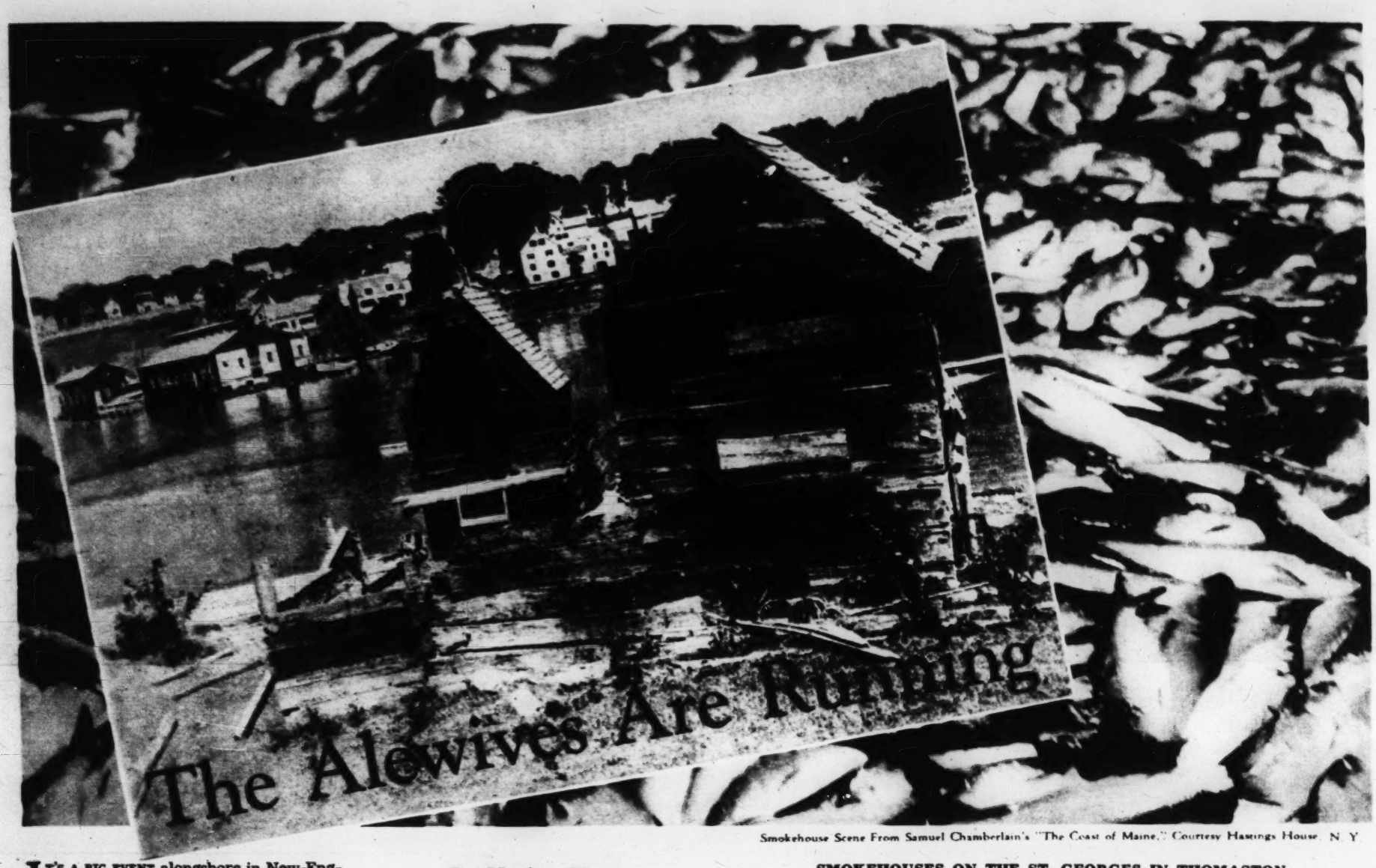
For two years prior to that campaign, officers operated through Sheng-King Province as salesmen, laborers, or mendicant pilgrims, noting the lie of the land and assessing the personal means and capabilities of the natives in the area they were to occupy. A month before the outbreak of war, generals slated for high command pulled and hauled on Korean wharves as coolies unloading supposedly peaceful cargoes.

That clandestine preparation for war at a fixed date is more effective than mere strategic surprise is the tenet by which the Japanese command has been guided three times. With China, in 1894, it worked against an enemy incapable of resisting; in 1904, it proved equally successful against a Russian command which apparently neither wanted nor knew how to fight. This time . . . ? As Winston Churchill inquired when he addressed the Congress of the United States: "What kind of people do they think we are?"

A carefully prepared, fully implemented plan carries forward so long as the enemy complies. A passion for caution, for being too deliberate, for making absolutely certain ahead of time, pays dividends while the initial impetus lasts. Against the Japs, passive defense has always been like trying to stop the action of acid with water. They cut or worm into opposition on schedule, but resolute counter offensive has always perturbed their leaders.

A bolt of the proportions they have launched does not lose weight in weeks or months, but soon the staff that was never celebrated for quick thinking must find itself in difficulties. When Churchill appealed: "Give us arms and we will use them," he called upon a reservoir of incalculable potentialities—a power Japan has since quickened.

Echoed by MacArthur when he took charge in Australasia, Churchill's call has become the plea and promise of every fighting commander. As the powers they have conjured up against themselves develop, inevitably the Japanese leaders will find themselves required constantly to exercise their weakest quality. Neither they nor their people have ever been good at improvization. For total war has dimensions undreamed of in 1904, and the war lords of Japan have called upon the dictatorship of a super-dictator, delivered themselves bound as slaves to the implacable Tyranny of Material.



# The Alewives Are Running

Smokehouse Scene From Samuel Chamberlain's "The Coast of Maine." Courtesy Hastings House, N. Y.

By Harlan Trott

IT'S A BIG EVENT alongshore in New England about this time every year, a pleasant harbinger like lambs, and robins and mayflowers. Word that the alewives have started stirs up a lot of lively talk. It sends young folk flocking to the village bridge to see the fish swim in a solid, wavy black shadow to the spawning grounds above the milldam, while older inhabitants inevitably compare dates on other fish runs early and late.

In one down-East town the coming of the alewives was a seasonal event worth recording in the journal of the local historian. In fact, the author of the Annals of Warren compiled a table of spring signs showing the "vernal progress in different seasons" as far back as 1805. And pleasant recollections these official spring statistics bestir with their down-to-earth appeal to the reader's sense of sight, sound, and smell. This is the order in which the signs of the season were tabulated:

Robins appear—
Ice leaves pond—
Frogs heard—
Alewives run—
Wild pear blooms—
Bobolinks appear—
Apples in full bloom—

The earliest alewife run recorded in that Maine tidewater town was April 26, 1825. The latest run occurred in 1856. The fish did not appear at the powder mill below the village bridge until June 2.

New England's alewife fisheries are more of a talking point nowadays than an item of domestic diet. It is interesting to note that at Durgin-Park's in Market Street, Boston, where such old-time Yankee fare as cod's tongues and sounds, pickled tripe, smelts, shad roe and Penobscot salmon are served in season, there is never any call for alewives. Too bony, is the proprietor's explanation. But they were never too bony for our ancestral shore dwellers. Oven-browned slowly in butter, and served with baked potatoes, and dandelion greens boiled with a "junk" of salt pork, smoked alewives made a delectable dinner back in Grandfather's day. To be completely representative of springtime in New England, such a meal had to be topped off with a whopping hot wedge of criss-crossed rhubarb pie.

Once, alewives were plentiful enough to be used for fertilizer, frugal planters dropping a fish in each hill of corn the way the Indians showed them. The abundance of deep-sea food in modern times has all but eclipsed the alewife in the home market. Today the bulk of the catch is heavy-salted for export to the West Indies, or used for bait. Fishermen out of Portland, Boothbay, and Jonesport say it takes an alewife to catch a cod.

New England's total alewife pack in an average year amounts to about 5,000,000 pounds. Something like 80 per cent of this harvest is taken in Maine.

As far back as 1800, Maine citizens were appealing to the Massachusetts Legislature (Maine was part of the Commonwealth then) to make the alewife fisheries a town privilege to prevent the streams from being fished out. The privilege granted the town of Warren in 1801 was typical of early state control. That year an act was passed giving the town the "exclusive right of disposing of said fish, on condition of supplying the inhabitants living along the river, of alewives, when on hand, to the amount of 500 each, at 20 cents per hundredweight, of fishing but three days in a week, and of choosing a committee to prevent obstructions in the river and other infractions of the law; the proceeds to go into the town treasury, and to be disposed of as the inhabitants of the town shall from time to time direct."

This is still substantially the basis of most alewife privileges in New England shore communities. Not so many towns exercise their rights as formerly. But at town meeting time, citizens continue to elect their fish committees with a straight face, along with the town hog reeve and the official measurer of wood and bark.

SMOKEHOUSES ON THE ST. GEORGES IN THOMASTON

A significant thing about these town alewife privileges is an unfailing tendency to link the bounty of their streams to the care of the towns' poor and needy. In 1824, Warren held a special town meeting to vote $300 a year from its alewife fishery for the two succeeding years for the relief of inhabitants who had lost their homes in a forest fire which swept the near-by towns of Wiscasset and Head Tide. In Warren, and in Nobleboro and Newcastle in Maine—where the fishery is operated jointly by the two towns—as in many other communities, all widows living within the towns are still entitled to receive 300 alewives each year free of charge.

At Damariscotta Mills it is customary for the fish committee to present 25 "green" alewives, plump with roe, to every known inhabitant who visits the falls for the spring run. Out-of-town folk paid 50 cents a dozen for alewives at the smokehouse last year.

Cyrus Eaton, Warren's historian, likened the townspeople's interest in the spring alewife run to the gathering of "the Indians before them, and the Greeks at the Olympic games." In one day alone during the 1941 alewife run, some 3,000 spectators flocked to the falls at Damariscotta Mills to see the fish swim uphill. At Pemaquid Falls, at Warren on the St. Georges, on the Nequasset in Woolwich, the Ducktrap at Winterport and streams farther east, the migration brings its inevitable pilgrimage of sightseers.

In most streams, alewives are protected by law the greater part of the year. In Massachusetts, the fish can be caught only between March 1 and June 15. Restrictions in Maine are even more rigid. Alewives cannot be taken from Maine waters between Saturday morning and Monday morning by hook, dipnet, weir, or trap. Maine also forbids catching migratory fish within 500 yards of a millrace, dam, or fishway at any time.

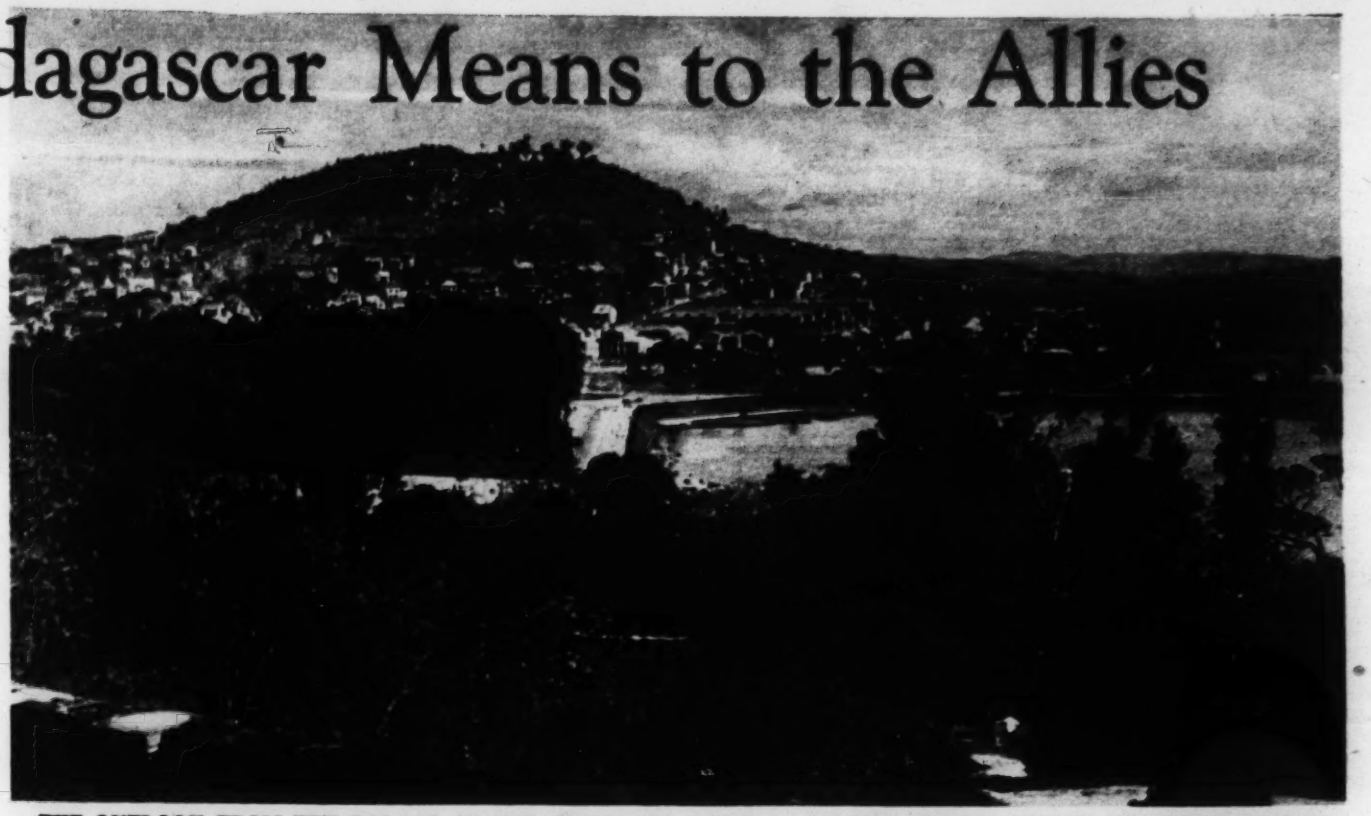
These state restrictions are frequently supplemented by town regulations. On the Damariscotta River between Nobleboro and Newcastle, for example, where the stream forks just below the falls, the joint fish committees have adopted a restrictive measure setting aside one branch as a Sacred Stream. There are some 40 pools where migrating fish can rest in their uphill battle entirely unmolested. The town permits only the west fork to be fished. In 1940, Newcastle's fish agent, Fred L. Smithwick, and his Nobleboro colleague, Maurice P. Mulligan, dipped, cured, and packed 1,600 barrels which the towns sold to a New Brunswick dealer for $1.15 a barrel. There's nothing like a big run of alewives to whittle a town's tax rate down!

ALEWIFE TIME ON THE DAMARISCOTTA
There Are 40 Resting Pools Between the Lake and Tidewater

WATCHING THE FISH RUN
In Late Summer the Alewives Return to Tidewater, Tail First

# What Madagascar Means to the Allies

**By Egon Kaskeline**



THE OUTLOOK FROM THE PALACE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE FRENCH ISLAND OF MADAGASCAR

DIEGO SUAREZ HARBOR, SITE OF THE NAVAL BASE NOW UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS' CONTROL

THE BRITISH LANDING on Madagascar came at the eleventh hour. It is more than likely that the Axis had planned an attack on this strategic island in the Indian Ocean. There was more than one indication that the surrender of this French colony, and its subsequent transformation into an Axis base, was to have been Laval's first step toward making France an active belligerent on the side of her former foes. If the United Nations succeed in establishing themselves permanently on Madagascar, they may most likely upset the strategic plan for the German-Japanese spring offensive; they will also have dealt a blow to Laval's all-out collaboration policy. The policy of the Big Stick toward Vichy might well accelerate the liquidation of the Laval experiment.

Beginning with Laval's rise to power, Franco-Japanese negotiations have proceeded at an alarming rate. Tokambu Mitami, Japan's new Ambassador to Vichy, has been received by both Laval and Darlan on several occasions. The Japanese Commission's return from Spain offered the opportunity for renewed demonstrations of Vichy-Japanese friendship. Few factors illustrate more clearly the true policy pursued by Vichy's rulers than the fraternization with a country which, without moving a finger, has profited from France's defeat to the extent that it acquired France's richest colony, Indo-China.

Coinciding with Vichy-Japanese negotiations, three French warships started fast for Madagascar, to strengthen the defenses of the naval base of Diego Suarez. Other measures indicated increased activity on the island: Vichy, despite its own precarious financial situation, only recently issued a 500,000,000-franc loan to Madagascar, guaranteed by the French Government. Much of this loan was to be used "for a program of public works." This loan was, in fact, to have financed the fortifications of the island against an Allied occupation.

Timely Allied action has probably forestalled a Laval-Axis coup. Today we know the full meaning of President Roosevelt's words when, during a recent fireside chat, he addressed himself to Vichy with a stern warning. "The United Nations," said the President, "will take measures, if necessary, to prevent the use of French territory in any part of the world for military purposes by the Axis powers. The good people of France will readily understand that such action is essential for the United Nations to prevent assistance to the armies or navies or air forces of Germany, or Italy, or Japan." This time the United Nations will see to it that the fateful developments in the Far East, where French Indo-China became Japan's springboard for the offensive against Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, and Burma, will not be repeated in the Indian Ocean.

Madagascar's strategical importance is indicated by its situation on the main shipping route which Allied ships must use to reach, around the Cape of Good Hope, India, Australia, and the Middle East. With the southwest Pacific largely under Japanese control, and supply lines through the Indian Ocean increasingly interfered with by Japanese naval and air action, the route around the Cape remains the only safe way for the Allies to send armaments and other supplies to their threatened positions in Asia, Africa, and Australia. To guarantee supplying the Allied armies in the Near East, in India, and to some extent in Russia, the United Nations have already established strong bases in South Africa, in the former Italian colony of Eritrea and in the Persian Gulf.

An Axis occupation of Madagascar would at best have gravely imperilled this vital line, and possibly cut it altogether; it would further have dealt a blow to the entire Allied position in the East and in Africa. Japan's attack directed against India and China, and Hitler's mounting concentrations of troops and war materials in the Balkans, and in Libya, lead us to believe that the aim of the long-announced Axis spring offensive is to drive the Allies out of Asia, North Africa, and join hands either in the Near East or in India. An occupation of Madagascar would have completed the encirclement of Allied positions in these regions. It would have allowed the Axis to attack the Union of South Africa and to threaten Allied territories in East Africa. Japanese nationals have lately been pouring into the Portuguese colony of Mozambique, separated from Madagascar only by the Mozambique Channel. This development would indicate that their fifth column is already operating on the continent of Africa.

The sixth greatest island in the world, Madagascar is almost as large as the State of Texas. A considerable military force is needed to defend so large an area against possible attacks. If, as we hope, the occupation of the island is made tenable, Madagascar offers important advantages to the defender. The island has a central plateau 3,000 to 5,000 feet high, where climatic conditions are favorable for white soldiers. Madagascar grows many important foodstuffs, considerably reducing the need for supplies that might otherwise have to be shipped to an army of occupation. The port of Antsirane on Diego Suarez Bay is mountain-girt and easily defended. The French have set up a fair naval base at Diego Suarez, so that the Allied navies would have good shipping facilities. Fortifications will have to be extended.

The occupation forces can probably count on the good will of the majority of the white settlers on the island. They total approximately 25,000. Recent dispatches indicate that the Vichy Government had ordered all colonists suspected of Free French or Allied sympathies arrested, interning them in concentration camps. The same dispatches further indicate that the 3,000,000 or more natives are mostly pro-Ally. This will be another of the instances where the United Nations need to make the colored peoples as a whole understand that the war against the Axis is their war and that the Allied cause is their cause.

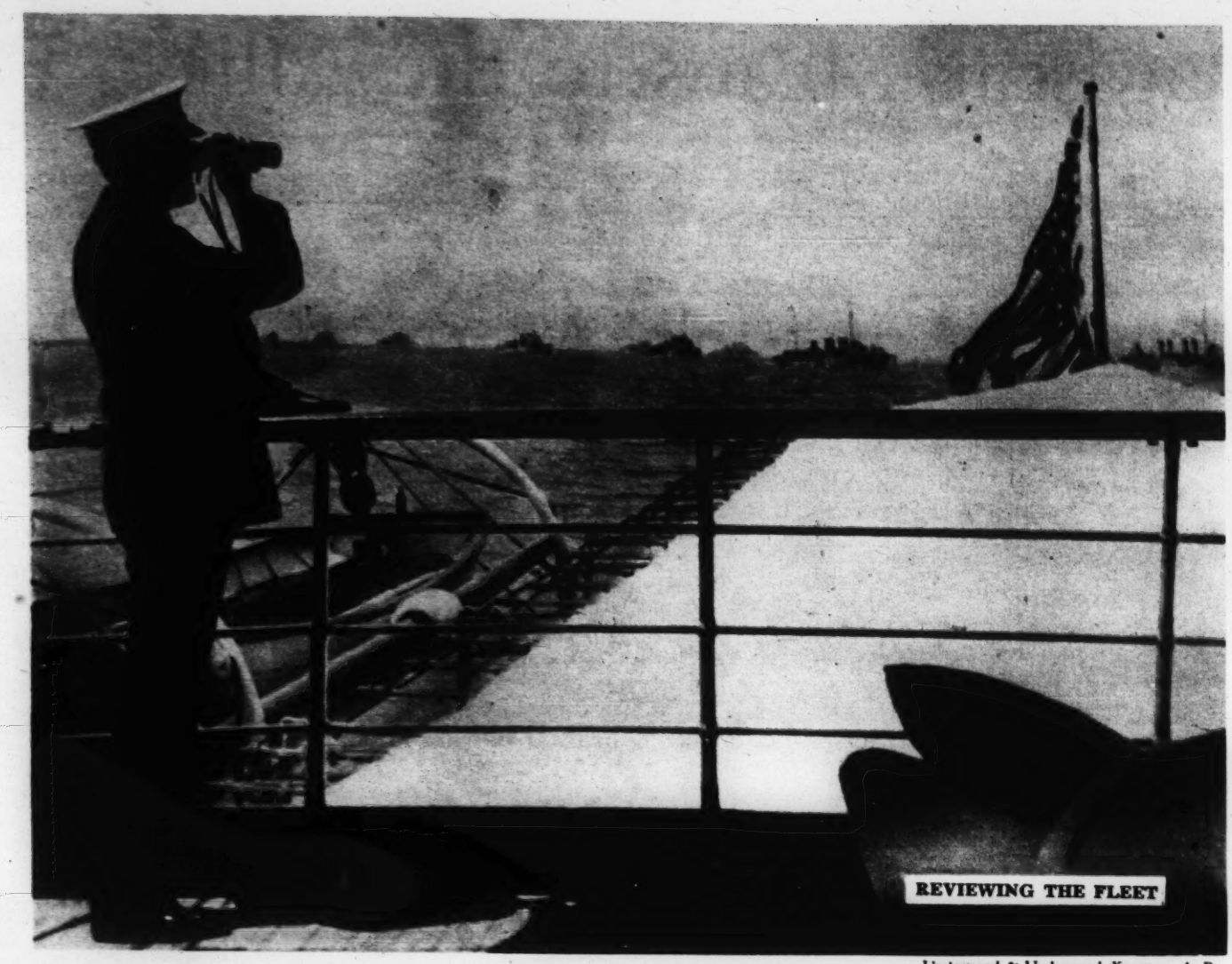
Finally, the occupation of Madagascar raises a serious political problem. For the first time since the outbreak of war, part of the French empire has been occupied by Allied troops without the help of Free French forces. President Roosevelt, in his note to Laval, states that Madagascar will be restored to France after the war and that it is merely held in trust. There is no indication as yet that General de Gaulle will be asked to share in the administration of the new Allied stronghold.

Today, four types of authority administer French territories: The Vichy colonies, the Free French colonies, the so-called Franco-Japanese co-dominion of Indo-China, and now the Allied administration of Madagascar, without de Gaulle's participation.

A unanimous decision on the part of the United Nations to recognize de Gaulle as their ally and as legal administrator of colonies under Allied control might, in the long run, be wiser than the complicated game that is now being played between Vichy and Washington.

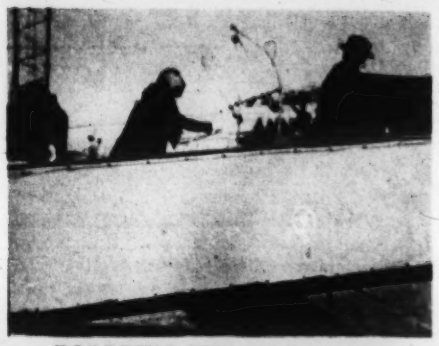
International News, Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

MARKET SCENE IN TANANARIVE

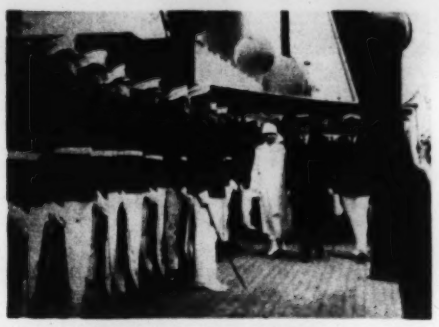


REVIEWING THE FLEET

Underwood & Underwood, Keystone, A. P.

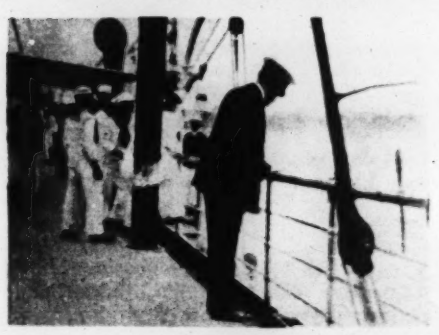


BOARDING THE MAYFLOWER



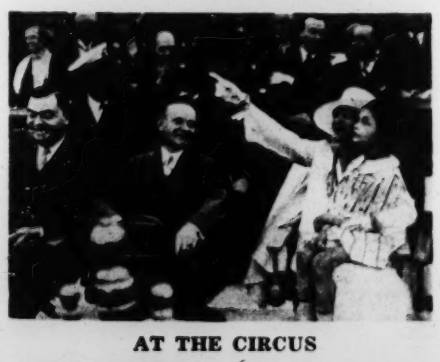
HAIL TO THE CHIEF

WHEN THERE WERE FOUR



UP, GANGWAY!

QUARTERDECK REVERIE



AT THE CIRCUS

MAYFLOWERING AT PLYMOUTH

# Presidents Then Had Leisure

**By Ira E. Bennett**

*Former Editor-in-Chief of the Washington Post*

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE found the naval yacht Mayflower at his disposal when he succeeded President Harding. The Mayflower was a pleasure craft of about 3,000 tons, formerly privately owned. Being very broad of beam and of shallow draft, she was admirably adapted to President Coolidge's needs on the Potomac. He found comfort and recreation on his week-end voyages on the river and paid no heed to the jibes of those who spoke of the terrors of the deep, and the danger involved in venturing upon the wild and tempestuous Potomac. At that time the Mayflower was commanded by Captain (now Admiral) Adolphus Andrews, U. S. N.

My wife, daughter, and I had the good fortune to be included among the ten guests of President and Mrs. Coolidge on the Mayflower one Sunday in March, 1926. Mrs. Coolidge had not accompanied the President to church that morning. She came direct from the White House and joined the guests at noon, awaiting the arrival of Mr. Coolidge. At 12:25 the President arrived. He was greeted at the rail by the ship's officers, and the band played the national anthem. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns, of Boston. As he walked up the gangplank, Mrs. Coolidge said, gaily: "This is as new to me as it is to you. Usually I am tagging behind the President on these occasions." Captain Andrews presented the guests to the President in the main salon. These guests were: Senator Tyson, of Tennessee, and Mrs. Tyson; the American Minister to Switzerland, Hugh Gibson, and Mrs. Gibson; Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Ira E. Bennett and their daughter, Mrs. Claude Langlais.

Immediately after introductions, the Mayflower got under way and we went to luncheon. My journal of that date reads:

"It was a delightful luncheon, beautifully planned, cooked, and served. Filipino waiters and plenty of them. Menu: Clear broth, saltines; broiled lobster, Saratoga potatoes; hot muffins; rice curried, with chutney, etc.; chicken sauté, peas; cranberry jelly, celery, olives; Romaine salad, French dressing, Camembert, strawberries, cake with whipped cream, coffee."

Soon after we were seated, the vessel approached Mount Vernon. President Coolidge and all of us arose and went to a salon opening on the main deck. The marines and the band lined up facing Mount Vernon, which was becoming distinct on the slope rising from the river. As a bugle was blown, the Mayflower's flag was dipped. The President stepped out on the deck, bareheaded and without an overcoat, and stood gazing at Mount Vernon. The band played the national anthem. The President's hand went to his forehead in salute. He stood motionless, braced against the wind. His face was pale and his shoulders were slightly bowed. The biting wind seemed to sharpen his features as it rumpled his somewhat scanty hair. His eyes never wavered from their gaze toward the tomb of Washington.

What were his thoughts as he paid honor to the first of Presidents? He seemed very frail, too frail to support the burdens resting upon him. I knew of some of these burdens from his own lips. The bitterness of former allies of the United States was increasing, tending to estrange the nations that were supposed to lead the van of civilization. Britain was disputing with this country over questions of naval equality, after having gained great advantages, Mr. Coolidge thought, in the excessive generosity of the United States in scrapping heavy warships. Even at this moment the Mayflower carried two guests—Minister Gibson and Admiral Long—who were to be delegates to the Geneva Conference, which Mr. Coolidge intuitively felt would be a fruitless effort. The clouds of another war hung over Europe and Mr. Coolidge was deeply concerned lest the United States should be drawn in. He was giving days and nights to the study of plans to restore international good will. There were domestic perplexities, too, as well as private griefs, for only recently his son and his father had passed on.

Here he was, the twenty-ninth citizen to serve as President, at the head of 130,000,000 Americans, paying homage to the spirit of the founder of the Republic—the little republic of heroic souls—and something of the sublime fortitude of Washington seemed to be imparted to the latest President as he stood gazing at the home where Washington had lived.

The anthem ended, Mr. Coolidge turned and with extreme slowness walked to the door, where Mrs. Coolidge waited. I realized then why he made frequent trips on the Potomac. He drew strength and comfort from his contemplation of Washington, near the spot where Washington lies.

Just before the President joined her, Mrs. Coolidge had remarked to a friend, "The sound of the bugle over the water makes a peculiar appeal to me." There were tears in her eyes as the echoes of the anthem died away.

The yacht proceeded down the river as far as Dahlgren, and then returned leisurely upstream. There was tea, with Mrs. Coolidge presiding with a gaiety that seemed far away indeed from the mood of tears.

During the afternoon, the President chatted freely on many topics. My name reminded him that he had a singing teacher in his youth, named John Bennett. My branch of the Bennett clan, he thought, had gone to Vermont from Connecticut, like the Coolidge clan, about the time of the Revolution. Referring to the Presidency, he said he didn't mind the glare of publicity any more, such as posing for photographs and shaking hands with visitors.

"I find that my right arm is larger than my left as a result of this handshaking exercise," said Mr. Coolidge. "My best record is 1,900 handshakes in 34 minutes. I was a little tired by this ordeal, but usually I feel no strain.

"Of course, I am bored occasionally. One thing that bores me is to have a crowd stand gazing at me in silence, as if they were waiting for me to deliver a solemn presidential utterance."

The President was not very optimistic regarding the outcome of the projected naval conference at Geneva. He said it was proper to press for cruiser parity with Great Britain, but he thought the net result would not mark any important

*(Continued on page 14)*

# When Copper Is King

**By Edward B. Reynolds**

A. C. M. Co., Al's Photo Shop, C. Owen Smithers

**WORKS NEAR ANACONDA, WHERE THE METAL IS REDUCED FROM BUTTE COPPER, ZINC, AND MANGANESE ORES**

ONCE UPON A TIME, gold was considered the precious metal. But that was before Pearl Harbor was attacked. Since that December day, there has come the realization that all the gold in Fort Knox won't harden one ounce of steel or make one shell casing for the antiaircraft guns standing guard against the Japanese bombers. Today it's the vital metals—copper, zinc, manganese, and others—that are important.

With the realization of the importance of these metals, and especially the shortage of copper and zinc, all eyes have been focused on the great mining camps of the American West. Here production has been stepped up until the hills are veritable hives of miners, toiling in the honeycombs of tunnels and drifts to produce the basic materials needed for America's war effort. According to present plans, this production will become greater and greater as the months roll by.

The importance of copper became apparent prior to the war, when its shortage first began to be felt. In the latter part of November, Revere Copper & Brass, a copper fabricator that is 90 per cent occupied with national defense business, revealed that it had laid off 12 per cent of its force—1,100 workers—because it could not get enough metal. The Office of Production Management at that time anticipated a gap of 770,000 tons in the requirements between needs and supplies in 1942.

Further indication of the copper shortage came from the jewelry industry, which revealed that it would be seriously impaired by priorities, affecting thousands of jewelry factory workers in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with some 60,000 in the entire United States in danger of losing their jobs unless the industry received 5,688 tons of copper and 1,409 tons of zinc in 1942.

In November, OPM issued an order cutting off supplies from manufacturers of 100-odd copper gadgets, effective Jan. 1, 1942. Complaints were many. The Rural Electrification Administration was accused of "hoarding" millions of pounds of copper cable for future operations. Corporations came in for their share of criticism and they in turn accused the Army and Navy of taking supplies that they could not possibly use for a year or more.

Labor unions had their say, and the strife was bitter. But all that was before Pearl Harbor. Overnight, labor, corporations and political leaders got together and made greater advances toward solving the country's problems than were made in the preceding decade. Butte, Montana, is a fine example of what is being accomplished.

In Butte, the world's largest mining camp on what has been called "the richest hill on earth," are huge deposits of copper, zinc, manganese, lead, gold, silver, and other metals. It has long been the greatest single producer of copper in the United States, so let's take a look at it.

If you happen to enter Butte at night, you will be charmed by your first glimpse. When your train reaches the top of the pass and the city bursts into full view, it will come so suddenly that it will remind you of Kipling's poem where "the dawn comes up like thunder." The twinkling lights cluster around the mountain like a myriad of fireflies and cascade downward like a sparkling molten stream. They have a reddish-amber tint like the copper that comes out of the ground. When you reach the city itself, you will find a wide-open mining camp with bright lights.

As you work your way back up town you will find swankier places with tables covered with snowy cloths, slick dance floors, and orchestras. In the humbler spots, juke boxes blaring out the latest recordings of name orchestras. There's a club reminiscent of old Balkan countries, Chinese cafés of the old West, untainted by modernistic glitter to attract tourists. There's the tamale man on the corner, tall and glowering, and looking as if he had just come over from Armenia, Syria, or some other country.

You will find in Butte's conglomerate population Frenchmen, Russians, Arabs, Mexicans, Chinese, Montenegrins, Serbians Croatians, Cubans, Spaniards, Swedes, Cornishmen, Norwegians—but the predominant nationality is Irish. The Irish got there first. At one time you had to be Irish to get a job in most of the mines. Most of the names in the Court House, City Hall, Fire and Police Stations are Irish. And there are more Sullivans in the Butte city directory than any other name.

When the morning sun turns its searchlight on Butte Hill it loses its romance. The gallows frames of the mines that dot the city stand out like gaunt, blackened trees in a fire-ravaged forest. The huge piles of rock no longer glow whitely under the lights with romantic allure but become just what they are called—mine dumps.

When you prowl around Butte in the daytime, you will find the churches and the schools. You will find that those you met in the gay spots were a very small percentage of Butte's population. You will find in the homes miners and their families clinging to what they have achieved in their way of life as their houses cling to the mountainside. Butte is like its conglomerate population; it hasn't been melted and jelled yet.

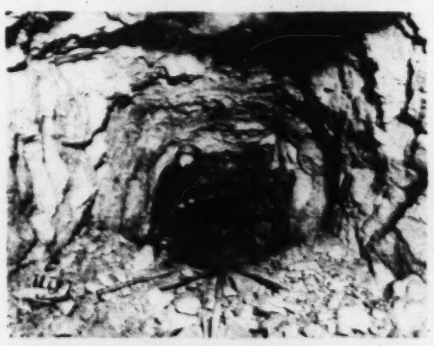
Today, Butte is booming. Experienced miners are at a premium. Only a short time before its dissolution, OPM sent an expert from the Division of Labor Supply to investigate the possibility of speeding up production. When he left, he made no public report, but he said he believed he had a plan worked out and he was grateful for the co-operation he received from both the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and the Butte Miners Union. Shortly afterward, negotiations for a new working contract came up for discussion. The chief bone of contention was a central hiring hall clause that the miners didn't want. They argued and finally voted to strike. Nevertheless, the miners didn't really want to strike. A fellow who has a family and who is still paying off bills from the depression thinks pretty seriously about such things. The company didn't want a strike, either. The union wired for a Government labor consultant and they all got together again. The central hiring clause was withdrawn and the contract was signed. Production was never halted; the battle took place around tables.

Probably the main reason for the settlement was the clannishness of Butte people. This attitude is expressed in a statement by an Irishman a decade or so back. He said, "At first the Irish landed in New York, where they stayed a while before coming to Butte. Then they quit stopping in the United States and came to Butte right from Ireland." That's the way Butte people think. They're cocky about Butte. And the miners and company superintendents are part of Butte.

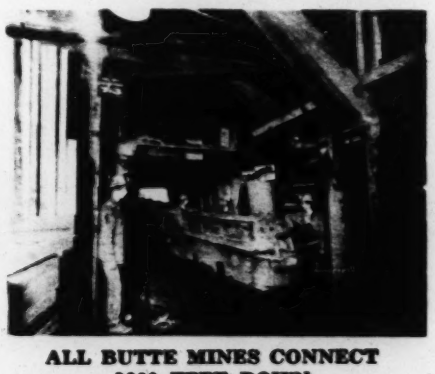
Today, Butte is getting over the depression pains and is expanding. There are many new faces around town. There are Norkeys from North Dakota, Okies from Oklahoma, Arkies from Arkansas, and residents from scores of other states. Butte has always been a city of booms. It has had many ups and downs. During World War I, it expanded its population past the 100,000 mark, the largest in its history.

Butte's first boom came some 75 years ago when gold was discovered. At that time copper was first noticed in Butte ores, but little attention was paid to it, and Butte became almost a ghost town

*(Continued on page 14)*



**ROCK DRILLER PREPARING FOR A DYNAMITE BLAST**



**ALL BUTTE MINES CONNECT 2800 FEET DOWN**

**THE MONTANA SCHOOL OF MINES, LOCATED IN BUTTE**

**SURFACE BUILDINGS OF THE LEONARD MINE**

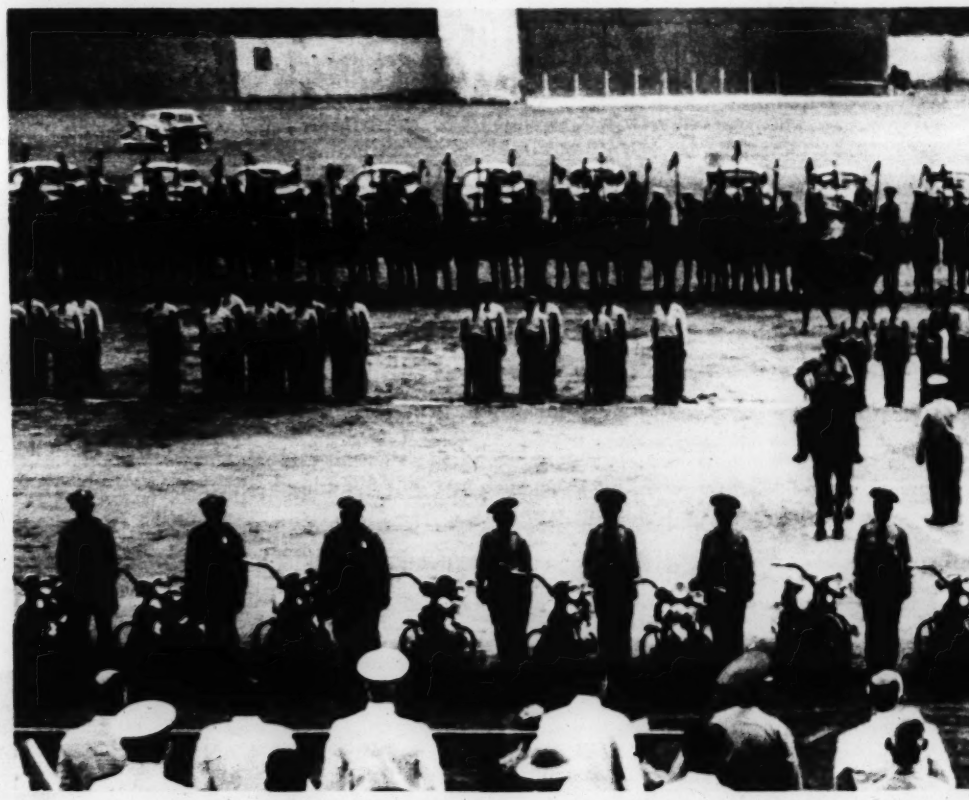
# What Pro-American

By Agnes Wilcox

A FARMER VENDS HIS PRODUCE IN PANAMA CITY

PANAMA "BOHIO" OR FARMER'S HOUSE, CARVED, LIKE HIS CROPS, O

BUSES ARE DECORATED WITH TRAVEL MURALS



THOUGH WITHOUT ARMY OR NAVY, PANAMA REPUBLIC HAS AN EFFICIE

PANAMA'S pro-American President, Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia, who took office on Oct. 9, 1941, following the coup d'état which ousted his predecessor, alleged pro-Nazi Arnulto Arias, brought a difficult problem out into the open. In a surprise statement on Feb. 6, President de la Guardia told newsmen, assembled for the first press conference which he has granted since Panama entered the war at the side of the United States, that Panama, if she is to survive, must be classified as "part of the defense zone of the Panama Canal in order that there may be no restrictions on the importations from the United States."

Clarifying this statement, Panamanian Government officials and businessmen explained that, under the present classification, the needs of the Republic of Panama are placed on the same basis of "rating" by the United States Priorities Board as those of the civil population of the United States; whereas, in reality, Panama's internal economy is so closely related to that of the Canal Zone defense effort that any serious dislocation of Panamanian commerce, certain to result if the present "rating" is continued, will inevitably affect adversely the defense effort itself.

The position of the Republic of Panama is unique among the American Republics. In her desire to aid world-wide commerce, Panama consented to the bisecting of her sovereign territory by the lease of the ten-mile-wide Canal Zone to the United States for the purposes of the establishment and maintenance of an interoceanic waterway. By that act, Panama exposed the remainder of her territory and her civil population to all the hazards which now daily confront the Panama Canal itself. In addition, since the Republic geographically envelops the Canal Zone, the internal economies of the two places have necessarily grown interdependent and Panama's economic welfare depends upon her ability to fill the civil and defense demands of the Canal Zone. Thus the present priorities "rating," which arbitrarily says that Panama's needs are on a civil basis, whereas those of the Canal Zone are on a war basis, not only imposes hardships on civilians forced by circumstances to live only a few miles from one of the greatest military objectives of the world, but makes it increasingly difficult for Panamanian business to continue.

Governmental officials point out that the following factors must be considered for an understanding of Panama's problem:

1. That Panama does not produce any of the manufactured or semimanufactured articles which are subject to the control of the Priorities Board and consequently is today dependent upon exports from the United States to maintain even the minimum standard of living of her civilians and to allow the continuation of commercial business within the Republic.

2. That Panama's internal economy has always depended upon commercial rather than agricultural or manufacturing endeavors, which has been only natural due to her geographical position and her close alignment economically with the Zone. The Republic is a country which imports annually $24,000,000, while her exports total only $3,000,000 worth of agricultural products, principally bananas and cocoa. Some 85 per cent of her exports go to the United States.

Panama's trade balance has been maintained heretofore, and up until the establishment of the present priorities "rating," by re-exportation sales to (a) residents of the Panama Canal Zone; (b) business firms engaged in defense projects in the Zone or on the military and naval bases which Panama has ceded for defense purposes from territory under her own jurisdiction; and (c) to tourists up until the war.

Panamanian businessmen further point out that the great majority of the articles which Panama wishes to import and which she cannot receive under the present "rating" are used either directly or indirectly by local business firms engaged in defense projects for the Panama Canal or the Third Locks program.

Officials say that since Panama has for

# canism Costs Panama

es Wilcox Campbell

S CROPS, OUT OF THE JUNGLE WITH HIS CONNECTICUT-MADE MACHETE

AN EFFICIENT NATIONAL POLICE FORCE, HERE PARTLY SHOWN IN REVIEW

THE FARMER'S WIFE BRAIDS HIM A NEW PALM-LEAF HAT

Plateau

PANAMA SHOP SELLS CALIFORNIA CLOTHES

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years been the "best customer" per capita of the United States, and that since she has bought from the United States in years gone by when she could just as easily have patronized other countries, the needs of her civil population should now be considered. During the first five months of 1941, for example, Panama used a percentage of 12.84 in American goods per person, whereas the United States' next best customer, Cuba, used only 11.36 and, third best, Costa Rica, only 6.91.

As a measure of the exact hardship which continuation of the present Priorities "rating" will impose upon Panamanian business, officials of the Department of the Treasury point out that in 1936, '37, '38, '39, and '40, import duties alone provided 56 per cent of the total Government income and of this total income 94 per cent was received from the terminal cities of Colon and Panama City, whose entire commercial lives are bound up in "resales" of imports to Canal Zone residents and Defense projects now that tourists can no longer visit the country. If the United States continues to restrict exports to Panama as she is doing today, the cities of Panama and Colon face economic distress. And this only a few months after commercial enterprises in the two cities have made the difficult readjustment necessary to keep them alive after the cutting off of their old function as "suppliers" to the hundreds of thousands of tourists who visited the Isthmus before the war.

In Chiriqui, the mountainous Province bordering on Costa Rica and 350 miles from the Panama Canal's own water supply, the Panamanian Government had almost completed a project for supplying pure water from an aqueduct for the entire Province in place of the former method of utilizing local supplies from wells and streams. Anticipation of the rapid completion of this project was taken into consideration by U. S. military authorities when they established defense bases in that territory. The entire project is now at a standstill because the Panamanian Government cannot get delivery of the water mains ordered from the United States.

The Ministry of Agriculture is deeply concerned by the acute shortage of fertilizers and points out that if this shortage (caused by the priority "rating") is not relieved at once, Panamanian crops will suffer.

With the completion of the 350-mile portion of the National Highway connecting Panama City with the interior city of David in Chiriqui Province, Panama's internal transportation system was changed from a coastal waterborne traffic system to motor transport. Boats and labor formerly used for the waterborne traffic are no longer available and cannot be replaced. The restrictions on the exports of tires from the United States threaten to paralyze the motor traffic system and prices of Panamanian-grown foodstuffs are rising fast because of increased transportation charges.

Copper and bronze mosquito screening, the only kinds which will last more than three months in Panama's tropical climate, have nearly disappeared from the Republic's markets and is needed to safeguard the public health.

The Republic's "rating" by the Priorities Board allows individual housing projects to the value of $6,000 only, and permits only minor alterations. The "rating" is obviously inadequate when one considers the acute housing shortage faced in the two cities of Colon and Panama City alone, where thousands of defense workers are seeking quarters.

Panamanian construction firms are willing to invest in the much-needed housing projects but sufficient supplies ranging from plumbing materials to galvanized iron for the typical tropical roof cannot be obtained from the United States. If Panamanian firms are forced to abandon this work, it will become necessary for the United States Government to build enormous housing projects.

# Among the New Books

## The Nazis in South America

**The Nazi Underground in South America, by Hugo Fernandez Artucio. New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $3.**

MR. ARTUCIO gives a formidable picture of Nazi activity in the South American states. He is a very able and daring Uruguayan, a professor in the State University at Montevideo, and he has spent many years ferreting out Nazi conspiracies. His book has an atmosphere of special urgency, immediacy and authenticity. It presents the most detailed, extensive, and documented account of Hitler's offensive in South America that this reviewer has yet seen.

It shows that Hitler not merely plans to dominate the New World, but has long been carrying on his offensive here. He is actually at war with all the Americas now. He is taking steps to form a "Totalitarian United States" out of the lower part of the South American continent and has already done much to assure his control of Magellan Strait.

The Nazis have also made plans, in conjunction with the Japanese, to gain control of vital points in Colombia that would bring them within easy striking distance of the Panama Canal. If these enterprises succeed, the Axis will control both the American waterways between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Nazis are Nazifying a group of German settlers in South America, called Ukrainians, who have been away from Germany more than twice as long as the German settlers in Wisconsin, Missouri, Texas, or the Dakotas, and who don't know a word of German. In this re-Germanizing of the "Ukrainians," the Nazis are having striking success.

The Nazis have organized German settlers and natives with totalitarian sympathies or with Quislingesque propensities into a fighting force that is designed to seize control at a propitious moment of the whole area of the lower Rio de la Plata. A German general has boasted that with a Nazi-trained army of South American Indians he could dominate that whole continent. Many officers in several of the South American armies are Nazi-trained, have Nazi sympathies, and are in Nazi service.

A class of rich, influential political leaders in some of the South American lands would prefer a triumph of the Nazis to a victory of the other side. In a number of places, such as the capital of Argentina, detailed plans have been worked out for the seizing by Nazis of all key buildings and vital traffic points. In that city alone there are 20,000 trained, drilled Nazi Storm Troopers.

This book gives with impressive preciseness complete descriptions of the Nazi organizations, their activities and their objectives. It records the names of the chief Nazi leaders working in each area.

This timely book is just one—and one of the best—among many whose combined testimony has assumed the volume of a thunderous chorus.

R. H. M.

## Life With Mother

**My Yankee Mother, by Herbert E. French. New York: The Vanguard Press. $2.50.**

HERBERT E. FRENCH, in "My Yankee Mother," has created a maternal counterpart to the protagonist of Clarence Day's "Life With Father." Mr. French's mother has the same terrible capacity for getting her own way—more terrible because accomplished by feminine indirection—and she is quite as adroit about rationalizing the occasions when she fails as Father was in Mr. Day's book. Like that Father, she is not a Yankee, in spite of what her son has called her. The senior Day was a New Yorker, Mr. French's mother was born and bred on Prince Edward Island.

Anybody would admit that in some respects those admirable persons whom the author refers to as Bluenoses or Heronchokers are indistinguishable from New Englanders; just as Middle Westerners at times display in character as well as in village architecture striking vestiges of Yankeeism. But New Englanders feel, with some right, that they are the simon-pure Yankees, and that, too, in the face of the fact that ever since the Civil War the name has been applied, with shocking latitude, to cover a multitude of inhabitants of the entire northern part of the United States. At any rate, they are not prepared to admit that it properly includes our neighbors across the Canadian line.

Exactly which of the New England states produces Yankees of the most strictly authentic brand is a question to be argued out only in the private circle of Yankeedom.

Mr. French would say, no doubt, that his mother was Yankee in her convictions and in her approach to life. As a matter of fact, he more often shows that she wasn't than that she was. She lived on Prince Edward Island until she was a young woman. Then she came to a town near Boston, where she helped Aunt Sally for a while. Convinced that she was practically an old maid because she was almost 20 and had never had a steady beau, she decided to hunt for a job. Against her own will, and against the advice of Aunt Sally, she learned to be a nurse. "But how," warned Aunt Sally, "could Libbie ever find a nice, eligible young Presbyterian minister in a hospital?"

She did not find one, but she did marry, twice. The second of her husbands was Mr. French's father.

Mother was extravagant and thrifty, endlessly involved in making over their house every year instead of waiting for a good year, as Father urged. She bought more of everything than she needed because prices were going up; she began thinking about buying next year's car as soon as she got this year's, "on account of the depreciation."

The whole account of Mother is amusing but frequently gives the impression of being heightened for the sake of producing an effect. The writer is clearly proud of his mother. That feeling of pride does not keep him from chuckling over her little inconsistencies and sounding pleased when her children managed to circumvent her. Mother is quite evidently a person of great determination, promptitude, and initiative, and a good sport, with all her prejudices, but she sounds like somebody else's mother; as if she were being observed from the outside and written about chiefly, and facetiously, because she was an entertaining character. If the account were to be taken seriously, and of course it is not, one might wish that Mother had sometimes been presented as a mother and not so exclusively as a Yankee—by adoption.

## The War at Sea

**The War at Sea, by Gilbert Cant. New York: John Day. $3.**

HERE IS A comprehensive account of practically every naval engagement of the present war which occurred prior to Jan. 1, 1942.

The accounts are clearly written, and are given in chronological order. There is a very evident effort to present accurate narrations, and, taking into consideration the impediment of censorship, the author has succeeded in assembling a remarkable array of data. Where doubt exists, it is frankly acknowledged. For instance, the exact courses followed by U-18 in penetrating and leaving Scapa Flow when the Royal Oak was destroyed is stated to be a matter of conjecture.

Some of the accounts concern epic events which were so overshadowed by reports of more portentous coincidences that they did not receive adequate publicity at the time.

* * *

The feat of the Polish submarine Orzel reads like a fairy story. She was interned in Estonia and partially disarmed. The guards were kidnaped and the submarine fled port under fire. All charts had been removed, but the determined crew navigated their ship through the Kattegat and Skagerrak to a Scottish port—a voyage filled with adventure and hardship. The Orzel operated against German shipping until it failed to return from a cruise in June, 1940.

The story of the Graf Spee's cruise and end is the first concise account of this episode that has come to the attention of this reviewer. There also is a succinct account of the amazing Norwegian occupation, in so far as naval events were concerned.

The tragedy of the invasion of the Low Countries and the part the British Navy played in evacuating the various Channel ports are well told and give many little-known details. When the evacuation of Dunkerque was projected, the pessimistic prediction was a possible embarkation of 30,000, while the optimists held out hope for 100,000. The account relates how some 1,300 small craft snatched 337,131 British and French soldiers from under the very noses of the Nazi Army and Luftwaffe.

There is an engaging résumé of the manner in which the Richelieu was disabled at Dakar by depth bombs—which, however, does not ring true. The subsequent action at Dakar is a story of an opportunity presented and muffed, with what future result no one knows.

A rather complete history of the naval war in the Mediterranean is given, including the hectic period covering the retreat from Greece and the débâcle of Crete.

* * *

The scene then shifts to the Atlantic, where the two most stirring naval events to date of the war are described. First the heroic sacrifice of the lightly armed auxiliary cruiser Jervis Bay in order that the convoy under its care might disperse and escape an enemy raider of superior strength, followed by the gallant return of a Swedish merchantman in the night to rescue survivors from what was known to be a forlorn hope.

Then the story of the Bismarck's short career at sea is one of the most complete descriptions of this dramatic episode that has been published. This remarkable ship is stated to have remained afloat after more than 700 14- and 16-inch and perhaps 1,400 smaller shells had been fired at it. A shambles, to be sure, but it floated until numerous torpedoes accomplished what shells had failed to do. There is a heart-rending account of the rescue of survivors by British ships being interrupted by a submarine alarm, resulting in several hundred men being left in the water. Out of an estimated complement of 2,400, only 110 were picked up.

That the Germans had planned an extensive itinerary for the Bismarck was ascertained within the week when six auxiliaries intended to service it were intercepted and destroyed.

* * *

The long list of raiders' victims in the Pacific and South Atlantic is rather startling, inasmuch as previous reports have been so vague and scattered that they attracted little attention.

An interesting summation is given of conditions leading up to the Pearl Harbor disaster, with a considerable number of pertinent "ifs."

The author states that an official account of this attack was unavailable to him, but he manages to put together a very connected story of what happened, and probably could have included other information except for the restrictions imposed by censorship.

There are several appendices which afford accurate and interesting data concerning losses and other dispositions of men-of-war. It is noted that of the 50 United States destroyers transferred to the British Navy, three are listed as having been sunk by U-boats.

F. L. O.

## The McCormack Voice

**John McCormack, by L. A. G. Strong. New York: Macmillan. $3.**

REGARDING the biography of a concert and opera star, two things can be of importance: First, doings that go into the making of the career; or, in a word, the portrait; second, ideas that come through on musical art, and what the author manages to say that will be of use to young folk of the coming generation who are interested in vocal study; or, briefly again, the singing lesson.

On the first point, the writer of the book about John McCormack, the tenor, produces a succession of interesting chapters. He does his task in a rather novel way, basing the whole thing, evidently, on sessions of interview with Mr. McCormack, talking and looking over scrapbooks and records of various sorts which the artist has kept of his tours. Almost the volume becomes, then, an autobiography.

* * *

On the second point, however, the author takes matters into his own hands. Without any professional pretense or presumption, he discusses the McCormack voice as it grows from that of a youth to that of a man, as it adapts itself to different types of audiences, and as it takes on quality and character with the changing times between the years, conveniently speaking, 1908 to 1938. Without presuming to analyze the unanalyzable, he not only manages to give a notion of the sound of the voice from year to year but also to explain why it bore that sound. Indeed, he fairly succeeds in making the singer himself do what it is notorious that a singer never can do—tell how he secures such and such effects.

Mr. McCormack, when on the road, met and questioned by interviewers of every sort, both the kind that had some understanding of him as a performer and the kind that knew him only as a popular and distinguished Irishman, was patient and conscientious in his replies. There was no man before the public more sincere, obliging, and newsable for a reporter to talk with than he was. It is no cause for wonder, therefore, that his biographer employs an interview method in writing his book; and it is just what might be expected that he gets so much useful comment down on voice and on interpretation of songs and arias.

* * *

Mr. Strong could safely generalize as he does because he had so much specific material right at hand and could at any moment query and correct when in doubt. But, after all, the story comes down to a single point. A very shrewd and competent observer once remarked of the Italian tenor, Caruso, that he had but one note. No doubt it was true, too, that whenever Caruso sang, there sounded a tone that made the chief impression, though listeners might not think of the matter in just that fashion. Yet who will deny that one note of surpassing power, perfectly controlled and colored, and always to be relied on, is enough? Mr. Strong quite plainly lets it be inferred that the Irish tenor, Italian trained and British and American experienced, McCormack, was also a singer of one individual note, expressive in its own manner and unheard before.

W. P. T.


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# The Continuing Dissatisfaction of Mr. Wells—A London Letter

**The Outlook for Homo Sapiens**, by H. G. Wells. London: Secker and Warburg. 8s. 6d.
**My Goodness—My Passport**, by Lella Secor Florence. London: Allen and Unwin. 8s. 6d.
**English Domestic Life: An Anthology Selected from the Novelists**, by L. A. G. Strong. London: Allen and Unwin. 7s. 6d.
**Eyes of Horus**, by Joan Grant. London: Methuen. 9s. 6d.
**Driftwood and Tangle**, by Margaret Leigh. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d.

LONDON

HERBERT GEORGE WELLS is enormous fun, and "The Outlook for Homo Sapiens" is one of his most exciting, provocative, and entertaining books. Mr. Wells always writes, as he writes here, with admirable clarity. His sentences are short, sharp, and staccato. He has an energetic and organizing mind. But, best of all, he still preserves, in spite of the education in natural science, of which he remains today as touchingly proud as when he first stepped forth in all the glory of graduation from London University, the attitude of a young and romantic boy. He is the young adventurer with the dark lantern, seeking out the secret society of villains.

These mysterious people are the root of all the trouble. Mr. Wells encountered them early in life. In fact, they conditioned his youthful existence. He refers contemptuously to "the religion they put before me." "They" suggested, among other enormities, that the big tower of Windsor was built by William the Conqueror, whereas Mr. Wells has since found out that it was the work of George IV. "They" failed to tell his parents about the great discoveries made in the 20 years before his birth. "They imposed" on him "a sublunary world" very difficult to accept. "They" told him the world was round, but did not explain how they came to know this. In fact, the young Wells was bamboozled. "They" bamboozled him. "They" had the answers to all the questions, but refused to give them to him. Now he has got them for himself, and nothing is going to stop him from publishing them.

* * *

Who "they" are, Mr. Wells never specifically states. But he examines in turn some of the world's great and powerful organizations—the Nazis, the British Empire, the United States, Roman Catholicism, Shintoism, Protestantism, Communism, and the Jews. Every one of these, in Mr. Wells' opinion, is enlisted under the banners of darkness, with the possible exception of America. It is perhaps the British Empire which rouses his most active fury; it is the destruction of this that would emotionally give him the most satisfaction. But the others are pretty bad, too. As I have said, he makes a partial exception of America, though even here he avoids undue flattery. The United States has a man-sized job to do in the world, and is equipped, he thinks, with the brains of a horse.

As one reads, with extreme aesthetic delight, Mr. Wells' brilliant and despairing volume, one begins to wonder where the champions are to be found who will undo the evil work that "they" accomplished. People in high places, of course, are no good. The masses have no education. He despises Karl Marx. Those with a classic education are, naturally, quite impossible. Oxford and Cambridge men are barred automatically. So are those who study with the Plebs League and the Workers Educational Association.

* * *

At first he appears to have had some hope of the people who collaborated with him on "The Work, Wealth, and Happiness of Mankind," but eventually he found out his mistake. There remain a few natural scientists, but even these mostly know nothing of biology. Ultimately everyone is discarded except Dr. Julian Huxley; his son, G. P. Wells, and himself. This, one concludes, is the gallant trio on whom the future of the world depends. It is a thought that does not seem to exhilarate even Mr. Wells very much. One leaves him grateful for much entertainment, a man of brilliant capacities and striking imagination, whose only defect appears to be a complete lack of common sense.

Mrs. Florence's "My Goodness—My Passport" is also a lively and provocative volume. She is an American journalist who married a professor. They live in Birmingham, England, and went to Egypt just about the time that France fell. It took them 11 months, and a journey round half the world, to get back to their home. They came by America, and Mrs. Florence paints an absorbing picture of that great country on which so many of our hopes are founded. Because people in Britain tend to think that America is heartily on their side, Mrs. Florence usefully stresses the opinions of the vast numbers of people in the United States who find little to choose between us and the Nazis. She shows that we are as much disliked abroad as any country under the sun. The only difference between us and the others, I suppose, is that, for better or worse, we don't care whether anybody likes us or not; whereas they, very often, do.

Mrs. Florence, with the engaging candor that endears Americans to foreign peoples, tells us frankly what we must do in order to become a decent nation. We must establish absolute equality; dukes must sacrifice as much, and live as stringently, as dustmen. In the meantime, she herself has secured an Italian cook (married to an Englishman); a supply of ducks, geese, and chickens, and a lake with fine fish in it. She faces the prospect of rationing undaunted, and thinks that life in Britain is "heavenly."

* * *

L. A. G. Strong's "English Domestic Life," an anthology devoted to the home front during the past 200 years, is in its different manner just as interesting as the works of Mr. Wells and Mrs. Florence. Dickens, Thackeray, Fielding, and other classics come into it; so do modern writers like Norman Collins, Hugh Walpole, and Mr. Wells himself. It is a cheerful book, giving more attention to women than to men, which is natural enough in view of the nature of its subject. The difficulties of a prose anthology are obvious. Prose works to a larger scale than verse, and so is less amenable to presentation in small samples. Not often does prose present us with a complete whole, like the Gettysburg speech, which will go on the back of a postcard, though poetry does it often enough. Nevertheless, Mr. Strong has tackled the business of getting an elephant onto a postage stamp very skillfully.

Joan Grant's "Eyes of Horus" is a remarkable novel of ancient Egypt. The story is told by Ra-ab, son of a high court official of the decadent Eleventh Dynasty. It concerns a secret revolt against the debased and terroristic religion of the day and an attempt to get back to earlier doctrines of peace and love. It dwells perhaps unduly on realistic circumstances of horror, and might have paid more attention to the detailed background of history. But it is a careful, intelligent work. Margaret Leigh's "Driftwood and Tangle" is a pleasant reminder of the solitudes and silences, the lovely rhythm of country and island life, that still exist even in this battle-scarred land.

HAROLD HOBSON

# The Natural Way to Draw

**The Natural Way to Draw**, by Kimon Nicolaides. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

THE ONE RIGHT WAY to learn to draw, according to Mr. Nicolaides, has nothing to do with artifice or technique. For 15 years before his passing in 1938 he taught at the Art Students' League in New York. Out of that experience grew the manuscript which has now been published as "The Natural Way to Draw," which is a working plan for art study. The teacher-author had planned to make for this book certain sketches and diagrams which would explain the directions for the exercises. Since that was not done, their place is taken by sketches he made for individual students in his classes.

Mr. Nicolaides maintained that the impulse to draw was as natural as the impulse to talk. One learns to draw by practicing for at least five years, using correct observation, in the presence of all sorts of objects for studies. The teacher does not teach his pupils how to draw, but teaches them how to learn to draw. "They must acquire some real method of finding out facts for themselves, lest they be limited for the rest of their lives to facts the instructor relates. They must discover something of the true nature of artistic creation—of the hidden processes by which inspiration works."

He remarks that what is to be known about art is to be found in many books. But the rules of painting and drawing must be learned, not as rules, but as actualities. To understand theories is not enough; much practice is necessary. Da Vinci remarked: "The supreme misfortune is when theory outstrips performance."

The book is divided into 25 sections, of which the following titles are indicative of the lines of practice taken: Contour and Gesture, Weight and Modeled Drawing, Memory and Other Quick Studies, Modeled Drawings in Ink and Water Color, The Daily Composition, Simple Proportions, The Figure With Drapery, Exercises in Black-and-White Crayon, Analysis Through Design, An Approach to the Use of Color.

There are many illustrations, drawn from the work of the author and his studies as well as from the pictures of Van Gogh, Cézanne, Daumier, Forain, Delacroix, Goya, and many others. The accompanying comments are so simple and clear, so thoroughly within the experience of anybody who would be likely to use this volume, that it must be set down as a book that promises to be of wide helpfulness.

# Et Haec Olim

**And Now Tomorrow**, by Rachel Field. New York: Macmillan. $2.50

RACHEL FIELD'S novel, "And Now Tomorrow," begins at the end and goes forward with what lay before. This sounds unreasonable, but is not so, for the end is really a beginning, and the story describes the five years that brought Emily Blair to the moment when she was poised for flight into a new way of living.

Emily's first 26 years were passed chiefly in a Massachusetts mill town, a place where "Peace-Pipe" sheets, pillowcases, and towels had brought wealth to the Blairs and made Blairstown itself throb with the sound of machines and lie a little muffled under the smoke of the great chimneys. Continually? Not quite, for the years of the story lie in the period of the late 1920's and the 1930's when many factories were stilled. "Peace-Pipe Industries" did not escape.

The complications in the story spring from two causes. One was the dividing of Blairstown into the owners' side and the workers' side, with the river as the dividing line. To each side the other was "they," and the benign paternalism of the Blairs did not save them from labor troubles.

The other complicating circumstance was a disability which befell Emily soon after her engagement to Harry Collins. For two years she was deaf. Harry's affections, strained by the difficulty of making adjustments to his fiancée's handicap and captivated by the fascinating companionship of her pretty younger sister, betrayed his loyalty.

Meanwhile, Emily was growing into deeper acquaintance with Merek Vance, who had just come to Blairstown and persuaded her to let him try to help her. The years were not easy. For the workers across the river there was unrest, resentment over a pay cut, the strike, and a long, cold winter. For the Blairs there were business worries, Emily's plight, and then almost simultaneouly her broken engagement and the restoration of her hearing.

Happiness lay ahead for Emily, but before she stepped into it she must needs stop and take stock of herself. "Old times, old feelings, old hurts, old loves, and old losses must be sorted and weighed and put in order." This stocktaking and sorting constitute the story.

Even when things were not to her liking they were worth recalling. "Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit," she read in an old textbook, and recollected enough to translate: "Perhaps it will be pleasant to remember even these things." And now, tomorrow

It was never Rachel Field's habit to write about the present time. The past always drew her attention and she was able to make it live again. In this, her final work, she has written of a period fresh in everyone's memory, but the story is that of one who looks back, even though only a few years. This is a mature book, in a way too mature for its spokeswoman, Emily. It is a sure and thoughtful book, though lacking the scope and the fire of "All This and Heaven Too"—a quiet book that deserves leisurely reading.

W. K. R.

# The Book Window

**Vermont is Where You Find It**, by Keith Warren Jennison (Harcourt, Brace, $2.50), is a book of pictures with explanations devised in the form of rural talk. To note an instance — hills darken the background, a lake whitens the middle ground, and near-to ascends a pasture slope: up close, a horse, ears turned our way, looks at us over a stone wall. For caption, "Astray" might have done. Instead, we have, modern style, the reply of a boy as to how he traced the truant beast: "I thought if I was a horse where I would go, and I went and he had."

**A Conscientious Turncoat: The Story of John M. Palmer, 1817-1900**, by George Thomas Palmer (Yale University Press, $3) Definitive biography of the Kentuckian who became Lincoln's friend and a Union General, Republican Governor of Illinois, Democratic United States Senator, and Gold-Democrat candidate for President in 1896.

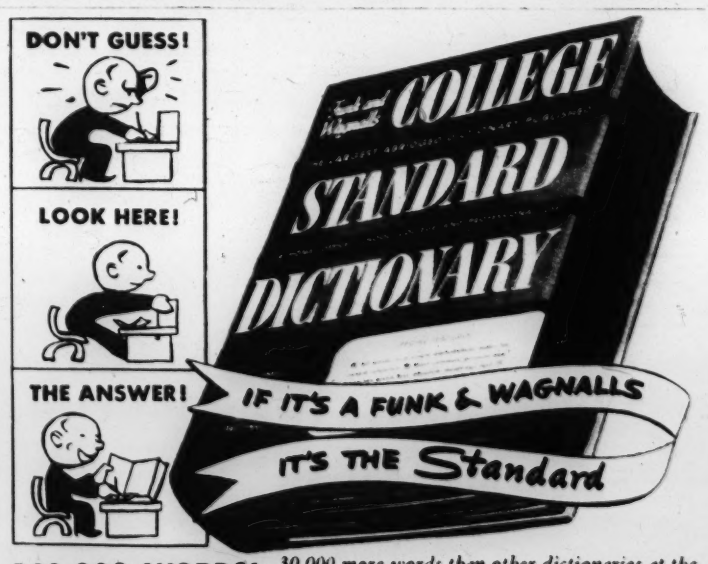
**Zachary Taylor, Soldier of the Republic**, by Holman Hamilton (Bobbs-Merrill, $3.50). An unpretentious yet appealing first volume of what, with its successor, seems likely to be known as a trustworthy biography of the twelfth President of the United States.

**The Pageant of South American History**, by Anne Merriman Peck (Longmans, Green, $3). Third in a series, the others being on China and Japan. A colorful, thoughtful, scholarly presentation in an intimate style suited for younger readers and use in schools.

**Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!** by Irvin S. Cobb (Bobbs-Merrill, $1). One of the best stories Cobb ever told, lifted from his "Exit Laughing," and charmingly illustrated by F. R. Gruger.

**Rule Britannia**, by Cecil King (The Studio, $4.50), explains the heroic role of the Royal Navy in the present world war.

*Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.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# Over the Editor's Desk

JAPANESE MILITARISTS have an approach all their own to war strategy, as we are informed by Compton Pakenham, a retired major of the Coldstream Guards, now residing in the United States. He was born in Japan, learning to speak Japanese as a child. From 1907-13 he was attached to the British Embassy in Tokyo. He is now writing for early publication a book based on his knowledge of Japan.

The remarkable anti-sabotage work that is being done in the United States by the Federal Bureau of Investigation seldom gets a comprehensive notice in news reports because of the need of keeping secret some of the unpursued ramifications that the investigators uncover. The article about the F. B. I. today was prepared by Roscoe Drummond, chief of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau.

Ira E. Bennett, former editor-in-chief of the Washington Post, gives us another chapter of his experiences in official circles, with details which "can now be told." Other articles by him appeared in the Magazine Section in 1941 on Aug. 2, Sept. 6, and Sept. 27.

Panama is known in a many-sided way by Agnes Wilcox Campbell. Her father was for many years U. S. Vice-Consul in Panama. As a private pilot, she has made airplane visits to all parts of the republic that encloses the Canal Zone. Her college background includes Russell Sage and Radcliffe in the United States and the Simmern School of International Studies in Switzerland.

Egon Kaskeline's long service as a journalist brought him into many sources of information in regard to French colonies.

Harlan Trott of the Magazine Section staff spends many of his week ends in a Maine town that is rich in facts and legends about people who dwell near salt water.

The author of the article on India in the May 9 issue of the Magazine Section was, through an inadvertence, incorrectly identified. Correct is: U. S. Bajpai, Indian Graduate Student at Harvard, son of India's Representative at Washington.

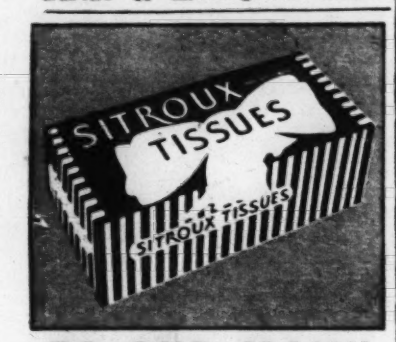
* * *

### *Things to Come . .*

A representation of the insignia used on the United States Army and Navy uniforms is to be printed in an early issue of the Magazine Section.

The centenary of Thomas Arnold's passing is being observed in England shortly. J. L. Paton, who has taught at Rugby, provides a tribute to the Rugby headmaster who did so much to improve and reform the British public school system.

Soon to appear, also, is a report by a former Austrian journalist of present conditions in Vienna, and the resistance there is to the Nazi regime.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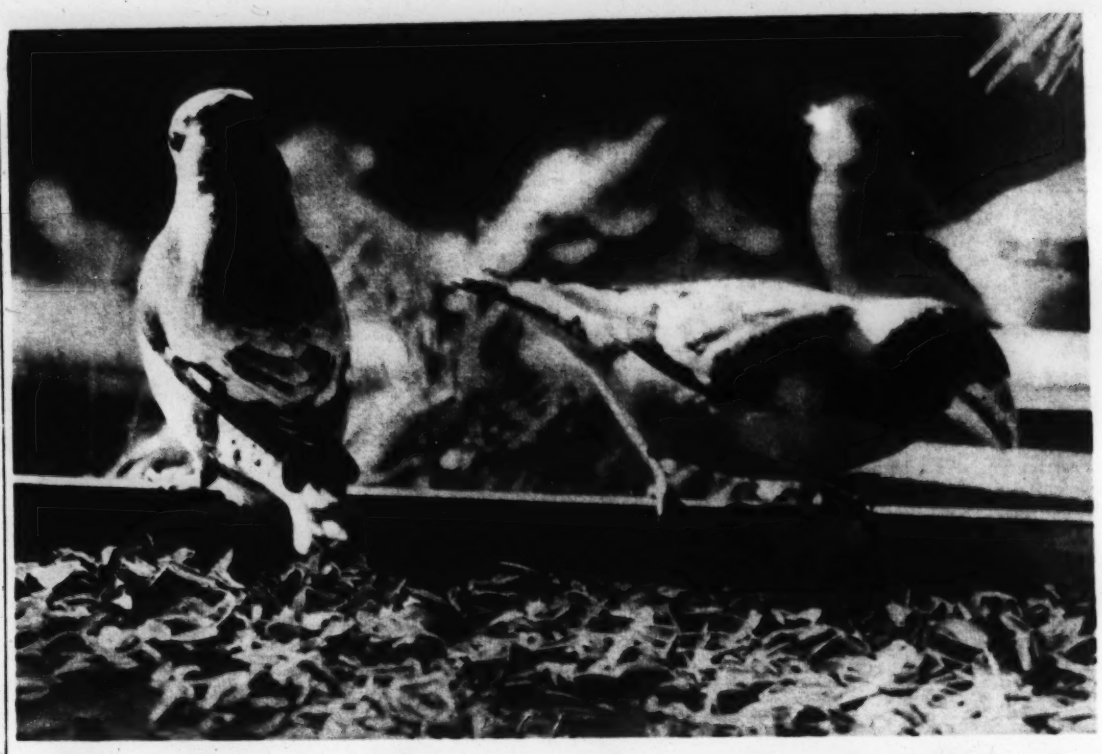


# Sky-Borne Troops Invade the East

IN THESE DAYS the word "invasion" has sinister implications. But let us consider another invasion, a most unusual and peaceful one, that New England experienced the past few months. An aerial invasion actually has occurred—sky-borne troops of Evening Grosbeaks—birds of the far Northwest.

Great flocks of these birds flashed down from the skies in all parts of New England this winter and early spring. I have come upon Grosbeaks at Middlebury, near Woodstock, and at Bennington, in Vermont; and I have studied a flock of 36 Grosbeaks which literally "took over" the Northfield Hotel at East Northfield, Mass. Dozens of towns and cities in the Bay State had their quota of the Grosbeak influx. But at Williamstown, in the Berkshires, some 80 Grosbeaks made themselves completely at home from November to spring.

* * *

Evening Grosbeaks are among the most striking members of the finch family. They are as brightly plumaged as any resplendent fowl of the tropics. The male birds are gold, with black and white trimmings; the females, less colorful, are nonetheless attractive in their soft gray plumes. They have powerful, parrot-like beaks which clamp down like pliers on seeds—or careless fingers.

Where do the Grosbeaks come from? Out of the pine forests that stretch from northern Michigan to far-off Alberta. Here, indeed, is a bird that does things in the unconventional manner. It does not migrate north-to-south as most birds do; rather, its journeys are west-to-east and vice versa. Only during certain winters do Evening Grosbeaks appear in New England in huge flocks; and lucky are the folks who can attract them to bird-feeding stations.

* * *

An Evening Grosbeak will go any distance for sunflower seeds. At Williamstown, over 400 pounds of sunflower seeds have been devoured by the clan of 80 hungry Grosbeaks. The Williamstown birds have spent much of their time, appropriately enough, at the Williams Inn, where from the very start a royal reception was accorded the distinguished Westerners.

The Grosbeaks' most interesting characteristic, unquestionably, is their fearlessness. Once they have become wedded to a particular locality, as at Williamstown, they develop fairly regular feeding habits, and will devour their food while onlookers stand but a few feet away. All the while they feed they indulge in a continuous conversational chatter, the notes sounding very much like those of English sparrows. Evening Grosbeaks get their name from the mistaken idea of early ornithologists that they dwelt in dark woods and came out only at evening to sing.

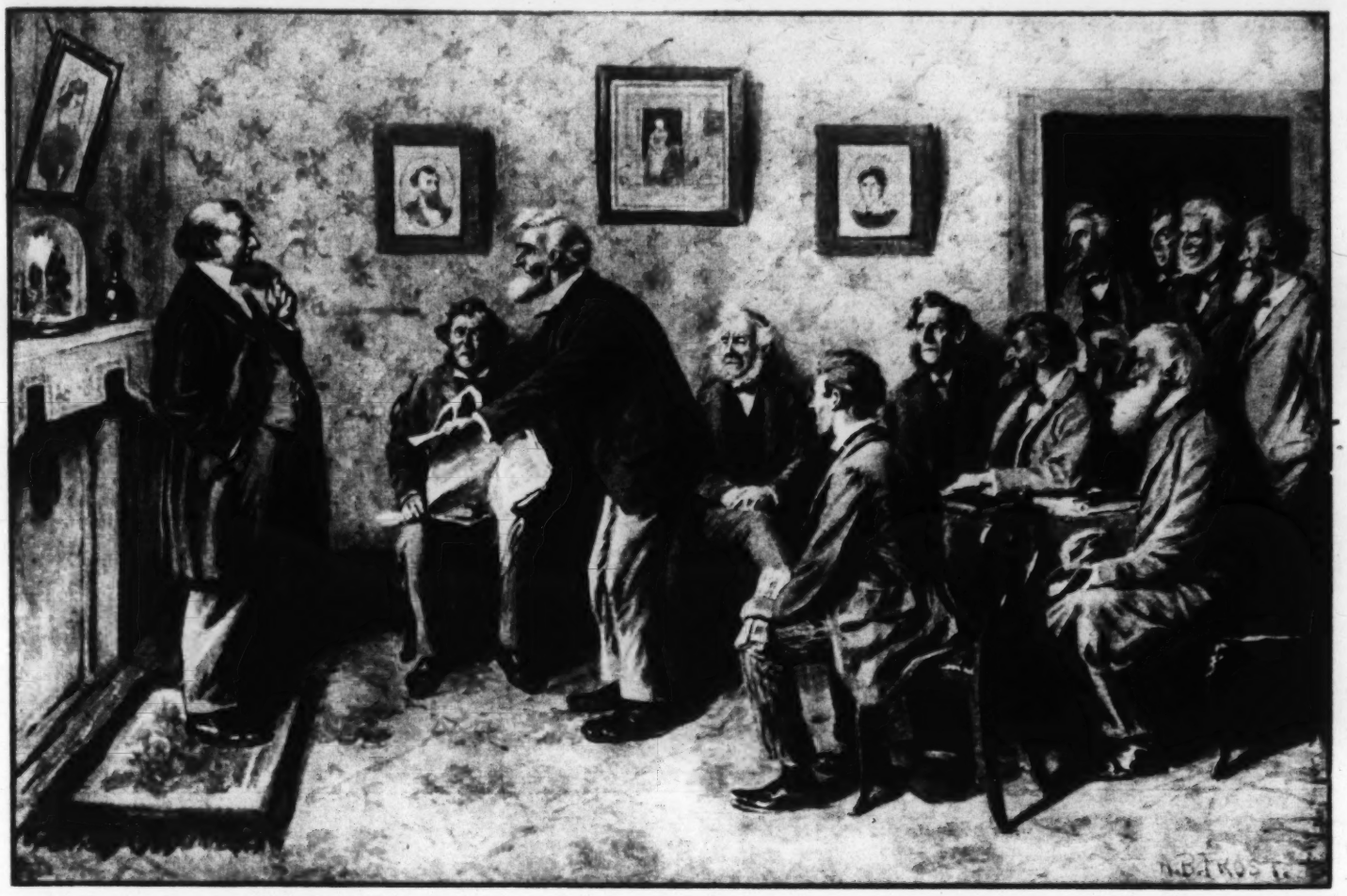
Many hundreds of these birds have been trapped and banded with numbered aluminum rings, for scientific purposes, and much has been learned about their movements. For example, a Grosbeak banded at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., in March, 1927, was retrapped at a banding station at Sandwich, Mass., in March, 1930. In March, 1931, this much "manhandled" bird was again captured at the Michigan station. Among the 80 Williamstown Grosbeaks we found a female which had been banded on March 28, 1938.

M. B.

Photos by Maurice Broun

**AT HOME FOR THE WINTER SEASON**

**Riding High on a Bare Branch Is This Handsome Male Grosbeak, While Above, Busy at Their Lunch Counter, Two Female Birds Consume Quantities of Their Favorite Sunflower Seeds.**



"The Congressman's Day of Reckoning"
*by* A. B. FROST

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A Special Feature of Vital Interest to Every 1942 Voter

## HOW DID YOUR CONGRESSMAN VOTE?

How did your Senators and Representative vote on repeal of the arms embargo? on conscription? Where did they stand on lend-lease? on arming merchant ships? This fall, in the midst of world-shaking war, Congressional elections are more vitally important to each one of us than ever before.

It is quite likely that upon the make-up of the next Congress will depend not only the swift and successful conclusion of the war, but also much of the position of the United States in the post-war world. The Christian Science Monitor, with such crucial years ahead, is aiding voters to choose wisely by presenting a chart in each of its four United States editions, showing how every Congressman in that area up for re-election this year has voted for the past few years on issues affecting war policy.

With the Monitor's specially compiled charts, in the issue of May 28, each voter may review the record of these Congressmen, and decide whether they will represent his best interests in winning and rebuilding a better world. The charts are nonpartisan, being simply lists of the Congressmen's actual record votes on questions like those above.

By obtaining this issue, Monitor subscribers will have in simple, compact form a valuable aid to voting, covering their section of the United States. Regular subscribers may order extra copies for their friends, or their political or civic organizations; occasional subscribers should be sure to obtain this issue. For those interested in the national picture, orders will be accepted for all four editions of the Monitor; the single copy price will be as usual, five cents, or four cents where twelve or more copies are mailed to the same address.

This is the Monitor's contribution to an election to help the nation's war effort; we urge every American to make the fullest use of it.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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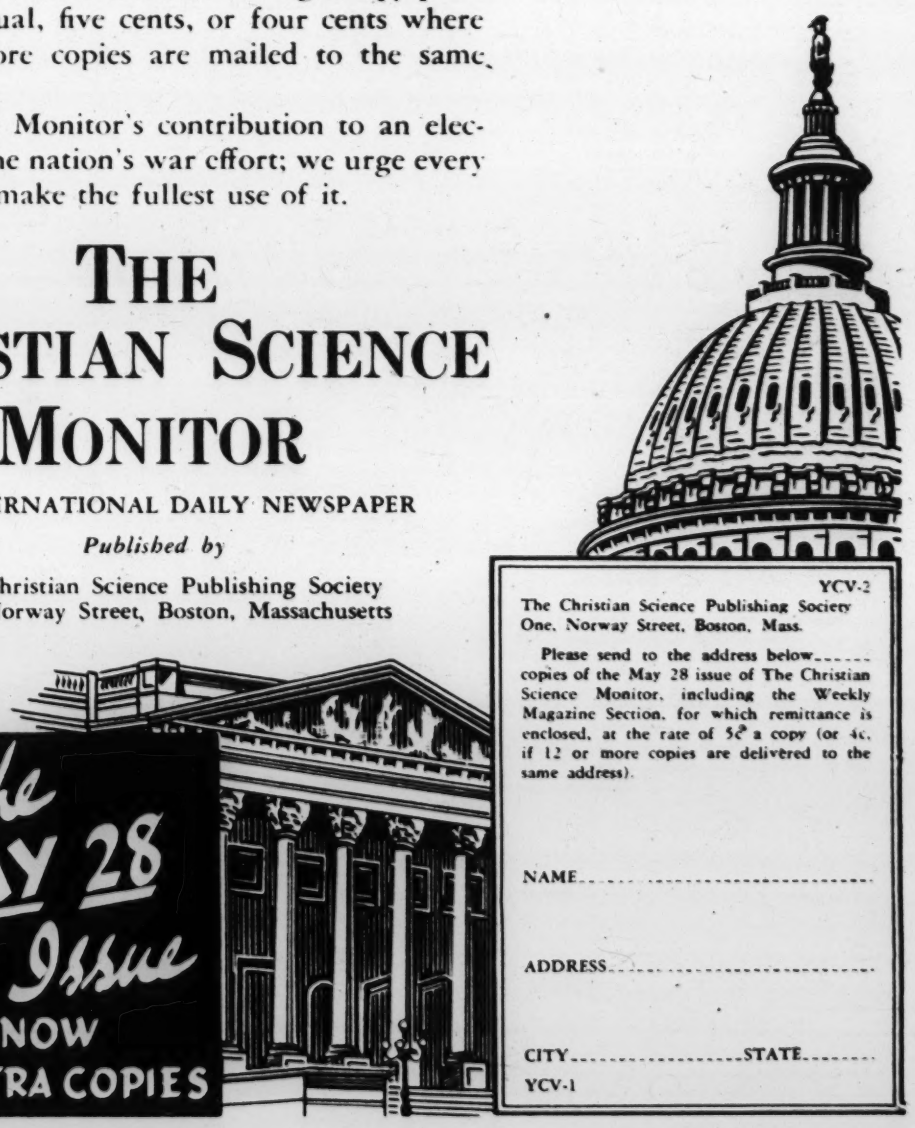

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# ..Presidents Then Had Leisure

(Continued from Page 6)

change for the better. The pressure in each country for increased defense, he said, would tend to prevent a thorough-going agreement on naval parity. He doubted that Japan would remain content with the standard of strength allotted to her by the Washington treaty.

About 6 o'clock everybody went below to dress for dinner. The cabin boys had laid out the contents of handbags in orderly array. Dinner was a lively interlude, quite different from the current legends of gloomy repasts marked by stony silence on the part of Mr. Coolidge. He conversed freely with his table companions on the small talk of the day, and spiced his remarks with Yankee wit. He did not demand the attention of the whole table in order to deliver any oracular opinions. The guests were not only at ease, but very congenial. Mrs. Coolidge was charmingly vivacious. My diary says:

* * *

"On the table was a large bowl of shell-pink roses, with asparagus ferns. Bands of smilax ran from one tall, green candlestick to another, each candlestick holding a slender green candle. At each plate was an orange carved as a basket, containing sliced orange. Clear soup; shad and roe, hot rolls; leg of mutton; asparagus, cream sauce; baked Hubbard squash, stuffed sweet potatoes; rice, chop-suey; salad of pineapple, tomato and apple, with whipped mayonnaise; Camembert and saltines; ices and ice cream in fancy molds; coffee."

After dinner, we went to the main salon to see news reels and a picture drama entitled "The Courtship of Miles Standish." The guests were seated in several rows of small chairs. Mr. Coolidge sat at one side, in an armchair. It happened that I sat very near him. He sat back comfortably, evidently prepared to enjoy himself.

* * *

After a few news shots of no particular importance, I was astounded to see the screen flash a series of pictures entitled: "Funeral of Col. John Coolidge—President and Mrs. Coolidge at Burial of His Father in Vermont." I heard some of the guests gasp with astonishment. I looked sharply at Mr. Coolidge. He sat motionless, gazing at scenes where he was pictured with Mrs. Coolidge, walking toward a poor little church where a handful of persons had gathered, more than half obscured by a huge snowbank. Another scene showed the coffin, borne by six pallbearers, passing along a path cut in the snowbank, and followed by President and Mrs. Coolidge.

The President did not betray the slightest emotion. He sat perfectly still.

As soon as opportunity offered, the guests exchanged excited comments on this incident. Without exception, they all assumed that the funeral pictures must have been included in the news reels through somebody's blunder, and they expressed concern over the shock which they believed had been suffered by the President and Mrs. Coolidge. But, much to our surprise, we were told that the President had ordered the funeral pictures shown.

* * *

The Mayflower anchored for the night off Hains Point, at the end of East Potomac Park. We gathered at 8 o'clock the next morning as the vessel moved up toward her berth at the Navy Yard. After a very informal breakfast, the President and Mrs. Coolidge bade their friends adieu and departed for the White House.

The chief impression made upon me by this trip down the river was the fact that a President of the United States frequently sought and found inspiration in the nearness of the spirit of George Washington, as if he were still living at Mount Vernon and keeping watch over the Union.

# . .Sabotage, Ltd.

(Continued from Page 2)

engaged in the production of arms supplies, that specifications, confidential correspondence, and particularly secret and confidential formulae were given, for 23 hours and 40 minutes of the 24, the most perfect protection possible. For the other 20 minutes these documents rested in an unguarded, unlocked mail truck parked in front of the administration building, a shining mark for theft or destruction.

So it went, a long series of errors of omission and commission caused wholly by the carelessness and thoughtlessness of wholly loyal Americans, any one of which, if not caught by rigorous inspection, would have left openings much wider than Class A saboteurs need to make trouble.

Closely linked with sabotage, both as an aid and an ally, is espionage, and the Government's protective agencies have plenty to do along that line, too. Typical of the form that these cases take was that of Karl Allen Drummond. He was just 21 when, after a bare six months, his career of disloyalty came to an end. How counter-espionage agencies ended it cannot be told, but the story of his treachery shows the kind of problems they must combat.

Drummond, a Burley, Idaho, youth, was an inspector in the Northrup plant of the Douglas Aircraft Company at El Segundo, California. He occupied, as the result of several promotions, a position of some responsibility and trust. One day he stole a number of highly confidential blueprints and photographs disclosing details of the construction of the BT1 dive bomber.

Thus equipped for his new profession, he got in touch with the captain of a Japanese vessel moored in San Pedro Harbor, and asked where he could sell the plans and pictures. The answer took him to the Japanese consulate in Los Angeles, where he offered his data for sale for $2,000. A vice-consul sent him to see an agent for the Imperial Japanese Government who was at the moment in town negotiating for the purchase of aircraft.

* * *

The agent expressed interest in the plans, but said that he would be unable to negotiate for their purchase until he returned to Los Angeles a month later. Fearing to wait, Drummond made contact with a prominent Japanese resident of Los Angeles. Again he failed to bring about an immediate sale. It was his last chance, for at that time his own brother learned of what was going on, seized the stolen material, and returned it to the O. N. I.

Soon thereafter, Drummond was trapped, arrested, and indicted for violation of the Espionage Act. The evidence arrayed against him by the counter-espionage corps was overwhelming. He was convicted, and sentenced to two years in jail.

Selling naval secrets to Japan has come up in other cases. A dishonorably discharged Lieutenant Commander, John Semer Farnsworth, took advantage of his knowledge and acquaintances to steal and dispose of a number of important documents. Ultimately he was run down and sent to jail. A dishonorably discharged Navy yeoman, Harry Thomas Thompson, tried the same game; for a while he got away with it. He, too, went to jail.

These spies were all American citizens. Nobody blackmailed, coerced, or even persuaded them to betray their country. It was their own idea. Aliens within the United States in time of war constitute another problem for the F. B. I. It must separate the sheep from the goats, see to it that the sheep are not molested, and that the goats are, even to the extent of locking them up. More than 3,000 have already been interned. At the same time, the Government is making every effort to see that no injustice is done to innocent aliens, although any doubts must be resolved on the side of the nation's safety.

* * *

The F. B. I. is under no illusion that it can do this job single-handed. It has enlisted and is utilizing the help of State, county, and local police. Only recently, several hundred law-enforcement officials from all parts of the country gathered in Washington to be brought up to date on the most modern methods of coping with espionage, sabotage, and related national defense problems. Today, special F. B. I. training courses are available to the nation's police agencies in schools in 300 American cities.

In addition to the investigative and technical aspects of spy and sabotage detection, the F. B. I. has collaborated with local authorities in providing special instruction over a wide range of war-emergency duties covering the convoying of troops and military mechanized units, guarding protected areas, handling grounded enemy aircraft, gas decontamination, evacuation problems, blackout enforcement, and air-raid precautions.

Nor does the F. B. I spurn the assistance of the public. It only asks that it be directed where it will do good, and not into paths that can cause unimaginable hurt to innocent and loyal Americans. It will do the most good if detection is left to the professional detectors. Therefore, the F. B. I. asks that the public be guided by the following rules:

1. Be vigilant, but not vigilante.
2. Be reasonably suspicious, and report facts supporting your suspicions to the proper authorities. Don't try to investigate them yourself.
3. If you are in any way engaged in defense activities, don't discuss your work with inquisitive strangers, not even with friends or relatives.
4. Don't cover up intentional or accidental destruction of property. Report it at once.
5. Remember that a foreign name doesn't make a saboteur any more than brass buttons make a policeman and that citizenship is no guarantee of innocence.
6. Write down the number of the nearest F. B. I. office on your telephone pad right now. Call that number whenever your suspicions seem credible. The F. B. I. will welcome your call.

And that's the story. The outlook for the future is favorable, not because there is no danger, but because there is no complacency.

# . .Copper

(Continued from Page 7)

until a silver boom revived it in the seventies. In 1876, Charles T. Meader, whose name is preserved today by suburban Meaderville, came to Butte to investigate the stories he had heard of copper.

Prior to Meader's arrival, W. A. Clark, who figured in the notorious battle with Marcus Daly for control of the State capital city, had shipped a carload of ore from his Colusa mine to Baltimore. Although the ore carried more than 35 per cent copper, shipping expenses by wagon train made development prohibitive. Meader, who had previously operated a blast furnace in Calaveras County, California, purchased the undeveloped East and West Colusa claims and in 1881 erected the Bell smelter.

That same year, in 1881, Marcus Daly sank a shaft in the Anaconda Mine in search of silver. He unearthed a copper vein 50 feet wide and thereby started large-scale copper mining in Butte. The find was so rich that Daly built the largest smelter in the world at Anaconda, 25 miles west of Butte, in 1883, to process his ores.

Although copper is of major importance today, ranked by many next to steel as a war effort "must," its production in America is fairly recent. In 1845, the United States produced but 100 tons of copper per year from mines in Vermont, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia. Mines in the California and Lake Superior regions were developed later.

Since 1873, Butte hill has yielded more than 11,000,000,000 pounds of copper. In addition, close to 3,000,000,000 pounds of zinc, 400,000,000 pounds of lead, 500,000,000 ounces of silver and 2,000,000 ounces of gold as well as other valuable metals have been obtained. In other words, Butte hill has released more than $2,500,000,000 in wealth, of which $1,500,000,000 is in copper alone.

The Principia departs from the conventional arrangement and presentation of English and the Social Sciences in grouping these subjects in the second and third academic years under the title, Civilization. By this plan the literature and history, with something of the music, art and architecture, of each historical epoch are studied in the same school year . . . Photograph shows two Civilization teachers meeting with the Art teacher to plan a unit of work in one of the classes . . . Write for Illustrated Upper (High) School Catalog.

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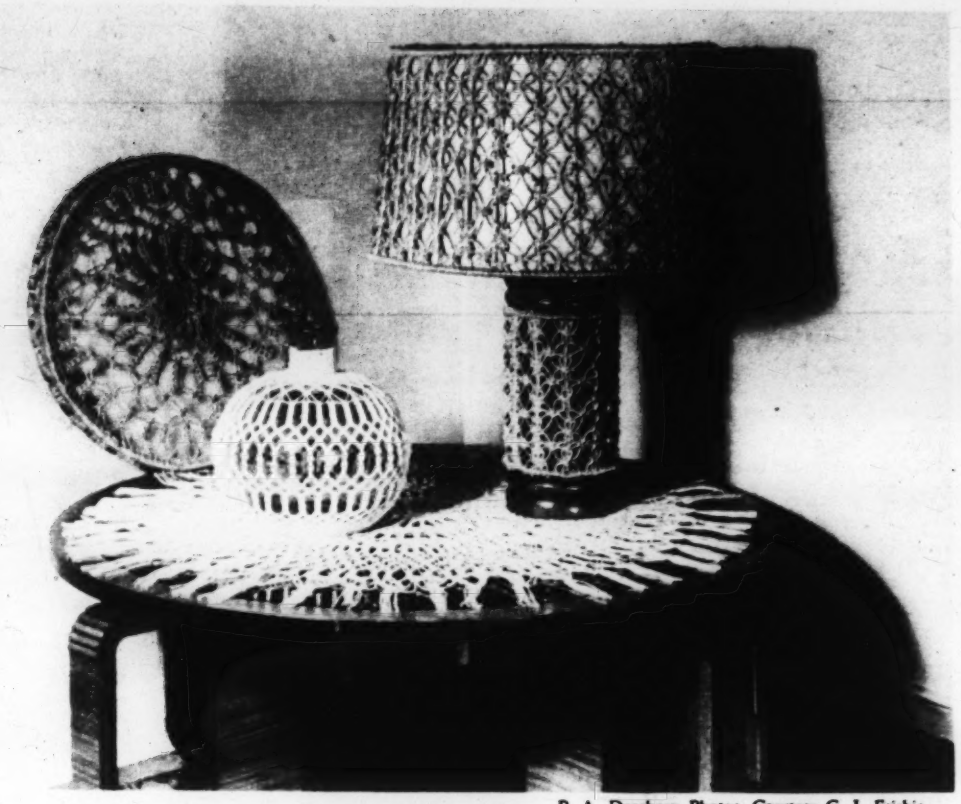

P. A. Dearborn Photos, Courtesy C. J. Frisbie

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# Spices to the Fore

"SUGAR AND SPICE, and all things nice—" In peacetimes the phrase stays in the nursery-rhyme world, but in times like these it steps forth into more literal spheres. Sugar,—most of us know all about that. But spices—where are they coming from now, if they're to be had at all?

Certain spices are a little short, but the American Spice Trade Association says the average housewife is going to continue to find an adequate supply of the common spices. Paprika is still coming in from Portugal and if it stops American growers will be able to supply some of the demand. Caraway seed? It used to come from Holland. That would mean curtailment, certainly, but it came also from Russia, and is still coming. Added to that, it's being grown to some extent in the United States. To tell the truth, though, even with the continuing supply, and domestic production, caraway isn't as easy as it was to get—and for a while it won't be any easier. But there are seeds which have a caraway-like flavor. Notably, dill seed. Dill has always been grown in the United States and can be used instead of caraway.

* * *

Mexico is still, naturally, an easy and commercially untroubled source of fine spices. Anise, being the flavoring agent of licorice and an especial favorite of the Greeks for confectioneries and table cookery, might be expected to hail chiefly from Greece. On the contrary, Mexico is now our chief source of anise, which good cooks are using more and more expertly, and with versatility. When apple pie, as the No. 1 American dish, is mentioned, you might also mention trying anise under its top crust. As long, that is, as your pies involve top crusts. If top crusts cease, for patriotic reasons, dust the bottom crust with anise seed and get the same effect.

From Mexico too there is an herb called oregano—pronounced O-Re-Gan-O. In Mexico it's used in chili powder mixtures, but the spice people say it can be used by itself just as effectively. In flavor you'll find a resemblance to marjoram; as a matter of fact it's sometimes referred to as sweet marjoram. Technically, it's a variety of Mexican sage. It's not so well known as sage, though, for people are accustomed to sage being combined with the other ingredients of poultry seasoning. However, many people have a fondness for simple sage, and have been wondering when or whether the shortage influence would get to it. In the meanwhile, you could acquaint yourself with O-Re-Gan-O, which is very plentiful, and never know the difference. Some marjoram is still coming in from South America, but the oregano does very nicely in its place, even so.

* * *

And, speaking of chili, there's loads of chili—coming from California mostly, and some from Mexico. It's possible a shortage might develop in the California variety. But if so, Mexico can take up any slack.

What about mustard? Mustard we're still exporting. It grows so plentifully in the American northwest that we have plenty and some to spare for the remaining foreign markets.

There's word from Louisiana about cayenne and red pepper. Perhaps you thought cayenne and red pepper were one and the same. So did I. At the moment there are adequate stocks on hand of black pepper. But the spice people say it might be just as well to sprinkle in (no pun intended) the domestic red pepper, to attenuate the black pepper supplies should the war go on longer than we think. Whole black pepper stores well, and there is enough on hand even for liberal use, most of the experts predict. But in many cases red pepper or cayenne,—used sparingly!—do just as well.

Remember spice mixtures. They help to stretch available supplies. Curry, of course, is one spice mixture. Allspice, naturally, is just what it says; you use it when you want cinnamon-like flavor, but it tastes like a mixture of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. You can use it in place of cinnamon or where a combination of the three spices is desired. J. M.

# Turk's Head and Monkey Fist

SONG WRITERS, in their lyrical enumeration of inseparable combinations, seem to have overlooked "like knots to a rope," for the two go hand in hand back beyond the reaches of history—the one impossible, the other useless, without its mate.

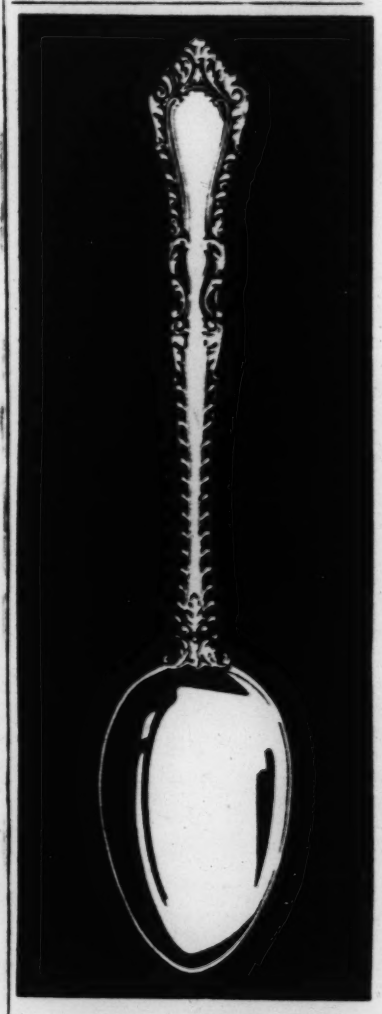
Whether the craft of rope making was exchanged between ancient peoples, or independently developed by isolated tribes, is not known, but primitive man was ingenious in applying his knowledge, however acquired or evolved, to available materials. Tendrils, plant fibers, sinews or strips of skin, human or animal hair, found themselves first used singly, then twisted, woven, or braided into cords. Neolithic man made simple knots that his rope might be usable, while the lake dwellers of the Stone Age and the Incas of Peru used the sheet bend in making fishing nets. Persians and Egyptians employed ropes in rigging of ships and bridge building, while Xerxes, in 480 B. C., marched his army over the Hellespont by means of a bridge of boats secured by immense papyrus cables. In our own Northwest the Indians made whaling lines, sometimes hundreds of feet long, of small cedar limbs twisted into a three-strand rope four or five inches around.

The Incas had a decimal system of knots made in suspended cord. North American Indians, good rope makers all, recorded dates by means of knots.

With its roots embedded in the firm ground of basic knots well tied, the fine art of macramé (mac ra may) has flowered from its Arabic origin. Italian monasteries took up the art in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and developed exquisite examples.

Modern designs trend toward the useful and usable; camera cases of braided leather, dog harnesses and leashes, bath mats, house slippers, hand bags, watch fobs, key cases, and dinner mats have a way of combining interesting beauty with a higher-than-average functional score.

Stout, smooth-finished dreadnaught cord, cuttyhunk, or seine twine, work up well, and the technique calls for firm, even tying with a basic dexterity in simple standard knots. "Tools" needed are a well-stuffed cushion to which the work is anchored with large glass-headed pins, a crochet hook for pulling through certain loops, scissors and measuring tape. Libraries and book shops carry instructions and literature to aid the landlubber in fashioning bends, hitches, Sennett braids, the elusive Turk's head, and all the traditional sailors' knots into personal and household pieces that, in addition to decorative or utilitarian value, are vested with the aura of man's progress down the pathway of time. F. A.

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